# Package: MazamaTimeSeries (via r-universe)

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**Type** Package

**Version** 0.3.0

**Title** Core Functionality for Environmental Time Series

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**Description** Utility functions for working with environmental time series data from known locations. The compact data model is structured as a list with two dataframes. A 'meta' dataframe contains spatial and measuring device metadata associated with deployments at known locations. A 'data' dataframe contains a 'datetime' column followed by columns of measurements associated with each ``device-deployment''. Ephemerides calculations are based on code originally found in NOAA's ``Solar Calculator'' <https://gml.noaa.gov/grad/solcalc/>.

**License** GPL-3

**URL** https://github.com/MazamaScience/MazamaTimeSeries, https://mazamascience.github.io/MazamaTimeSeries/

**BugReports** https://github.com/MazamaScience/MazamaTimeSeries/issues

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# Contents

## Camp_Fire — *Camp Fire example dataset*

### Description

The Camp_Fire dataset provides a quickly loadable version of a *mts_monitor* object for practicing and code examples.

### Usage

```
Camp_Fire
```

### Format

A *mts* object with 360 rows and 134 columns of data.

### Details

The 2018 Camp Fire was the deadliest and most destructive wildfire in California's history, and the most expensive natural disaster in the world in 2018 in terms of insured losses. The fire caused at least 85 civilian fatalities and injured 12 civilians and five firefighters. It covered an area of 153,336 acres and destroyed more than 18,000 structures, most with the first 4 hours. Smoke from the fire resulted in the worst air pollution ever for the San Francisco Bay Area and Sacramento Valley.

This dataset was was generated on 2022-10-12 by running:

```
library(AirMonitor)

Camp_Fire <-
  monitor_loadAnnual(2018) %>%
  monitor_filter(stateCode == 'CA') %>%
  monitor_filterDate(
    startdate = 20181108,
    enddate = 20181123,
    timezone = "America/Los_Angeles"
 ) %>%
 monitor_dropEmpty()

save(Camp_Fire, file = "data/Camp_Fire.rda")
```

## Carmel_Valley *Carmel Valley example dataset*

### Description

The Carmel_Valley dataset provides a quickly loadable version of a single-sensor *mts_monitor* object for practicing and code examples.

### Usage

```
Carmel_Valley
```

### Format

An *mts* object with 600 rows and 2 columns of data.

### Details

In August of 2016, the Soberanes fire in California burned along the Big Sur coast. It was at the time the most expensive wildfire in US history. This dataset contains PM2.5 monitoring data for the monitor in Carmel Valley which shows heavy smoke as well as strong diurnal cycles associated with sea breezes. Data are stored as an *mts* object and are used in some examples in the package documentation.

This dataset was generated on 2022-10-12 by running:

```
library(AirMonitor)

Carmel_Valley <-
  airnow_loadAnnual(2016) %>%
  monitor_filterMeta(deviceDeploymentID == "a9572a904a4ed46d_840060530002") %>%
  monitor_filterDate(20160722, 20160815)

save(Carmel_Valley, file = "data/Carmel_Valley.rda")
```

## example_mts *Example* mts *dataset*

### Description

The example_mts dataset provides a quickly loadable version of an *mts* object for practicing and code examples.

This dataset was was generated on 2021-10-07 by running:

```
library(AirSensor)

communities <- c("Alhambra/Monterey Park", "El Monte")

example_mts <-
  example_sensor_scaqmd %>%
  sensor_filterMeta(communityRegion %in% communities)

# Add required "locationName"
example_mts$meta$locationName <- example_mts$meta$siteName

save(example_mts, file = "data/example_mts.rda")
```

### Usage

```
example_mts
```

### Format

An *mts* object composed of "meta" and "data" dataframes.

---

## example_raws — *Example RAWS dataset*

---

### Description

The `example_raws` dataset provides a quickly loadable example of the data generated by the **RAWSmet** package. This data is a `sts` object containing hourly measurements from a RAWS weather station in Saddle Mountain, WA, between July 2002 and December 2017.

This dataset was was generated on 2022-02-17 by running:

```
library(RAWSmet)

setRawsDataDir("~/Data/RAWS")

example_raws <-
  cefa_load(nwsID = "452701") %>%
  raws_filterDate(20160701, 20161001)

save(example_raws, file = "data/example_raws.rda")
```

### Usage

```
example_raws
```

### Format

An *sts* object composed of "meta" and "data" dataframes.

`example_sts` *Example* sts *dataset*

### Description

The `example_sts` dataset provides a quickly loadable version of an *sts* object for practicing and code examples.

This dataset was was generated on 2021-01-08 by running:

```
library(AirSensor)

example_sts <- example_pat
example_sts$meta$elevation <- as.numeric(NA)
example_sts$meta$locationName <- example_sts$meta$label

save(example_sts, file = "data/example_sts.rda")
```

### Usage

```
example_sts
```

### Format

An *sts* object composed of "meta" and "data" dataframes.

`MazamaTimeSeries` *Core functionality for environmental time series*

### Description

Utility functions for working with environmental time series data from known locations. The compact data model is structured as a list with two dataframes. A meta' dataframe contains spatial and measuring device metadata associated with deployments at known locations. A 'data' dataframe contains a 'datetime' column followed by columns of measurements associated with each "device-deployment".

## mts_arrange — *Order* mts *time series by metadata values*

### Description

The variable(s) in `...` are used to specify columns of `mts$meta` to use for ordering. Under the hood, this function uses `arrange` on `mts$meta` and then reorders `mts$data` to match.

### Usage

```
mts_arrange(mts, ...)
```

### Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| `mts` | *mts* object. |
| `...` | variables in `mts$meta`. |

### Value

A reorderd version of the incoming *mts* time series object. (A list with `meta` and `data` dataframes.)

