

Package ‘MultiscaleDTM’

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Title Multi-Scale Geomorphometric Terrain Attributes

Version 1.0.1

Description

Calculates multi-scale geomorphometric terrain attributes from regularly gridded digital terrain models using a variable focal windows size (Ilich et al. (2023) <[doi:10.1111/tgis.13067](https://doi.org/10.1111/tgis.13067)>).

License GPL (>= 3)

Encoding UTF-8

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BugReports <https://github.com/ailich/MultiscaleDTM/issues>

Depends R (>= 3.5.0), terra (>= 1.7.46)

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Imports Rcpp, raster, dplyr, shiny, rgl, stats, utils

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown, tmap, colorRamps, cowplot, magick, testthat (>= 3.0.0)

URL <https://ailich.github.io/MultiscaleDTM/>,
<https://github.com/ailich/MultiscaleDTM>

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AdjSD	<i>Calculates standard deviation of bathymetry (a measure of rugosity) adjusted for slope</i>
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Description

Calculates standard deviation of bathymetry (a measure of rugosity). Using a sliding rectangular window a plane is fit to the data and the standard deviation of the residuals is calculated (Ilich et al., 2023)

Usage

```
AdjSD(  
  r,  
  w = c(3, 3),  
  na.rm = FALSE,  
  include_scale = FALSE,
```

```

    filename = NULL,
    overwrite = FALSE,
    wopt = list()
  )

```

Arguments

<code>r</code>	DTM as a <code>SpatRaster</code> or <code>RasterLayer</code> in a projected coordinate system where map units match elevation/depth units
<code>w</code>	A vector of length 2 specifying the dimensions of the rectangular window to use where the first number is the number of rows and the second number is the number of columns. Window size must be an odd number.
<code>na.rm</code>	A logical indicating whether or not to remove NA values before calculations
<code>include_scale</code>	logical indicating whether to append window size to the layer names (default = FALSE)
<code>filename</code>	character Output filename.
<code>overwrite</code>	logical. If TRUE, filename is overwritten (default is FALSE).
<code>wopt</code>	list with named options for writing files as in <code>writeRaster</code>

Value

a `SpatRaster` or `RasterLayer` of adjusted rugosity

References

Ilich, A. R., Misiuk, B., Lecours, V., & Murawski, S. A. (2023). MultiscaleDTM: An open-source R package for multiscale geomorphometric analysis. *Transactions in GIS*, 27(4). <https://doi.org/10.1111/tgis.13067>

Examples

```

r<- erupt()
adjsd<- AdjSD(r, w=c(5,5), na.rm = TRUE)
plot(adjsd)

```

<code>annulus_window</code>	<i>Creates annulus focal window</i>
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Description

Creates annulus focal window around central pixel.

Usage

```
annulus_window(radius, unit, resolution)
```

Arguments

radius	radius of inner annulus c(inner,outer). Inner radius must be less than or equal to outer radius.
unit	unit for radius. Either "cell" (number of cells, the default) or "map" for map units (e.g. meters).
resolution	resolution of intended raster layer (one number or a vector of length 2). Only necessary if unit= "map"

Value

a matrix of 1's and NA's showing which cells to include and exclude respectively in focal calculations. It also contains attributes 'unit', 'scale', and 'shape'.

BPI

*Calculates Bathymetric Position Index***Description**

Calculates Bathymetric Position Index (BPI). BPI is a measure of relative position that calculates the difference between the value of the focal cell and the mean of cells contained within an annulus shaped neighborhood. Positive values indicate local highs (i.e. peaks) and negative values indicate local lows (i.e. depressions). BPI can be expressed in units of the input DTM raster or can standardized relative to the local topography by dividing by the standard deviation or range of included elevation values in the focal window. BPI calls the function RelPos internally which serves as a general purpose and more flexible function for calculating relative position.

Usage

```
BPI(
  r,
  w,
  stand = "none",
  unit = "cell",
  na.rm = FALSE,
  include_scale = FALSE,
  filename = NULL,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  wopt = list()
)
```

Arguments

r	r DTM as a SpatRaster or RasterLayer.
w	Vector of length 2 specifying c(inner, outer) radii of the annulus in "cell" or "map" units or a focal weights matrix created by MultiscaleDTM::annulus_window. Inner radius must be less than or equal to outer radius. There is no default size.

stand	Standardization method. Either "none" (the default), "range" or "sd" indicating whether the relative position should be standardized by dividing by the standard deviation or range of included values in the focal window. If stand is 'none' the layer name will be "bpi", otherwise it will be "sbpi" to indicate that the layer has been standardized.
unit	Unit for w if it is a vector (default is unit="cell"). If w is a matrix, unit is ignored and extracted directly from w.
na.rm	Logical indicating whether or not to remove NA values before calculations.
include_scale	Logical indicating whether to append window size to the layer names (default = FALSE) or a character vector specifying the name you would like to append or a number specifying the number of significant digits. If include_scale = TRUE the appended scale will be the inner and outer radius. If unit="map" then window size will have "MU" after the number indicating that the number represents the scale in map units (note units can be extracted from w created with MultiscaleDTM::circle_window and MultiscaleDTM::annulus_window).
filename	Character output filename.
overwrite	Logical. If TRUE, filename is overwritten (default is FALSE).
wopt	List with named options for writing files as in writeRaster.

Value

A SpatRaster or RasterLayer.

References

Lundblad, E.R., Wright, D.J., Miller, J., Larkin, E.M., Rinehart, R., Naar, D.F., Donahue, B.T., Anderson, S.M., Battista, T., 2006. A benthic terrain classification scheme for American Samoa. Marine Geodesy 29, 89–111. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01490410600738021>

Examples

```
r<- erupt()
bpi<- BPI(r, w = c(2,4), stand= "none", unit = "cell", na.rm = TRUE)
plot(bpi)
```

circle_window	<i>Creates circular focal window</i>
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Description

Creates circular focal window around central pixel.

Usage

```
circle_window(radius, unit, resolution, return_dismat = FALSE)
```

Arguments

radius	radius of circular window
unit	unit for radius. Either "cell" (number of cells) or "map" for map units (e.g. meters).
resolution	resolution of intended raster layer (one number or a vector of length 2). Only necessary if unit= "map"
return_dismat	logical, if TRUE return a matrix of distances from focal cell instead of a matrix to pass to terra::focal.

Value

a matrix of 1's and NA's showing which cells to include and exclude respectively in focal calculations, or if return_dismat=TRUE, a matrix indicating the distance from the focal cell. It also contains attributes 'unit', 'scale', and 'shape' if return_dismat=FALSE, and if return_dismat=TRUE the attribute 'unit'.

classify_features_ff *Helper function factory to classify morphometric features*

Description

Helper function factory to classify morphometric features according to a modified version of Wood 1996 page 120

Usage

```
classify_features_ff(slope_tolerance = 1, curvature_tolerance = 1e-04)
```

Arguments

slope_tolerance	Slope tolerance that defines a 'flat' surface (degrees; default is 1.0). Relevant for the features layer.
curvature_tolerance	Curvature tolerance that defines 'planar' surface (default is 0.0001). Relevant for the features layer.

Value

A function that can be passed to raster::overlay to classify morphometric features

References

Wood, J., 1996. The geomorphological characterisation of digital elevation models (Ph.D.). University of Leicester.

DirSlp

*Directional Slope***Description**

Calculates the slope along a specified direction. Upslope values are positive and downslope values are negative.

Usage

```
DirSlp(
  alpha,
  dz.dx,
  dz.dy,
  unit = "degrees",
  abs = FALSE,
  include_dir = FALSE,
  filename = NULL,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  wopt = list()
)
```

Arguments

alpha	Angle (in specified 'unit') at which you would like to calculate slope. 0 represents up in map direction (usually North) and it increases clockwise. This can be a single number or it can be a raster of cell values.
dz.dx	The change in elevation per unit distance in the x direction as a SpatRaster, RasterLayer, or a single number. Positive is to the right. See details for more.
dz.dy	The change in elevation per unit distance in the y direction as a SpatRaster or RasterLayer, or a single number. Positive is up. See details for more.
unit	"degrees" or "radians" (default is "degrees")
abs	logical indicating whether or not to return the absolute value of slope (default is FALSE)
include_dir	logical indicating whether to append direction to layer name (default is FALSE)
filename	character Output filename. Can be a single filename, or as many filenames as there are layers to write a file for each layer
overwrite	logical. If TRUE, filename is overwritten (default is FALSE).
wopt	list with named options for writing files as in writeRaster

Details

dz.dx and dz.dy can be calculated at a specified scale via SlpAsp, Pfit, Qfit (zx and zy), or from an existing layer calculated by another program.

Value

a SpatRaster or RasterStack of slope and/or aspect (and components of aspect)

References

Neteler, M., & Mitasova, H. (2008). Open source GIS: A GRASS GIS approach (3rd ed.). Springer.

Examples

```
r<- erupt()
dz1<- SlpAsp(r, metrics = c("dz.dx", "dz.dy"))
dz2<- Qfit(r, metrics = c(), return_params = TRUE, as_derivs=TRUE)
dz3<- Pfit(r, metrics = c("dz.dx", "dz.dy"))
dirslp1<- DirSlp(alpha = 45, dz.dx= dz1$dz.dx, dz.dy= dz1$dz.dy)
dirslp2<- DirSlp(alpha = 45, dz.dx= dz2$zx, dz.dy= dz2$zy)
dirslp3<- DirSlp(alpha = 45, dz.dx= dz3$dz.dx, dz.dy= dz3$dz.dy)
```

DMV

Calculates Difference from Mean Value (DMV)

Description

Calculates Difference from Mean Value (DMV). DMV is a measure of relative position that calculates the difference between the value of the focal cell and the mean of all cells in a rectangular or circular neighborhood. Positive values indicate local highs (i.e. peaks) and negative values indicate local lows (i.e. depressions). DMV can be expressed in units of the input DTM raster or can standardized relative to the local topography by dividing by the standard deviation or range of elevation values in the focal window. DMV calls the function RelPos internally which serves as a general purpose and more flexible function for calculating relative position.

Usage

```
DMV(
  r,
  w = dplyr::case_when(tolower(shape) == "rectangle" ~ 3, tolower(shape) == "circle" &
    isTRUE(tolower(unit) == "cell") ~ 1, tolower(shape) == "circle" &
    isTRUE(tolower(unit) == "map") ~ max(terra::res(r))),
  shape = "rectangle",
  stand = "none",
  unit = "cell",
  na.rm = FALSE,
  include_scale = FALSE,
  filename = NULL,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  wopt = list()
)
```


Arguments

<code>r</code>	DTM as a <code>SpatRaster</code> or <code>RasterLayer</code> .
<code>w</code>	For a "rectangle" focal window, a vector of length 2 containing odd numbers specifying dimensions where the first number is the number of rows and the second is the number of columns (or a single number if the number of rows and columns is equal). For a "circle" shaped focal window, a single integer representing the radius in "cell" or "map" units or a focal weights matrix created by <code>MultiscaleDTM::circle_window</code> .
<code>shape</code>	Character representing the shape of the focal window. Either "rectangle" (default) or "circle".
<code>stand</code>	Standardization method. Either "none" (the default), "range" or "sd" indicating whether the TPI should be standardized by dividing by the standard deviation or range of included values in the focal window. If stand is 'none' the layer name will be "dmv", otherwise it will be "sdmv" to indicate that the layer has been standardized.
<code>unit</code>	Unit for <code>w</code> if shape is 'circle' and it is a vector (default is unit="cell"). For circular windows specified with a matrix, unit is ignored and extracted directly from <code>w</code> . For rectangular and custom focal windows set unit='cell' or set unit to NA/NULL.
<code>na.rm</code>	Logical indicating whether or not to remove NA values before calculations.
<code>include_scale</code>	Logical indicating whether to append window size to the layer names (default = FALSE) or a character vector specifying the name you would like to append or a number specifying the number of significant digits. If <code>include_scale = TRUE</code> the number of rows and number of columns will be appended for rectangular windows. For circular windows it will be a single number representing the radius. If unit="map" then window size will have "MU" after the number indicating that the number represents the scale in map units (note units can be extracted from <code>w</code> created with <code>MultiscaleDTM::circle_window</code>).
<code>filename</code>	Character output filename.
<code>overwrite</code>	Logical. If TRUE, filename is overwritten (default is FALSE).
<code>wopt</code>	List with named options for writing files as in <code>writeRaster</code> .

Value

a `SpatRaster` or `RasterLayer`.

References

Lecours, V., Devillers, R., Simms, A.E., Lucieer, V.L., Brown, C.J., 2017. Towards a Framework for Terrain Attribute Selection in Environmental Studies. *Environmental Modelling & Software* 89, 19-30. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envsoft.2016.11.027> Wilson, J.P., Gallant, J.C. (Eds.), 2000. *Terrain Analysis: Principles and Applications*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Examples

```
r<- erupt()
dmv<- DMV(r, w=c(5,5), shape= "rectangle", stand="range", na.rm = TRUE)
plot(dmv)
```

 erupt

Create georeferenced version of R's built in volcano dataset

Description

Create georeferenced version of R's built in volcano dataset. Useful dataset for generating quick examples.

Usage

```
erupt()
```

Value

SpatRaster

Examples

```
r<- erupt()
```

 explore_terrain

Interactive Shiny app to look at terrain attributes

Description

Interactive Shiny app to look at terrain attributes based on a surface fit using a Wood/Evans Quadratic Equation: $Z = ax^2 + by^2 + cxy + dx + ey + f$

Usage

```
explore_terrain()
```

Value

No return value, launches Shiny app.