### Examples

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)

example_mts$meta$latitude[1:10]

# Filter for all labels with "SCSH"
byElevation <-
  example_mts %>%
  mts_arrange(latitude)

byElevation$meta$latitude[1:10]
```

## mts_check — *Check* mts *object for validity*

### Description

Checks on the validity of an *mts* object. If any test fails, this function will stop with a warning message.

### Usage

```
mts_check(mts)
```

### Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| `mts` | *mts* object. |

### Value

Returns `TRUE` invisibly if the *mts* object is valid.

### See Also

mts_isValid

### Examples

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)

sts_check(example_mts)

# This would throw an error
if ( FALSE ) {

  broken_mts <- example_mts
  names(broken_mts) <- c('meta', 'bop')
  sts_check(broken_mts)

}
```

---

## `mts_collapse` *Collapse an* mts *time series object into a single time series*

---

### Description

Collapses data from all time series in `mts` into a single-time series *mts* object using the function provided in the `FUN` argument. The single-time series result will be located at the mean longitude and latitude unless `longitude` and `latitude` are specified.

Any columns of `mts$meta` that are constant across all records will be retained in the returned `mts$meta`.

The core metadata associated with this location (*e.g.* `countryCode`, `stateCode`, `timezone`, `...`) will be determined from the most common (or average) value found in `mts$meta`. This will be a reasonable assumption for the vast majority of intended use cases where data from multiple devices in close proximity are averaged together.

### Usage

```
mts_collapse(
  mts,
  longitude = NULL,
  latitude = NULL,
  deviceID = "generatedID",
  FUN = mean,
  na.rm = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

### Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| mts | *mts* object. |
| longitude | Longitude of the collapsed time series. |
| latitude | Latitude of the collapsed time series. |
| deviceID | Device identifier for the collapsed time series. |
| FUN | Function used to collapse multiple time series. |
| na.rm | Logical specifying whether NA values should be ignored when FUN is applied. |
| ... | additional arguments to be passed on to the `apply()` function. |

### Value

An *mts* time series object representing a single time series. (A list with `meta` and `data` dataframes.)

### Note

After `FUN` is applied, values of `+/-Inf` and `NaN` are converted to `NA`. This is a convenience for the common case where `FUN = min/max` or `FUN = mean` and some of the time steps have all missing values. See the R documentation for `min` for an explanation.

### Examples

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)

mon <-
  mts_collapse(
    mts = example_mts,
    deviceID = "example_ID"
  )

# mon$data now only has 2 columns
names(mon$data)

plot(mon$data, type = 'b', main = mon$meta$deviceID)
```

# mts_combine — *Combine multiple* mts *time series objects*

## Description

Create a combined *mts* from any number of *mts* objects or from a list of *mts* objects. The resulting *mts* object with contain all `deviceDeploymentIDs` found in any incoming *mts* and will have a regular time axis covering the the entire range of incoming data.

If incoming time ranges are non-contiguous, the resulting *mts* will have gaps filled with `NA` values.

An error is generated if the incoming *mts* objects have non-identical metadata for the same `deviceDeploymentID` unless `replaceMeta = TRUE`.

## Usage

```
mts_combine(
  ...,
  replaceMeta = FALSE,
  overlapStrategy = c("replace all", "replace na")
)
```

## Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| `...` | Any number of valid *mts* objects. |
| `replaceMeta` | Logical specifying whether to allow replacement of metadata associated with `deviceDeploymentIDs`. |
| `overlapStrategy` | Strategy to use when data found in time series overlaps. |

## Value

An *mts* time series object containing all time series found in the incoming `mts` objects. (A list with `meta` and `data` dataframes.)

## Note

Data for any `deviceDeploymentIDs` shared among *mts* objects are combined with a "later is better" sensibility where any data overlaps exist. To handle this, incoming *mts* objects are first split into "shared" and "unshared" parts.

Any "shared" parts are ordered based on the time stamp of their last record. Then `dplyr::distinct()` is used to remove records with duplicate `datetime` fields.

With `overlapStrategy = "replace all"`, any data records found in "later" *mts* objects are preferentially retained before the "shared" data are finally reordered by ascending `datetime`.

With `overlapStrategy = "replace missing"`, only missing values in "earlier" *mts* objects are replaced with data records from "later" time series.

The final step is combining the "shared" and "unshared" parts and placing them on a uniform time axis.

## Examples

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)

ids1 <- example_mts$meta$deviceDeploymentID[1:5]
ids2 <- example_mts$meta$deviceDeploymentID[4:6]
ids3 <- example_mts$meta$deviceDeploymentID[8:10]

mts1 <-
  example_mts %>%
  mts_filterMeta(deviceDeploymentID %in% ids1) %>%
  mts_filterDate(20190701, 20190703)

mts2 <-
  example_mts %>%
  mts_filterMeta(deviceDeploymentID %in% ids2) %>%
  mts_filterDate(20190704, 20190706)

mts3 <-
  example_mts %>%
  mts_filterMeta(deviceDeploymentID %in% ids3) %>%
  mts_filterDate(20190705, 20190708)

mts <- mts_combine(mts1, mts2, mts3)

# Should have 1:6 + 8:10 = 9 meta records and the full date range
nrow(mts$meta)
range(mts$data$datetime)
```

---

# mts_distinct — *Retain only distinct data records in* `mts$data`

---

## Description

This function is primarily for internal use.

Two successive steps are used to guarantee that the `datetime` axis contains no repeated values:

1. remove any duplicate records
2. guarantee that rows are in `datetime` order

## Usage

```
mts_distinct(mts)
```

## Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| `mts` | *mts* object |

### Value

An *mts* object where each record is associated with a unique time. (A list with `meta` and `data` dataframes.)

---

## mts_extractDataFrame *Extract dataframes from* mts *objects*

---

### Description

These functions are convenient wrappers for extracting the dataframes that comprise an *mts* object. These functions are designed to be useful when manipulating data in a pipeline chain using `%>%`.

`mts_extractData(mts)` is equivalent to `mts$data`.

`mts_extractMeta(mts)` is equivalent to `mts$meta`.

### Usage