References

- Evans, I.S., 1980. An integrated system of terrain analysis and slope mapping. *Zeitschrift für Geomorphologic Suppl-Bd* 36, 274–295.
- Wood, J., 1996. The geomorphological characterisation of digital elevation models (Ph.D.). University of Leicester.
- Minár, J., Evans, I.S., Jenčo, M., 2020. A comprehensive system of definitions of land surface (topographic) curvatures, with implications for their application in geoscience modelling and prediction. *Earth-Science Reviews* 211, 103414. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.earscirev.2020.103414>

kmax	<i>Calculate max curvature</i>
------	--------------------------------

Description

Calculate max curvature, kmax, from the equation $Z = ax^2 + by^2 + cxy + dx + ey + f$.

Usage

kmax(a, b, c, d, e)

Arguments

a	regression coefficient
b	regression coefficient
c	regression coefficient
d	regression coefficient
e	regression coefficient

References

- Evans, I.S., 1980. An integrated system of terrain analysis and slope mapping. *Zeitschrift für Geomorphologic Suppl-Bd* 36, 274–295.
- Wood, J., 1996. The geomorphological characterisation of digital elevation models (Ph.D.). University of Leicester.
- Minár, J., Evans, I.S., Jenčo, M., 2020. A comprehensive system of definitions of land surface (topographic) curvatures, with implications for their application in geoscience modelling and prediction. *Earth-Science Reviews* 211, 103414. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.earscirev.2020.103414>

kmean	<i>Calculate mean curvature</i>
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Description

Calculate mean curvature, kmean, from the equation $Z = ax^2 + by^2 + cxy + dx + ey + f$.

Usage

kmean(a, b, c, d, e)

Arguments

a	regression coefficient
b	regression coefficient
c	regression coefficient
d	regression coefficient
e	regression coefficient

References

Evans, I.S., 1980. An integrated system of terrain analysis and slope mapping. *Zeitschrift für Geomorphologic Suppl-Bd* 36, 274–295.

Wood, J., 1996. The geomorphological characterisation of digital elevation models (Ph.D.). University of Leicester.

Minár, J., Evans, I.S., Jenčo, M., 2020. A comprehensive system of definitions of land surface (topographic) curvatures, with implications for their application in geoscience modelling and prediction. *Earth-Science Reviews* 211, 103414. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.earscirev.2020.103414>

kmin	<i>Calculate min curvature</i>
------	--------------------------------

Description

Calculate min curvature, kmin, from the equation $Z = ax^2 + by^2 + cxy + dx + ey + f$.

Usage

kmin(a, b, c, d, e)

Arguments

a	regression coefficient
b	regression coefficient
c	regression coefficient
d	regression coefficient
e	regression coefficient

References

- Evans, I.S., 1980. An integrated system of terrain analysis and slope mapping. *Zeitschrift für Geomorphologie Suppl-Bd* 36, 274–295.
- Wood, J., 1996. The geomorphological characterisation of digital elevation models (Ph.D.). University of Leicester.
- Minár, J., Evans, I.S., Jenčo, M., 2020. A comprehensive system of definitions of land surface (topographic) curvatures, with implications for their application in geoscience modelling and prediction. *Earth-Science Reviews* 211, 103414. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.earscirev.2020.103414>

knc

*Calculate normal contour curvature***Description**

Calculate normal contour curvature (knc), which is the principal representative of the plan curvature group based on regression coefficients from the equation $Z = ax^2 + by^2 + cxy + dx + ey + f$.

Usage

knc(a, b, c, d, e)

Arguments

a	regression coefficient
b	regression coefficient
c	regression coefficient
d	regression coefficient
e	regression coefficient

References

- Evans, I.S., 1980. An integrated system of terrain analysis and slope mapping. *Zeitschrift für Geomorphologie Suppl-Bd* 36, 274–295.
- Wood, J., 1996. The geomorphological characterisation of digital elevation models (Ph.D.). University of Leicester.
- Minár, J., Evans, I.S., Jenčo, M., 2020. A comprehensive system of definitions of land surface (topographic) curvatures, with implications for their application in geoscience modelling and prediction. *Earth-Science Reviews* 211, 103414. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.earscirev.2020.103414>

kns

Calculate normal slope line curvature

Description

Calculate normal slope line curvature (kns), which is the principal representative of the profile curvature group based on regression coefficients from the equation $Z = ax^2 + by^2 + cxy + dx + ey + f$.

Usage

kns(a, b, c, d, e)

Arguments

a	regression coefficient
b	regression coefficient
c	regression coefficient
d	regression coefficient
e	regression coefficient

References

Evans, I.S., 1980. An integrated system of terrain analysis and slope mapping. *Zeitschrift für Geomorphologie Suppl-Bd* 36, 274–295.

Wood, J., 1996. The geomorphological characterisation of digital elevation models (Ph.D.). University of Leicester.

Minár, J., Evans, I.S., Jenčo, M., 2020. A comprehensive system of definitions of land surface (topographic) curvatures, with implications for their application in geoscience modelling and prediction. *Earth-Science Reviews* 211, 103414. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.earscirev.2020.103414>

ku

Calculate unsphericity curvature

Description

Calculate unsphericity curvature, ku, from the equation $Z = ax^2 + by^2 + cxy + dx + ey + f$.

Usage

ku(a, b, c, d, e)

Arguments

a	regression coefficient
b	regression coefficient
c	regression coefficient
d	regression coefficient
e	regression coefficient

References

- Evans, I.S., 1980. An integrated system of terrain analysis and slope mapping. *Zeitschrift für Geomorphologic Suppl-Bd* 36, 274–295.
- Wood, J., 1996. The geomorphological characterisation of digital elevation models (Ph.D.). University of Leicester.
- Minár, J., Evans, I.S., Jenčo, M., 2020. A comprehensive system of definitions of land surface (topographic) curvatures, with implications for their application in geoscience modelling and prediction. *Earth-Science Reviews* 211, 103414. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.earscirev.2020.103414>

outlier_filter	<i>Helper function to filter outliers from regression parameters using interquartile range</i>
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Description

Helper function to filter outliers from regression parameters using interquartile range

Usage

```
outlier_filter(params, outlier_quantile, wopt = list())
```

Arguments

params	regression parameters for fitted surface
outlier_quantile	A numeric vector of length two or three. If two numbers are used it specifies the lower (Q1) and upper (Q2) quantiles used for determining the interquartile range (IQR). These values should be between 0 and 1 with $Q2 > Q1$. An optional third number can be used to specify a the size of a regular sample to be taken which can be useful if the full dataset is too large to fit in memory. Values are considered outliers if they are less than $Q1 - (100IQR)$ or greater than $Q2 + (100IQR)$, where $IQR = Q2 - Q1$.
wopt	list with named options for writing files as in writeRaster

Pfit

Calculates multiscale slope and aspect using a local planar fit.

Description

Calculates multiscale slope and aspect of a DTM over a sliding rectangular window using a using a local planar fit to the surface (Sharpnack and Akin 1969).

Usage

```
Pfit(
  r,
  w = c(3, 3),
  unit = "degrees",
  metrics = c("pslope", "paspect", "peastness", "pnorthness"),
  na.rm = FALSE,
  include_scale = FALSE,
  mask_aspect = TRUE,
  filename = NULL,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  wopt = list()
)
```

Arguments

<code>r</code>	DTM as a <code>SpatRaster</code> (terra) or <code>RasterLayer</code> (raster) in a projected coordinate system where map units match elevation/depth units (up is assumed to be north for calculations of aspect, northness, and eastness).
<code>w</code>	Vector of length 2 specifying the dimensions of the rectangular window to use where the first number is the number of rows and the second number is the number of columns. Window size must be an odd number. Default is 3x3.
<code>unit</code>	"degrees" or "radians".
<code>metrics</code>	Character vector specifying which terrain attributes to return. The default is to return <code>c("pslope", "paspect", "peastness", and "pnorthness")</code> . These are preceded with a 'p' to differentiate them from the measures calculated by <code>SlpAsp()</code> and <code>Qfit</code> where the 'p' indicates that a planar surface was used for the calculation. Additional measures available include "dz.dx" and "dz.dy" which are the x and y components of slope respectively.
<code>na.rm</code>	Logical indicating whether or not to remove NA values before calculations.
<code>include_scale</code>	logical indicating whether to append window size to the layer names (default = FALSE)
<code>mask_aspect</code>	Logical. If TRUE (default), aspect will be set to NA and northness and eastness will be set to 0 when slope = 0. If FALSE, aspect is set to 270 degrees or $3\pi/2$ radians $((-\pi/2) - \text{atan2}(0,0) + 2\pi)$ and northness and eastness will be calculated from this.

filename	character Output filename. Can be a single filename, or as many filenames as there are layers to write a file for each layer
overwrite	logical. If TRUE, filename is overwritten (default is FALSE).
wopt	list with named options for writing files as in writeRaster

Details

If only first order derivatives are needed, Pfit is faster than Qfit and should provide equivalent results to Qfit for first order derivatives (Jones, 1998) when na.rm=FALSE and approximately the same results otherwise.

Value

a SpatRaster (terra) or RasterStack/RasterLayer (raster)

References

Evans, I.S., 1980. An integrated system of terrain analysis and slope mapping. *Zeitschrift für Geomorphologic Suppl-Bd* 36, 274–295. Jones, K. H. (1998). A comparison of algorithms used to compute hill slope as a property of the DEM. *Computers & Geosciences*, 24(4), 315–323. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0098-3004\(98\)00032-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0098-3004(98)00032-6) Wood, J., 1996. The geomorphological characterisation of digital elevation models (Ph.D.). University of Leicester.

Examples

```
r<- erupt()
pmetrics<- Pfit(r, w = c(5,5), unit = "degrees", na.rm = TRUE)
plot(pmetrics)
```

Qfit	<i>Calculates multiscale slope, aspect, curvature, and morphometric features using a local quadratic fit</i>
------	--

Description

Calculates multiscale slope, aspect, curvature, and morphometric features of a DTM over a sliding rectangular window using a local quadratic fit to the surface (Evans, 1980; Wood, 1996).

Usage

```
Qfit(
  r,
  w = c(3, 3),
  unit = "degrees",
  metrics = c("elev", "qslope", "qaspect", "qeastness", "qnorthness", "profc", "planc",
    "twistc", "meanc", "maxc", "minc", "features"),
  slope_tolerance = 1,
```

```

curvature_tolerance = 1e-04,
outlier_quantile = c(0.01, 0.99),
na.rm = FALSE,
force_center = FALSE,
include_scale = FALSE,
mask_aspect = TRUE,
return_params = FALSE,
as_derivs = FALSE,
filename = NULL,
overwrite = FALSE,
wopt = list()
)

```

Arguments

<code>r</code>	DTM as a <code>SpatRaster</code> (terra) or <code>RasterLayer</code> (raster) in a projected coordinate system where map units match elevation/depth units (up is assumed to be north for calculations of aspect, northness, and eastness).
<code>w</code>	Vector of length 2 specifying the dimensions of the rectangular window to use where the first number is the number of rows and the second number is the number of columns. Window size must be an odd number. Default is 3x3.
<code>unit</code>	"degrees" or "radians".
<code>metrics</code>	Character vector specifying which terrain attributes to return. The default is to return all available metrics, <code>c("elev", "qslope", "qaspect", "qeastness", "qnorthness", "profc", "planc", "twistc", "meanc", "maxc", "minc", "features")</code> . Slope, aspect, eastness, and northness are preceded with a 'q' to differentiate them from the measures calculated by <code>SlpAsp()</code> where the 'q' indicates that a quadratic surface was used for the calculation. 'elev' is the predicted elevation at the central cell (i.e. the intercept term of the regression) and is only relevant when <code>force_center=FALSE</code> . 'profc' is the profile curvature, 'planc' is the plan curvature, 'meanc' is the mean curvature, 'minc' is minimum curvature, and 'features' are morphometric features. See details.
<code>slope_tolerance</code>	Slope tolerance that defines a 'flat' surface (degrees; default = 1.0). Relevant for the features layer.
<code>curvature_tolerance</code>	Curvature tolerance that defines 'planar' surface (default = 0.0001). Relevant for the features layer.
<code>outlier_quantile</code>	A numeric vector of length two or three. If two numbers are used it specifies the lower (Q1) and upper (Q2) quantiles used for determining the interquartile range (IQR). These values should be between 0 and 1 with $Q2 > Q1$. An optional third number can be used to specify a the size of a regular sample to be taken which can be useful if the full dataset is too large to fit in memory. Values are considered outliers and replaced with NA if they are less than $Q1 - (100IQR)$ or greater than $Q2 + (100IQR)$, where $IQR = Q2 - Q1$. The outlier filter is performed on the results of the regression parameters ('a'-e' and 'elev') prior to calculation

	of subsequent terrain attributes. Note that <code>c(0,1)</code> will skip the outlier filtering step and can speed up computations. The default is <code>c(0.01,0.99)</code> .
<code>na.rm</code>	Logical indicating whether or not to remove NA values before calculations.
<code>force_center</code>	Logical specifying whether the constrain the model through the central cell of the focal window
<code>include_scale</code>	Logical indicating whether to append window size to the layer names (default = FALSE).
<code>mask_aspect</code>	Logical. If TRUE (default), aspect will be set to NA and northness and eastness will be set to 0 when slope = 0. If FALSE, aspect is set to 270 degrees or $3\pi/2$ radians ($(-\pi/2) - \text{atan2}(0,0) + 2\pi$) and northness and eastness will be calculated from this.
<code>return_params</code>	Logical indicating whether to return Wood/Evans regression parameters (default = FALSE).
<code>as_derivs</code>	Logical indicating whether parameters should be formatted as partial derivatives instead of regression coefficients (default = FALSE) (Minár et al., 2020).
<code>filename</code>	character Output filename. Can be a single filename, or as many filenames as there are layers to write a file for each layer
<code>overwrite</code>	logical. If TRUE, filename is overwritten (default is FALSE).
<code>wopt</code>	list with named options for writing files as in <code>writeRaster</code>