```
mts_extractData(mts)

mts_extractMeta(mts)
```

### Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| `mts` | *mts* object to extract dataframe from. |

### Value

A dataframe from the *mts* object.

---

## mts_filterData *General purpose data filtering for* mts *time series objects*

---

### Description

A generalized data filter for *mts* objects to choose rows/cases where conditions are true. Multiple conditions may be combined with `&` or separated by a comma. Only rows where the condition evaluates to TRUE are kept. Rows where the condition evaluates to `NA` are dropped.

### Usage

```
mts_filterData(mts, ...)
```

### Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| `mts` | *mts* object. |
| `...` | Logical predicates defined in terms of the variables in `mts$data`. |

## Value

A subset of the incoming *mts* time series object. (A list with `meta` and `data` dataframes.)

## Note

Filtering is done on variables in `mts$data` and results in an *incomplete and irregular time axis*.

## See Also

mts_filterMeta

## Examples

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)

# Are there any times when data exceeded 150?
sapply(example_mts$data, function(x) { any(x > 150, na.rm = TRUE) })

# Show all times where da4cadd2d6ea5302_4686 > 150
example_mts %>%
  mts_filterData(da4cadd2d6ea5302_4686 > 150) %>%
  mts_extractData() %>%
  dplyr::pull(datetime)
```

---

`mts_filterDate` *Date filtering for* mts *time series objects*

---

## Description

Subsets an *mts* object by date. This function always filters to day-boundaries. For sub-day filtering, use `mts_setTimeAxis()`.

Dates can be anything that is understood by `MazamaCoreUtils::parseDatetime()` including either of the following recommended formats:

- `"YYYYmmdd"`
- `"YYYY-mm-dd"`

Timezone determination precedence assumes that if you are passing in `POSIXct` values then you know what you are doing:

1. get timezone from `startdate` if it is `POSIXct`
2. use passed in `timezone`
3. get timezone from `mts`

### Usage

```
mts_filterDate(
  mts = NULL,
  startdate = NULL,
  enddate = NULL,
  timezone = NULL,
  unit = "sec",
  ceilingStart = FALSE,
  ceilingEnd = FALSE
)
```

### Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| `mts` | *mts* object. |
| `startdate` | Desired start date (ISO 8601). |
| `enddate` | Desired end date (ISO 8601). |
| `timezone` | Olson timezone used to interpret dates. |
| `unit` | Units used to determine time at end-of-day. |
| `ceilingStart` | Logical instruction to apply `ceiling_date` to the `startdate` rather than `floor_date`. |
| `ceilingEnd` | Logical instruction to apply `ceiling_date` to the `enddate` rather than `floor_date`. |

### Value

A subset of the incoming *mts* time series object. (A list with `meta` and `data` dataframes.)

### Note

The returned data will run from the beginning of `startdate` until the **beginning** of `enddate` – *i.e.* no values associated with `enddate` will be returned. The exception being when `enddate` is less than 24 hours after `startdate`. In that case, a single day is returned.

### See Also

mts_setTimeAxis

### Examples

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)

example_mts %>%
  mts_filterDate(
    startdate = 20190703,
    enddate = 20190706
  ) %>%
  mts_extractData() %>%
  dplyr::pull(datetime) %>%
  range()
```

mts_filterDatetime *Datetime filtering for* mts *time series objects*

## Description

DEPRECATED - use mts_setTimeAxis.

Subsets an mts object by datetime. This function allows for sub-day filtering as opposed to mts_filterDate() which always filters to day-boundaries. Both the startdate and the enddate will be included in the subset.

Datetimes can be anything that is understood by MazamaCoreUtils::parseDatetime(). For non-POSIXct values, the recommended format is "YYYY-mm-dd HH:MM:SS".

Timezone determination precedence assumes that if you are passing in POSIXct values then you know what you are doing:

1. get timezone from startdate if it is POSIXct
2. use passed in timezone
3. get timezone from mts

## Usage

```
mts_filterDatetime(
  mts = NULL,
  startdate = NULL,
  enddate = NULL,
  timezone = NULL,
  unit = "sec",
  ceilingStart = FALSE,
  ceilingEnd = FALSE,
  includeEnd = FALSE
)
```

## Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| mts | *mts* object. |
| startdate | Desired start datetime (ISO 8601). |
| enddate | Desired end datetime (ISO 8601). |
| timezone | Olson timezone used to interpret dates. |
| unit | Datetimes will be rounded to the nearest unit. |
| ceilingStart | Logical instruction to apply ceiling_date to the startdate rather than floor_date when rounding. |
| ceilingEnd | Logical instruction to apply ceiling_date to the enddate rather than floor_date when rounding. |
| includeEnd | Logical specifying that records associated with enddate should be included. |

## Value

A subset of the incoming *mts* time series object. (A list with `meta` and `data` dataframes.)

## Note

This function is deprecated as of **MazamaTimeSeries 0.2.15**. Please use mts_setTimeAxis to shorten or lengthen the time axis of an *mts* object.

## See Also

mts_filterData

mts_filterDate

mts_filterMeta

---

# `mts_filterMeta` *General purpose metadata filtering for* mts *time series objects*

---

## Description

A generalized metadata filter for *mts* objects to choose rows/cases where conditions are true. Multiple conditions are combined with `&` or separated by a comma. Only rows where the condition evaluates to TRUE are kept. Rows where the condition evaluates to FALSE or `NA` are dropped.

If an empty *mts* object is passed in, it is immediately returned, allowing for multiple filtering steps to be piped together and only checking for an empty *mts* object at the end of the pipeline.

## Usage

```
mts_filterMeta(mts, ...)
```

## Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| `mts` | *mts* object. |
| `...` | Logical predicates defined in terms of the variables in `mts$meta`. |

## Value

A subset of the incoming *mts* time series object. (A list with `meta` and `data` dataframes.)

## Note

Filtering is done on variables in `mts$meta`.

## See Also

mts_filterData

## Examples

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)

# Filter for all labels with "SCSH"
scap <-
  example_mts %>%
  mts_filterMeta(communityRegion == "El Monte")

dplyr::select(scap$meta, ID, label, longitude, latitude, communityRegion)

head(scap$data)
```

---

`mts_getDistance` *Calculate distances from* mts *time series locations to a location of interest*

---

## Description

This function uses the [geodist] package to return the distances (meters) between `mts` locations and a location of interest. These distances can be used to create a mask identifying monitors within a certain radius of the location of interest.