Details

This function calculates slope, aspect, eastness, northness, profile curvature, plan curvature, mean curvature, twisting curvature, maximum curvature, minimum curvature, morphometric features, and a smoothed version of the elevation surface using a quadratic surface fit from $Z = aX^2 + bY^2 + cXY + dX + eY + f$, where Z is the elevation or depth values, X and Y are the xy coordinates relative to the central cell in the focal window, and a - f are parameters to be estimated (Evans, 1980; Minár et al. 2020; Wood, 1996). For aspect, 0 degrees represents north (or if rotated, the direction that increases as you go up rows in your data) and increases clockwise. For calculations of northness ($\cos(\text{asp})$) and eastness ($\sin(\text{asp})$), up in the y direction is assumed to be north, and if this is not true for your data (e.g. you are using a rotated coordinate system), you must adjust accordingly. All curvature formulas are adapted from Minár et al 2020. Therefore all curvatures are measured in units of $1/\text{length}$ (e.g. m^{-1}) except twisting curvature which is measured in radians/length (i.e. change in angle per unit distance), and we adopt a geographic sign convention where convex is positive and concave is negative (i.e., hills are considered convex with positive. Naming convention for curvatures is not consistent across the literature, however Minár et al (2020) has suggested a framework in which the reported measures of curvature translate to profile curvature = $(\text{kn})_s$, plan curvature = $(\text{kn})_c$, twisting curvature $(\text{Tg})_c$, mean curvature = k_{mean} , maximum curvature = k_{max} , minimum curvature = k_{min} . For morphometric features cross-sectional curvature (z_{cc}) was replaced by $\text{planc}(\text{kn})_c$, z''_{min} was replaced by k_{max} , and z''_{max} was replaced by k_{min} as these are more robust ways to measures the same types of curvature (Minár et al., 2020). Additionally, the planar feature from Wood (1996) was split into planar flat and slope depending on whether the slope threshold is exceeded or not.

Value

a `SpatRaster` (terra) or `RasterStack/RasterLayer` (raster)

References

- Evans, I.S., 1980. An integrated system of terrain analysis and slope mapping. *Zeitschrift für Geomorphologic Suppl-Bd* 36, 274–295.
- Minár, J., Evans, I.S., Jenčo, M., 2020. A comprehensive system of definitions of land surface (topographic) curvatures, with implications for their application in geoscience modelling and prediction. *Earth-Science Reviews* 211, 103414. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.earscirev.2020.103414>
- Wilson, M.F., O'Connell, B., Brown, C., Guinan, J.C., Grehan, A.J., 2007. Multiscale Terrain Analysis of Multibeam Bathymetry Data for Habitat Mapping on the Continental Slope. *Marine Geodesy* 30, 3-35. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01490410701295962>
- Wood, J., 1996. The geomorphological characterisation of digital elevation models (Ph.D.). University of Leicester.

Examples

```
r<- erupt()
qmetrics<- Qfit(r, w = c(5,5), unit = "degrees", na.rm = TRUE)
plot(qmetrics)

# To get only the regression coefficients, set "metrics=c()" and "return_params=TRUE"
reg_coefs<- Qfit(r, w = c(5,5), metrics=c(), unit = "degrees", na.rm = TRUE, return_params=TRUE)
plot(reg_coefs)
```

RelPos

Calculates Relative Position of a focal cell

Description

Calculates the relative position of a focal cell, which represents whether an area is a local high or low. Relative position is the value of the focal cell minus the value of a reference elevation (often the mean of included values in the focal window but see "fun" argument). Positive values indicate local highs (i.e. peaks) and negative values indicate local lows (i.e. depressions). Relative Position can be expressed in units of the input DTM raster or can be standardized relative to the local topography by dividing by the standard deviation or range of included elevation values in the focal window.

Usage

```
RelPos(
  r,
  w = dplyr::case_when(tolower(shape) == "rectangle" ~ 3, tolower(shape) == "circle" &
    isTRUE(tolower(unit) == "cell") ~ 1, tolower(shape) == "circle" &
    isTRUE(tolower(unit) == "map") ~ max(terra::res(r))),
  shape = "rectangle",
  stand = "none",
  exclude_center = FALSE,
  unit = "cell",
  fun = "mean",
```

```

na.rm = FALSE,
include_scale = FALSE,
filename = NULL,
overwrite = FALSE,
wopt = list()
)

```

Arguments

<code>r</code>	DTM as a <code>SpatRaster</code> or <code>RasterLayer</code> .
<code>w</code>	For a "rectangle" focal window, a vector of length 2 containing odd numbers specifying dimensions where the first number is the number of rows and the second is the number of columns (or a single number if the number of rows and columns is equal). For a "circle" shaped focal window, a single integer representing the radius in "cell" or "map" units or a focal weights matrix created by <code>MultiscaleDTM::circle_window</code> . The default radius is 1 cell if <code>unit="cell"</code> or the maximum of the x and y cell resolution if <code>unit="map"</code> . For an "annulus" shaped focal window, a vector of length 2 specifying c(inner, outer) radii of the annulus in "cell" or "map" units or a focal weights matrix created by <code>MultiscaleDTM::annulus_window</code> . Inner radius must be less than or equal to outer radius. There is no default size for an annulus window. If a "custom" focal window shape is used, <code>w</code> must be a focal weights matrix with 1's for included values and NAs for excluded values.
<code>shape</code>	Character representing the shape of the focal window. Either "rectangle" (default), "circle", or "annulus", or "custom". If a "custom" shape is used, <code>w</code> must be a focal weights matrix.
<code>stand</code>	Standardization method. Either "none" (the default), "range" or "sd" indicating whether the relative position should be standardized by dividing by the standard deviation or range of included values in the focal window. If <code>stand</code> is 'none' the layer name will be "rpos", otherwise it will be "srpos" to indicate that the layer has been standardized.
<code>exclude_center</code>	Logical indicating whether to exclude the central value from focal calculations (Default=FALSE). Use FALSE for DMV and TRUE for TPI. Note, if a focal weights matrix is supplied to <code>w</code> , setting <code>exclude_center=TRUE</code> will overwrite the center value of <code>w</code> to NA, but setting <code>exclude_center=FALSE</code> will not overwrite the central value to be 1.
<code>unit</code>	Unit for <code>w</code> if <code>shape</code> is 'circle' or 'annulus' and it is a vector (default is <code>unit="cell"</code>). For circular and annulus shaped windows specified with a matrix, <code>unit</code> is ignored and extracted directly from <code>w</code> . For rectangular and custom focal windows set <code>unit='cell'</code> or set <code>unit</code> to NA/NULL.
<code>fun</code>	Function to apply to included values to determine the reference elevation. Accepted values are "mean", "median", "min", and "max". The default is "mean"
<code>na.rm</code>	Logical indicating whether or not to remove NA values before calculations.
<code>include_scale</code>	Logical indicating whether to append window size to the layer names (default = FALSE) or a character vector specifying the name you would like to append or a number specifying the number of significant digits. If <code>include_scale = TRUE</code> the

number of rows and number of columns will be appended for rectangular or custom windows. For circular windows it will be a single number representing the radius. For annulus windows it will be the inner and outer radius. If unit="map" then window size will have "MU" after the number indicating that the number represents the scale in map units (note units can be extracted from w created with MultiscaleDTM::circle_window and MultiscaleDTM::annulus_window).

filename	Character output filename.
overwrite	Logical. If TRUE, filename is overwritten (default is FALSE).
wopt	List with named options for writing files as in writeRaster.

Value

A SpatRaster or RasterLayer.

References

- Lecours, V., Devillers, R., Simms, A.E., Lucieer, V.L., Brown, C.J., 2017. Towards a Framework for Terrain Attribute Selection in Environmental Studies. *Environmental Modelling & Software* 89, 19-30. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envsoft.2016.11.027>
- Lundblad, E.R., Wright, D.J., Miller, J., Larkin, E.M., Rinehart, R., Naar, D.F., Donahue, B.T., Anderson, S.M., Battista, T., 2006. A benthic terrain classification scheme for American Samoa. *Marine Geodesy* 29, 89–111. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01490410600738021>
- Weiss, A., 2001. Topographic Position and Landforms Analysis. Presented at the ESRI user conference, San Diego, CA.
- Wilson, J.P., Gallant, J.C. (Eds.), 2000. *Terrain Analysis: Principles and Applications*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Examples

```
r<- erupt()
rpos<- RelPos(r, w = c(5,5), shape= "rectangle", exclude_center = TRUE, na.rm = TRUE)
plot(rpos)
```

RIE

Calculates Roughness Index-Elevation

Description

Calculates Roughness Index-Elevation. This is the standard deviation of residual topography in a focal window where residual topography is calculated as the focal pixel minus the focal mean.

Usage

```
RIE(
  r,
  w = c(3, 3),
  na.rm = FALSE,
  include_scale = FALSE,
  filename = NULL,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  wopt = list()
)
```

Arguments

<code>r</code>	DTM as a <code>SpatRaster</code> or <code>RasterLayer</code>
<code>w</code>	A vector of length 2 specifying the dimensions of the rectangular window to use where the first number is the number of rows and the second number is the number of columns. Window size must be an odd number. Default is 3x3.
<code>na.rm</code>	A logical indicating whether or not to remove NA values before calculation of SD
<code>include_scale</code>	logical indicating whether to append window size to the layer names (default = FALSE)
<code>filename</code>	character Output filename.
<code>overwrite</code>	logical. If TRUE, filename is overwritten (default is FALSE).
<code>wopt</code>	list with named options for writing files as in <code>writeRaster</code>

Details

Note the original paper by Cavalli et al (2008) uses a fixed 5x5 window and uses 25 as the denominator indicating use of the population standard deviation. This implementation provides a flexible window size and instead calculates the sample standard deviation which uses a denominator of $n-1$.

Value

a `SpatRaster` or `RasterLayer`

References

Cavalli, M., Tarolli, P., Marchi, L., Dalla Fontana, G., 2008. The effectiveness of airborne LiDAR data in the recognition of channel-bed morphology. CATENA 73, 249–260. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.catena.2007.11.001>

Examples

```
r<- erupt()
rie<- RIE(r, w=c(5,5), na.rm = TRUE)
plot(rie)
```

SAPA

*Calculates surface area to planar area rugosity***Description**

Calculates surface area (Jenness, 2004) to planar area rugosity and by default corrects planar area for slope using the arc-chord ratio (Du Preez, 2015). Additionally, the method has been modified to allow for calculations at multiple different window sizes (see details and Ilich et al. (2023)).

Usage

```
SAPA(
  r = NULL,
  w = 1,
  slope_correction = TRUE,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  include_scale = FALSE,
  slope_layer = NULL,
  sa_layer = NULL,
  check = TRUE,
  tol = 1e-04,
  filename = NULL,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  wopt = list()
)
```

Arguments

<code>r</code>	DTM as a <code>SpatRaster</code> or <code>RasterLayer</code> in a projected coordinate system where map units match elevation/depth units (Not used if both <code>slope_layer</code> and <code>sa_layer</code> are specified).
<code>w</code>	A single number or a vector of length 2 (row, column) specifying the dimensions of the rectangular window over which surface area will be summed. Window size must be an odd number. 1 refers to "native" scale and surface area and planar area will be calculated per cell (the traditional implementation).
<code>slope_correction</code>	Whether to use the arc-chord ratio to correct planar area for slope (default is TRUE)
<code>na.rm</code>	logical indicating whether to remove/account for NAs in calculations. If FALSE any calculations involving NA will be NA. If TRUE, NA values will be removed and accounted for.
<code>include_scale</code>	logical indicating whether to append window size to the layer names (default = FALSE)
<code>slope_layer</code>	Optionally specify an appropriate slope layer IN RADIANS to use. If not supplied, it will be calculated using the <code>SlpAsp</code> function using the "boundary"

	method. The slope layer should have a window size that is 2 larger than the w specified for SAPA.
sa_layer	Optionally specify a surface area raster that contains the surface area on a per cell level. This can be calculated with the SurfaceArea function. If calculating SAPA at multiple scales it will be more efficient to supply this so that it does not need to be calculated every time.
check	logical indicating whether to check if any values go below the theoretical value of 1 (default is TRUE). If any are found a warning will be displayed and values less than 1 will be replaced with 1. This is ignored if slope_correction is FALSE.
tol	Tolerance related to 'check' when comparing to see if values are less than 1. Values will still be replaced if check is TRUE, but a warning will not be displayed if the amount below 1 is less than or equal to the tolerance (default = 0.0001).
filename	character Output filename.
overwrite	logical. If TRUE, filename is overwritten (default is FALSE).
wopt	list with named options for writing files as in writeRaster