## Usage

```
mts_getDistance(
  mts = NULL,
  longitude = NULL,
  latitude = NULL,
  measure = c("geodesic", "haversine", "vincenty", "cheap")
)
```

## Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| `mts` | *mts* object. |
| `longitude` | Longitude of the location of interest. |
| `latitude` | Latitude of the location of interest. |
| `measure` | One of "geodesic", "haversine", "vincenty" or "cheap" |

## Value

Vector of of distances (meters) named by `deviceDeploymentID`.

## Note

The measure `"cheap"` may be used to speed things up depending on the spatial scale being considered. Distances calculated with `measure = "cheap"` will vary by a few meters compared with those calculated using `measure = "geodesic"`.

## Examples

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)

# Garfield Medical Center in LA
longitude <- -118.12321
latitude <- 34.06775

distances <- mts_getDistance(
  mts = example_mts,
  longitude = longitude,
  latitude = latitude
)

# Which sensors are within 1000 meters of Garfield Med Ctr?
distances[distances <= 1000]
```

---

`mts_isEmpty` *Test for an empty* mts *object*

---

## Description

Convenience function for `nrow(mts$data) == 0`. This makes for more readable code in functions that need to test for this.

## Usage

```
mts_isEmpty(mts)
```

## Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| `mts` | *mts* object |

## Value

`TRUE` if no data exist in `mts`, `FALSE` otherwise.

## Examples

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)

mts_isEmpty(example_mts)
```

## mts_isValid — *Test* mts *object for correct structure*

### Description

The mts is checked for the presence of core meta and data columns.

Core meta columns include:

- deviceDeploymentID – unique identifier (see MazmaLocationUtils)
- deviceID – device identifier
- locationID – location identifier (see MazmaLocationUtils)
- locationName – English language name
- longitude – decimal degrees E
- latitude – decimal degrees N
- elevation – elevation of station in m
- countryCode – ISO 3166-1 alpha-2
- stateCode – ISO 3166-2 alpha-2
- timezone – Olson time zone

Core data columns include:

- datetime – measurement time (UTC)

### Usage

```
mts_isValid(mts = NULL, verbose = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| mts | *mts* object |
| verbose | Logical specifying whether to produce detailed warning messages. |

### Value

Invisibly returns TRUE if mts has the correct structure, FALSE otherwise.

### See Also

mts_check

### Examples

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)

print(mts_isValid(example_mts))
```

## mts_pull — *Extract a column of metadata or data*

### Description

This function acts similarly to `dplyr::pull()` working on `mts$meta` or `mts$data`. Data are returned as a simple array. Data are pulled from whichever dataframe contains `var`.

### Usage

```
mts_pull(mts = NULL, var = NULL)
```

### Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| `mts` | *mts* object. |
| `var` | A variable name found in the `meta` or `data` dataframe of the incoming *mts* time series object. |

### Value

An array of values.

### Examples

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)

# Metadata
example_mts %>%
  mts_pull("communityRegion") %>%
  table() %>%
  sort(decreasing = TRUE)

# Data for a specific ID
example_mts %>%
  mts_pull("da4cadd2d6ea5302_4686")
```

## mts_sample — *Sample time series for an* mts *time series object*

### Description

Reduce the number of records (timesteps) in the `data` dataframe of the incoming `mts` through random sampling.

### Usage

```
mts_sample(
  mts = NULL,
  sampleSize = 5000,
  seed = NULL,
  keepOutliers = FALSE,
  width = 5,
  thresholdMin = 3
)
```

### Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| `mts` | *mts* object. |
| `sampleSize` | Non-negative integer giving the number of rows to choose. |
| `seed` | Integer passed to `set.seed` for reproducible sampling. |
| `keepOutliers` | Logical specifying a graphics focused sampling algorithm that retains outliers (see Details). |
| `width` | Integer width of the rolling window used for outlier detection. |
| `thresholdMin` | Numeric threshold for outlier detection. |

### Details

When `keepOutliers = FALSE`, random sampling is used to provide a statistically relevant subsample of the data.

### Value

A subset of the given *mts* object.

An *mts* time series object with fewer timesteps. (A list with `meta` and `data` dataframes.)

### Outlier Detection

When `keepOutliers = TRUE`, a customized sampling algorithm is used that attempts to create subsets for use in plotting that create plots that are visually identical to plots using all data. This is accomplished by preserving outliers and only sampling data in regions where overplotting is expected.

The process is as follows:

1. find outliers using `MazamaRollUtils::findOutliers()`
2. create a subset consisting of only outliers
3. sample the remaining data
4. merge the outliers and sampled data

This algorithm works best when the *mts* object has only one or two timeseries.

The `width` and `thresholdMin` parameters determine the number of outliers detected. For hourly data, a `width` of 5 and a `thresholdMin` of 3 or 4 seem to find many visually obvious outliers.

Users attempting to optimize plotting speed for lengthy time series are encouraged to experiment with these two parameters along with sampleSize and review the results visually.

See MazamaRollUtils::findOutliers().

---

mts_select *Reorder and subset time series within an* mts *time series object*

---

### Description

This function acts similarly to dplyr::select() working on mts$data. The returned *mts* object will contain only those time series identified by deviceDeploymentID in the order specified.

This can be used the specify a preferred order and is helpful when using faceted plot functions based on ggplot such as those found in the AirMonitorPlots package.

### Usage