Details

Planar area is calculated as the $x_dis * y_dis$ if uncorrected for slope and $(x_dis * y_dis)/\cos(\text{slope})$ if corrected for slope. When $w=1$, this is called "native" scale and is equivalent to what is presented in Du Preez (2015) and available in the ArcGIS Benthic Terrain Modeller add-on. In this case operations are performed on a per cell basis where x_dis is the resolution of the raster in the x direction (left/right) and y_dis is the resolution of the raster in the y direction (up/down) and slope is calculated using the Horn (1981) method. To expand this to multiple scales of analysis, at $w > 1$ slope is calculated based on Misiuk et al (2021) which provides a modification of the Horn method to extend the matrix to multiple spatial scales. Planar area is calculated the same way as for $w=1$ except that now x_dis is the x resolution of the raster * the number of columns in the focal window, and y_dis is y resolution of the raster * the number of rows. For $w > 1$, surface area is calculated as the sum of surface areas within the focal window. Although the (modified) Horn slope is used by default to be consistent with Du Preez (2015), slope calculated using a different algorithm (e.g. Wood 1996) could be supplied using the slope_layer argument. Additionally, a slope raster can be supplied if you have already calculated it and do not wish to recalculate it. However, be careful to supply a slope layer measured in radians and calculated at the relevant scale (2 larger than the w of SAPA).

Value

a SpatRaster or RasterLayer

References

- Du Preez, C., 2015. A new arc–chord ratio (ACR) rugosity index for quantifying three-dimensional landscape structural complexity. *Landscape Ecol* 30, 181–192. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10980-014-0118-8>
- Horn, B.K., 1981. Hill Shading and the Reflectance Map. *Proceedings of the IEEE* 69, 14–47.

- Ilich, A. R., Misiuk, B., Lecours, V., & Murawski, S. A. (2023). MultiscaleDTM: An open-source R package for multiscale geomorphometric analysis. *Transactions in GIS*, 27(4). <https://doi.org/10.1111/tgis.13067>
- Jenness, J.S., 2004. Calculating landscape surface area from digital elevation models. *Wildlife Society Bulletin* 32, 829-839.
- Misiuk, B., Lecours, V., Dolan, M.F.J., Robert, K., 2021. Evaluating the Suitability of Multi-Scale Terrain Attribute Calculation Approaches for Seabed Mapping Applications. *Marine Geodesy* 44, 327-385. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01490419.2021.1925789>

Examples

```
r<- erupt()
sapa<- SAPA(r, w=c(5,5), slope_correction = TRUE)
plot(sapa)
```

SlpAsp

Multiscale Slope and Aspect

Description

Calculates multiscale slope and aspect based on a modified version of the algorithm from Misiuk et al (2021) which extends classical formulations of slope restricted to a 3x3 window to multiple scales by using only cells on the edges of the focal window (see details for more information).

Usage

```
SlpAsp(
  r,
  w = c(3, 3),
  unit = "degrees",
  method = "queen",
  metrics = c("slope", "aspect", "eastness", "northness"),
  na.rm = FALSE,
  include_scale = FALSE,
  mask_aspect = TRUE,
  filename = NULL,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  wopt = list()
)
```

Arguments

- | | |
|---|---|
| r | DTM as a SpatRaster or RasterLayer in a projected coordinate system where map units match elevation/depth units |
| w | A vector of length 2 specifying the dimensions of the rectangular window to use where the first number is the number of rows and the second number is the number of columns. Window size must be an odd number. |

unit	"degrees" or "radians"
method	"rook", "queen" (default), or "boundary". The method indicates which cells to use to in computations. "rook" uses only the 4 edge cells directly up, down, left, and right; "queen" adds an additional four corner cells; "boundary" uses all edge cells (see details for more information).
metrics	a character string or vector of character strings of which terrain attributes to return. Default is to return c("slope", "aspect", "eastness", "northness"). Additional measures available include "dz.dx" and "dz.dy" which are the x and y components of slope respectively.
na.rm	Logical indicating whether or not to remove NA values before calculations. Not applicable for "rook" method.
include_scale	logical indicating whether to append window size to the layer names (default = FALSE)
mask_aspect	A logical. When mask_aspect is TRUE (the default), if slope evaluates to 0, aspect will be set to NA and both eastness and northness will be set to 0. When mask_aspect is FALSE, when slope is 0 aspect will be pi/2 radians or 90 degrees which is the behavior of raster::terrain, and northness and eastness will be calculated from that.
filename	character Output filename. Can be a single filename, or as many filenames as there are layers to write a file for each layer
overwrite	logical. If TRUE, filename is overwritten (default is FALSE).
wopt	list with named options for writing files as in writeRaster

Details

Slope is calculated $\text{atan}(\sqrt{\text{dz.dx}^2 + \text{dz.dy}^2})$ and aspect is calculated as $(-\pi/2) - \text{atan}_2(\text{dz.dy}, \text{dz.dx})$ and then constrained from 0 to 2 pi/0 to 360 degrees. dz.dx is the difference in between the weighted mean of the right side of the focal window and weighted mean of the left side of the focal window divided by the x distance of the focal window in map units. dz.dy is the difference in between the weighted mean of the top side of the focal window and weighted mean of the bottom side of the focal window divided by the y distance of the focal window in map units. The cells used in these computations is dependent on the "method" chosen. For methods "queen" and "boundary", corner cells have half the weight of all other cells used in the computations.

Value

a SpatRaster or RasterStack of slope and/or aspect (and components of aspect)

References

- Fleming, M.D., Hoffer, R.M., 1979. Machine processing of landsat MSS data and DMA topographic data for forest cover type mapping (No. LARS Technical Report 062879). Laboratory for Applications of Remote Sensing, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana.
- Horn, B.K., 1981. Hill Shading and the Reflectance Map. Proceedings of the IEEE 69, 14-47.
- Misiuk, B., Lecours, V., Dolan, M.F.J., Robert, K., 2021. Evaluating the Suitability of Multi-Scale Terrain Attribute Calculation Approaches for Seabed Mapping Applications. Marine Geodesy 44, 327-385. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01490419.2021.1925789>

Ritter, P., 1987. A vector-based slope and aspect generation algorithm. Photogrammetric Engineering and Remote Sensing 53, 1109-1111.

Examples

```
r<- erupt()
slp_asp<- SlpAsp(r = r, w = c(5,5), unit = "degrees",
method = "queen", metrics = c("slope", "aspect",
"eastness", "northness"))
plot(slp_asp)
```

SurfaceArea

Calculates surface area of a DTM

Description

Calculates surface area on a per cell basis of a DTM based on Jenness, 2004.

Usage

```
SurfaceArea(
  r,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  filename = NULL,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  wopt = list()
)
```

Arguments

<code>r</code>	DTM as a <code>SpatRaster</code> or <code>RasterLayer</code> in a projected coordinate system where map units match elevation/depth units
<code>na.rm</code>	Logical indicating whether to remove NAs from calculations. When <code>FALSE</code> , the sum of the eight triangles is calculated. When <code>TRUE</code> , the mean of the created triangles is calculated and multiplied by 8 to scale it to the proper area.
<code>filename</code>	character Output filename.
<code>overwrite</code>	logical. If <code>TRUE</code> , filename is overwritten (default is <code>FALSE</code>).
<code>wopt</code>	list with named options for writing files as in <code>writeRaster</code>

Value

a `SpatRaster` or `RasterLayer`

References

Jenness, J.S., 2004. Calculating landscape surface area from digital elevation models. Wildlife Society Bulletin 32, 829-839.

Examples

```
r<- erupt()
sa<- SurfaceArea(r)
plot(sa)
```

tgc

Calculate contour geodesic torsion

Description

Calculate contour geodesic torsion (tg)c, which is the principal representative of the twisting curvature group based on regression coefficients from the equation $Z = ax^2 + by^2 + cxy + dx + ey + f$.

Usage

```
tgc(a, b, c, d, e)
```

Arguments

a	regression coefficient
b	regression coefficient
c	regression coefficient
d	regression coefficient
e	regression coefficient

References

- Evans, I.S., 1980. An integrated system of terrain analysis and slope mapping. *Zeitschrift für Geomorphologic Suppl-Bd* 36, 274–295.
- Wood, J., 1996. The geomorphological characterisation of digital elevation models (Ph.D.). University of Leicester.
- Minár, J., Evans, I.S., Jenčo, M., 2020. A comprehensive system of definitions of land surface (topographic) curvatures, with implications for their application in geoscience modelling and prediction. *Earth-Science Reviews* 211, 103414. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.earscirev.2020.103414>

TPI

*Calculates Topographic Position Index***Description**

Calculates Topographic Position Index (TPI). TPI is a measure of relative position that calculates the difference between the value of the focal cell and the mean of mean of the surrounding cells (i.e. local mean but excluding the value of the focal cell). Positive values indicate local highs (i.e. peaks) and negative values indicate local lows (i.e. depressions). TPI can be expressed in units of the input DTM raster or can be standardized relative to the local topography by dividing by the standard deviation or range of included elevation values in the focal window.

Usage

```
TPI(
  r,
  w = dplyr::case_when(tolower(shape) == "rectangle" ~ 3, tolower(shape) == "circle" &
    isTRUE(tolower(unit) == "cell") ~ 1, tolower(shape) == "circle" &
    isTRUE(tolower(unit) == "map") ~ max(terra::res(r))),
  shape = "rectangle",
  stand = "none",
  unit = "cell",
  na.rm = FALSE,
  include_scale = FALSE,
  filename = NULL,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  wopt = list()
)
```

Arguments

r	DTM as a SpatRaster or RasterLayer. TPI calls the function RelPos internally which serves as a general purpose and more flexible function for calculating relative position.
w	For a "rectangle" focal window, a vector of length 2 containing odd numbers specifying dimensions where the first number is the number of rows and the second is the number of columns (or a single number if the number of rows and columns is equal). For a "circle" shaped focal window, a single integer representing the radius in "cell" or "map" units or a focal weights matrix created by MultiscaleDTM::circle_window.
shape	Character representing the shape of the focal window. Either "rectangle" (default) or "circle".
stand	Standardization method. Either "none" (the default), "range" or "sd" indicating whether the TPI should be standardized by dividing by the standard deviation or range of included values in the focal window. If stand is 'none' the layer name will be "tpi", otherwise it will be "stpi" to indicate that the layer has been standardized.

unit	Unit for w if shape is 'circle' and it is a vector (default is unit="cell"). For circular windows specified with a matrix, unit is ignored and extracted directly from w. For rectangular and custom focal windows set unit='cell' or set unit to NA/NULL.
na.rm	Logical indicating whether or not to remove NA values before calculations.
include_scale	Logical indicating whether to append window size to the layer names (default = FALSE) or a character vector specifying the name you would like to append or a number specifying the number of significant digits. If include_scale = TRUE the number of rows and number of columns will be appended for rectangular windows. For circular windows it will be a single number representing the radius. If unit="map" then window size will have "MU" after the number indicating that the number represents the scale in map units (note units can be extracted from w created with MultiscaleDTM::circle_window).
filename	Character output filename.
overwrite	Logical. If TRUE, filename is overwritten (default is FALSE).
wopt	List with named options for writing files as in writeRaster.

Value

SpatRaster or RasterLayer.

References

Weiss, A., 2001. Topographic Position and Landforms Analysis. Presented at the ESRI user conference, San Diego, CA.

Examples

```
r<- erupt()
tpi<- TPI(r, w=c(5,5), shape="rectangle", stand="none", na.rm = TRUE)
plot(tpi)
```

VRM	<i>Implementation of the Sappington et al., (2007) vector ruggedness measure</i>
-----	--

Description

Implementation of the Sappington et al., (2007) vector ruggedness measure, modified from Evans (2021).

Usage

```
VRM(
  r,
  w = c(3, 3),
  na.rm = FALSE,
  include_scale = FALSE,
  filename = NULL,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  wopt = list()
)
```

Arguments

<code>r</code>	DTM as a <code>SpatRaster</code> or <code>RasterLayer</code>
<code>w</code>	A vector of length 2 specifying the dimensions of the rectangular window to use where the first number is the number of rows and the second number is the number of columns. Window size must be an odd number. Default is 3x3.
<code>na.rm</code>	A logical indicating whether or not to remove NA values before calculations. See details for more information.
<code>include_scale</code>	logical indicating whether to append window size to the layer names (default = FALSE)
<code>filename</code>	character Output filename.
<code>overwrite</code>	logical. If TRUE, filename is overwritten (default is FALSE).
<code>wopt</code>	list with named options for writing files as in <code>writeRaster</code>

Details

If the crs is cartesian, when `na.rm=TRUE`, NA's will be removed from the slope/aspect calculations. When the crs is lat/lon, `na.rm=TRUE` will not affect the calculation of slope/aspect as `terra::terrain` will be used since it can calculate slope and aspect for spherical geometry but it does not support `na.rm`. In both cases when `na.rm=TRUE`, the x, y, and z components will be summed with `na.rm=TRUE`, and the N used in the denominator of the VRM equation will be the number of non-NA cells in the window rather than the total number of cells.

Value

a `RasterLayer`

References

Evans JS (2021). `spatialEco`. R package version 1.3-6, <https://github.com/jeffreyevans/spatialEco>.
 Sappington, J.M., Longshore, K.M., Thompson, D.B., 2007. Quantifying Landscape Ruggedness for Animal Habitat Analysis: A Case Study Using Bighorn Sheep in the Mojave Desert. *The Journal of Wildlife Management* 71, 1419-1426. <https://doi.org/10.2193/2005-723>

Examples

```
r<- erupt()  
vrm<- VRM(r, w=c(5,5), na.rm = TRUE)  
plot(vrm)
```

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