```
mts_select(mts = NULL, deviceDeploymentID = NULL)
```

### Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| mts | *mts* object. |
| deviceDeploymentID | Vector of timeseries unique identifiers. |

### Value

A reordered (subset) of the incoming *mts* time series object. (A list with meta and data dataframes.)

### See Also

mts_selectWhere

### Examples

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)

# Filter for "El Monte"
El_Monte <-
  example_mts %>%
  mts_filterMeta(communityRegion == "El Monte")

ids <- El_Monte$meta$deviceDeploymentID
rev_ids <- rev(ids)

print(ids)
print(rev_ids)

rev_El_Monte <-
```

```
  example_mts %>%
  mts_select(rev_ids)

print(rev_El_Monte$meta$deviceDeploymentID)
```

---

mts_selectWhere *Data-based subsetting of time series within an* mts *object.*

---

## Description

Subsetting of `mts` acts similarly to `tidyselect::where()` working on `mts$data`. The returned *mts* object will contain only those time series where `FUN` applied to the time series data returns `TRUE`.

## Usage

```
mts_selectWhere(mts, FUN)
```

## Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| `mts` | *mts* object. |
| `FUN` | A function applied to time series data that returns TRUE or FALSE. |

## Value

A subset of the incoming *mts* object. (A list with `meta` and `data` dataframes.)

## See Also

mts_select

## Examples

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)

# Show all Camp_Fire locations
Camp_Fire$meta$locationName

# Set a threshold
threshold <- 500

# Find time series with data at or above this threshold
worst_sites <-
  Camp_Fire %>%
  mts_selectWhere(
    function(x) { any(x >= threshold, na.rm = TRUE) }
  )

# Show the worst locations
worst_sites$meta$locationName
```

## mts_setTimeAxis — *Extend/contract* mts *time series to new start and end times*

### Description

Extends or contracts the time range of an *mts* object by adding/removing time steps at the start and end and filling any new time steps with missing values. The resulting time axis is guaranteed to be a regular, hourly axis with no gaps using the same timezone as the incoming *mts* object. This is useful when you want to place separate *mts* objects on the same time axis for plotting.

Dates can be anything that is understood by `MazamaCoreUtils::parseDatetime()` including either of the following recommended formats:

- `"YYYYmmdd"`
- `"YYYY-mm-dd"`

Timezone determination precedence assumes that if you are passing in `POSIXct` values then you know what you are doing:

1. get timezone from `startdate` if it is `POSIXct`
2. use passed in `timezone`
3. get timezone from `mts`

If either `startdate` or `enddate` is missing, the start or end of the timeseries in `mts` will be used.

If neither `startdate` nor `enddate` is a `POSIXct` value AND no `timezone` is supplied, the timezone will be inferred from the most common timezone found in `mts`.

### Usage

```
mts_setTimeAxis(mts = NULL, startdate = NULL, enddate = NULL, timezone = NULL)
```

### Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| `mts` | *mts* object. |
| `startdate` | Desired start date (ISO 8601). |
| `enddate` | Desired end date (ISO 8601). |
| `timezone` | Olson timezone used to interpret `startdate` and `enddate`. |

### Value

The incoming *mts* time series object defined on a new time axis. (A list with `meta` and `data` dataframes.)

## Examples

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)

# Default range
range(example_mts$data$datetime)

# One-sided extend with user specified timezone
example_mts %>%
  mts_setTimeAxis(enddate = 20190815, timezone = "UTC") %>%
  mts_extractData() %>%
  dplyr::pull(datetime) %>%
  range()

# Two-sided extend with user specified timezone
example_mts %>%
  mts_setTimeAxis(20190615, 20190815, timezone = "UTC") %>%
  mts_extractData() %>%
  dplyr::pull(datetime) %>%
  range()

# Two-sided extend without timezone (uses timezone from mts$meta$timezone)
example_mts %>%
  mts_setTimeAxis(20190615, 20190815) %>%
  mts_extractData() %>%
  dplyr::pull(datetime) %>%
  range()
```

---

# `mts_slice_head` *Subset time series based on their position*

---

## Description

An *mts* object is reduced so as to contain only the first or last `n` timeseries. These functions work similarly to `dplyr::slice_head` and `dplyr::slice_tail` but apply to both dataframes in the *mts* object.

This is primarily useful when the *mts* object has been ordered by a previous call to `mts_arrange` or by some other means.

`slice_head()` selects the first and `slice_tail()` the last timeseries in the object.

## Usage

```
mts_slice_head(mts, n = 5)

mts_slice_tail(mts, n = 5)
```

### Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| mts | *mts* object. |
| n | Number of rows of mts$meta to select. |

### Value

A subset of the incoming *mts* time series object. (A list with meta and data dataframes.)

### Examples

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)

# Find lowest elevation sites
Camp_Fire %>%
  mts_filterMeta(!is.na(elevation)) %>%
  mts_arrange(elevation) %>%
  mts_slice_head(n = 5) %>%
  mts_extractMeta() %>%
  dplyr::select(elevation, locationName)

# Find highest elevation sites
Camp_Fire %>%
  mts_filterMeta(!is.na(elevation)) %>%
  mts_arrange(elevation) %>%
  mts_slice_tail(n = 5) %>%
  mts_extractMeta() %>%
  dplyr::select(elevation, locationName)
```

---

## mts_summarize — *Create summary time series for an* mts *time series object*

---

### Description

Individual time series in mts$data are grouped by unit and then summarized using FUN.

The most typical use case is creating daily averages where each day begins at midnight. This function interprets times using the mts$data$datetime tzone attribute so be sure that is set properly.

Day boundaries are calculated using the specified timezone or, if NULL, the most common (hopefully only!) time zone found in mts$meta$timezone. Leaving timezone = NULL, the default, results in "local time" date filtering which is the most common use case.

### Usage

```
mts_summarize(
  mts,
  timezone = NULL,
  unit = c("day", "week", "month", "year"),
```

```
  FUN = NULL,
  ...,
  minCount = NULL
)
```

## Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| mts | *mts* object. |
| timezone | Olson timezone used to interpret dates. |
| unit | Unit used to summarize by (*e.g.* "day"). |
| FUN | Function used to summarize time series. |
| ... | Additional arguments to be passed to FUN (_e.g._ na.rm = TRUE). |
| minCount | Minimum number of valid data records required to calculate summaries. Time periods with fewer valid records will be assigned NA. |

## Value

An *mts* time series object containing daily (or other) statistical summaries. (A list with meta and data dataframes.)

## Note

Because the returned *mts* object is defined on a daily axis in a specific time zone, it is important that the incoming mts contain timeseries associated with a single time zone.

## Examples

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)

daily <-
  mts_summarize(
    mts = Carmel_Valley,
    timezone = NULL,
    unit = "day",
    FUN = mean,
    na.rm = TRUE,
    minCount = 18
  )

# Daily means
head(daily$data)
```

## mts_trim — *Trim* mts *time series by removing missing values*

### Description

Trims the time range of an *mts* object by removing time steps from the start and end that contain only missing values.

### Usage

```
mts_trim(mts = NULL)
```

### Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| `mts` | *mts* object. |

### Value

A subset of the incoming *mts* time series object. (A list with `meta` and `data` dataframes.)

### Examples

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)

# Untrimmed range
range(example_mts$data$datetime)

# Replace the first 50 data values for all non-"datetime" columns
example_mts$data[1:50, -1] <- NA

# Trimmed range
mts_trimmed <- mts_trim(example_mts)
range(mts_trimmed$data$datetime)
```

## mts_trimDate — *Trim* mts *time series object to full days*

### Description

Trims the date range of an *mts* object to local time date boundaries which are within the time range of the *mts* object. This has the effect of removing partial-day data records at the start and end of the timeseries and is useful when calculating full-day statistics.

By default, multi-day periods of all-missing data at the beginning and end of the timeseries are removed before trimming to date boundaries. If `trimEmptyDays = FALSE` all records are retained except for partial days beyond the first and after the last date boundary.

Day boundaries are calculated using the specified `timezone` or, if `NULL`, `mts$meta$timezone`. Leaving `timezone = NULL`, the default, results in "local time" date filtering which is the most common use case.

## Usage

```
mts_trimDate(mts = NULL, timezone = NULL, trimEmptyDays = TRUE)
```

## Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| mts | *mts* object. |
| timezone | Olson timezone used to interpret dates. |
| trimEmptyDays | Logical specifying whether to remove days with no data at the beginning and end of the time range. |

## Value

A subset of the incoming *mts* time series object. (A list with `meta` and `data` dataframes.)

## Examples

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)

UTC_week <- mts_filterDate(
  example_mts,
  startdate = 20190703,
  enddate = 20190706,
  timezone = "UTC"
)

# UTC day boundaries
range(UTC_week$data$datetime)

# Trim to local time day boundaries
local_week <- mts_trimDate(UTC_week)
range(local_week$data$datetime)
```

---

# requiredMetaNames *Required columns for the 'meta' dataframe*

---

## Description

The 'meta' dataframe found in *sts* and *mts* objects is required to have a minimum set of information for proper functioning of the package. The names of these columns are specified in `requiredMetaNames` and include:

- `deviceDeploymentID` – unique identifier (see MazmaLocationUtils)
- `deviceID` – device identifier
- `locationID` – location identifier (see MazmaLocationUtils)
- `locationName` – English language name

- `longitude` – decimal degrees E
- `latitude` – decimal degrees N
- `elevation` – elevation of station in m
- `countryCode` – ISO 3166-1 alpha-2
- `stateCode` – ISO 3166-2 alpha-2
- `timezone` – Olson time zone

### Usage

```
requiredMetaNames
```

### Format

A vector with 10 elements

### Details

requiredMetaNames

---

## `sts_check` *Check* sts *object for validity*

---

### Description

Checks on the validity of an *sts* object. If any test fails, this function will stop with a warning message.

### Usage

```
sts_check(sts)
```

### Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| `sts` | *sts* object. |

### Value

Returns `TRUE` invisibly if the *sts* object is valid.

### See Also

sts_isValid

## Examples

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)

sts_check(example_sts)

# This would throw an error
if ( FALSE ) {

  broken_sts <- example_sts
  names(broken_sts) <- c('meta', 'bop')
  sts_check(broken_sts)

}
```

---

`sts_combine` *Combine multiple* sts *time series objects*

---

## Description

Create a merged timeseries using of any number of *sts* objects for a single sensor. If *sts* objects are non-contiguous, the resulting *sts* will have gaps.

An error is generated if the incoming *sts* objects have non-identical `deviceDeploymentIDs`.

## Usage

```
sts_combine(..., replaceMeta = FALSE)
```

## Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| `...` | Any number of valid SingleTimeSeries *sts* objects associated with a single `deviceDeploymentID`. |
| `replaceMeta` | Logical specifying whether to allow replacement of metadata. |

## Value

A SingleTimeSeries *sts* time series object containing records from all incoming `sts` time series objects. (A list with `meta` and `data` dataframes.)

## Note

Data are combined with a "later is better" sensibility where any data overlaps exist. To handle this, incoming *sts* objects are first split into "shared" and "unshared" parts.

Any "shared" parts are ordered based on the time stamp of their last record. Then `dplyr::distinct()` is used to remove records with duplicate `datetime` fields. Any data records found in "later" *sts* objects are preferentially retained before the "shared" data are finally reordered by ascending `datetime`.

The final step is combining the "shared" and "unshared" parts.

## Examples

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)

aug01_08 <-
  example_sts %>%
  sts_filterDate(20180801, 20180808)

aug15_22 <-
  example_sts %>%
  sts_filterDate(20180815, 20180822)

aug01_22 <- sts_combine(aug01_08, aug15_22)

plot(aug01_22$data$datetime)
```

---

sts_distinct — *Retain only distinct data records in* `sts$data`

---

## Description

Three successive steps are used to guarantee that the `datetime` axis contains no repeated values:

1. remove any duplicate records
2. guarantee that rows are in `datetime` order
3. average together fields for any remaining records that share the same `datetime`

## Usage

```
sts_distinct(sts)
```

## Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| `sts` | *sts* object |

## Value

An *sts* object where each record is associated with a unique time. (A list with `meta` and `data` dataframes.)

## sts_extractDataFrame *Extract dataframes from* sts *objects*

### Description

These functions are convenient wrappers for extracting the dataframes that comprise a *sts* object. These functions are designed to be useful when manipulating data in a pipeline using `%>%`.

Below is a table showing equivalent operations for each function.

`sts_extractData(sts)` is equivalent to `sts$data`.

`sts_extractMeta(sts)` is equivalent to `sts$meta`.

### Usage

```
sts_extractData(sts)

sts_extractMeta(sts)
```

### Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| `sts` | *sts* object to extract dataframe from. |

### Value

A dataframe from the *sts* object.

## sts_filter *General purpose data filtering for* sts *time series objects*

### Description

A generalized data filter for *sts* objects to choose rows/cases where conditions are true. Multiple conditions are combined with `&` or separated by a comma. Only rows where the condition evaluates to TRUE are kept. Rows where the condition evaluates to `NA` are dropped.

If an empty *sts* object is passed in, it is immediately returned, allowing for multiple filtering steps to be piped together and only checking for an empty *sts* object at the end of the pipeline.

### Usage

```
sts_filter(sts, ...)
```

### Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| `sts` | *sts* object. |
| `...` | Logical predicates defined in terms of the variables in `sts$data`. |

## Value

A subset of the incoming sts time series object. (A list with meta and data dataframes.)

## Note

Filtering is done on values in sts$data.

## See Also

sts_filterDate

sts_filterDatetime

## Examples

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)

unhealthy <- sts_filter(example_sts, pm25_A > 55.5, pm25_B > 55.5)
head(unhealthy$data)
```

---

sts_filterDate *Date filtering for* sts *time series objects*

---

## Description

Subsets a MazamaSingleTimeseries object by date. This function always filters to day-boundaries. For sub-day filtering, use `sts_filterDatetime()`.

Dates can be anything that is understood by `MazamaCoreUtils::parseDatetime()` including either of the following recommended formats:

- "YYYYmmdd"
- "YYYY-mm-dd"

Timezone determination precedence assumes that if you are passing in POSIXct values then you know what you are doing.

1. get timezone from startdate if it is POSIXct
2. use passed in timezone
3. get timezone from sts

## Usage

```
sts_filterDate(
  sts = NULL,
  startdate = NULL,
  enddate = NULL,
  timezone = NULL,
  unit = "sec",
  ceilingStart = FALSE,
  ceilingEnd = FALSE
)
```

## Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| `sts` | MazamaSingleTimeseries *sts* object. |
| `startdate` | Desired start datetime (ISO 8601). |
| `enddate` | Desired end datetime (ISO 8601). |
| `timezone` | Olson timezone used to interpret dates. |
| `unit` | Units used to determine time at end-of-day. |
| `ceilingStart` | Logical instruction to apply `ceiling_date` to the `startdate` rather than `floor_date` |
| `ceilingEnd` | Logical instruction to apply `ceiling_date` to the `enddate` rather than `floor_date` |

## Value

A subset of the incoming *sts* time series object. (A list with `meta` and `data` dataframes.)

## Note

The returned data will run from the beginning of `startdate` until the **beginning** of `enddate` – *i.e.* no values associated with `enddate` will be returned. The exception being when `enddate` is less than 24 hours after `startdate`. In that case, a single day is returned.

## See Also

sts_filter

sts_filterDatetime

## Examples

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)

example_sts %>%
  sts_filterDate(startdate = 20180808, enddate = 20180815) %>%
  sts_extractData() %>%
  head()
```

## sts_filterDatetime *Datetime filtering for* sts *time series objects*

### Description

Subsets a MazamaSingleTimeseries object by datetime. This function allows for sub-day filtering as opposed to `sts_filterDate()` which always filters to day-boundaries.

Datetimes can be anything that is understood by `MazamaCoreUtils::parseDatetime()`. For non-`POSIXct` values, the recommended format is `"YYYY-mm-dd HH:MM:SS"`.

Timezone determination precedence assumes that if you are passing in `POSIXct` values then you know what you are doing.

1. get timezone from `startdate` if it is `POSIXct`
2. use passed in `timezone`
3. get timezone from `sts`

### Usage

```
sts_filterDatetime(
  sts = NULL,
  startdate = NULL,
  enddate = NULL,
  timezone = NULL,
  unit = "sec",
  ceilingStart = FALSE,
  ceilingEnd = FALSE,
  includeEnd = FALSE
)
```

### Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| `sts` | MazamaSingleTimeseries *sts* object. |
| `startdate` | Desired start datetime (ISO 8601). |
| `enddate` | Desired end datetime (ISO 8601). |
| `timezone` | Olson timezone used to interpret dates. |
| `unit` | Units used to determine time at end-of-day. |
| `ceilingStart` | Logical instruction to apply `ceiling_date` to the `startdate` rather than `floor_date` |
| `ceilingEnd` | Logical instruction to apply `ceiling_date` to the `enddate` rather than `floor_date` |
| `includeEnd` | Logical specifying that records associated with `enddate` should be included. |

### Value

A subset of the incoming *sts* time series object. (A list with `meta` and `data` dataframes.)

### Note

The returned sts object will contain data running from the beginning of startdate until the **beginning** of enddate – *i.e.* no values associated with enddate will be returned. To include enddate you can specify includeEnd = TRUE.

### See Also

sts_filter

sts_filterDate

### Examples

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)

example_sts %>%
  sts_filterDatetime(
    startdate = "2018-08-08 06:00:00",
    enddate = "2018-08-14 18:00:00"
  ) %>%
  sts_extractData() %>%
  head()
```

---

## sts_isEmpty — *Test for empty* sts *object*

### Description

Convenience function for nrow(sts$data) == 0. This makes for more readable code in functions that need to test for this.

### Usage

```
sts_isEmpty(sts)
```

### Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| sts | *sts* object |

### Value

TRUE if no data exist in sts, FALSE otherwise.

### Examples

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)

sts_isEmpty(example_sts)
```

| sts_isValid | *Test* sts *object for correct structure* |
|---|---|

## Description

The `sts` is checked for the presence of core `meta` and `data` columns.

Core `meta` columns include:

- `deviceDeploymentID` – unique identifier (see MazmaLocationUtils)
- `deviceID` – device identifier
- `locationID` – location identifier (see MazmaLocationUtils)
- `locationName` – English language name
- `longitude` – decimal degrees E
- `latitude` – decimal degrees N
- `elevation` – elevation of station in m
- `countryCode` – ISO 3166-1 alpha-2
- `stateCode` – ISO 3166-2 alpha-2
- `timezone` – Olson time zone

Core `data` columns include:

- `datetime` – measurement time (UTC)

## Usage

```
sts_isValid(sts = NULL, verbose = FALSE)
```

## Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| `sts` | *sts* object |
| `verbose` | Logical specifying whether to produce detailed warning messages. |

## Value

`TRUE` if `sts` has the correct structure, `FALSE` otherwise.

## Examples

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)

sts_isValid(example_sts)
```

## sts_summarize — *Create summary time series for an* sts *time series object*

### Description

Columns of numeric data in `sts$data` are grouped by `unit` and then summarized using `FUN`.

Columns with non-numeric data are summarized by just picking the first occurrence in each `unit`. This preserves the utility of columns containing repeated metadata.

The most typical use case is creating daily averages where each day begins at midnight. Day boundaries are calculated using the specified `timezone` or, if `NULL`, the time zone found in `sts$meta$timezone[1]`. Leaving `timezone = NULL`, the default, results in "local time" date filtering which is the most common use case.

### Usage

```
sts_summarize(
  sts,
  timezone = NULL,
  unit = c("day", "week", "month", "year"),
  FUN = NULL,
  ...,
  minCount = NULL
)
```

### Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| `sts` | *sts* object. |
| `timezone` | Olson timezone used to interpret dates. |
| `unit` | Unit used to summarize by (*e.g.* "day"). |
| `FUN` | Function used to summarize time series. |
| `...` | Additional arguments to be passed to `FUN` (_e.g._ `na.rm = TRUE`). |
| `minCount` | Minimum number of valid data records required to calculate summaries. Time periods with fewer valid records will be assigned `NA`. |

### Value

An *sts* time series object containing daily (or other) statistical summaries. (A list with `meta` and `data` dataframes.)

## sts_trimDate *Trim* sts *time series object to full days*

### Description

Trims the date range of a *sts* object to local time date boundaries which are *within* the range of data. This has the effect of removing partial-day data records at the start and end of the timeseries and is useful when calculating full-day statistics.

Day boundaries are calculated using the specified `timezone` or, if `NULL`, from `sts$meta$timezone`.

### Usage

```
sts_trimDate(sts = NULL, timezone = NULL)
```

### Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| `sts` | SingleTimeSeries *sts* object. |
| `timezone` | Olson timezone used to interpret dates. |

### Value

A subset of the incoming *sts* time series object. (A list with `meta` and `data` dataframes.)

### Examples

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)

UTC_week <- sts_filterDate(
  example_sts,
  startdate = 20180808,
  enddate = 20180815,
  timezone = "UTC"
)

# UTC day boundaries
head(UTC_week$data)

# Trim to local time day boundaries
local_week <- sts_trimDate(UTC_week)
head(local_week$data)
```

timeInfo *Get time related information*

## Description

Calculate the local time at the target location, as well as sunrise, sunset and solar noon times, and create several temporal masks.

The returned dataframe will have as many rows as the length of the incoming UTC `time` vector and will contain the following columns:

- `localStdTime_UTC` – UTC representation of local **standard** time
- `daylightSavings` – logical mask = TRUE if daylight savings is in effect
- `localTime` – local clock time
- `sunrise` – time of sunrise on each localTime day
- `sunset` – time of sunset on each localTime day
- `solarnoon` – time of solar noon on each localTime day
- `day` – logical mask = TRUE between sunrise and sunset
- `morning` – logical mask = TRUE between sunrise and solarnoon
- `afternoon` – logical mask = TRUE between solarnoon and sunset
- `night` – logical mask = opposite of day

## Usage

```
timeInfo(time = NULL, longitude = NULL, latitude = NULL, timezone = NULL)
```

## Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| `time` | POSIXct vector with specified timezone, |
| `longitude` | Longitude of the location of interest. |
| `latitude` | Latitude of the location of interest. |
| `timezone` | Olson timezone at the location of interest. |

## Details

NOAA used the reference below to develop their Sunrise/Sunset

https://gml.noaa.gov/grad/solcalc/sunrise.html and Solar Position

https://gml.noaa.gov/grad/solcalc/azel.html Calculators. The algorithms include corrections for atmospheric refraction effects.

Input can consist of one location and at least one POSIXct times, or one POSIXct time and at least one location. *solarDep* is recycled as needed.

Do not use the daylight savings time zone string for supplying *dateTime*, as many OS will not be able to properly set it to standard time when needed.

The `localStdTime_UTC` column in the returned dataframe is primarily for internal use and provides an important tool for creating LST daily averages and LST axis labeling.

## Value

A dataframe with times and masks.

## Attribution

Internal functions used for ephemerides calculations were copied verbatim from the now deprecated **maptools** package source code in an effort to reduce the number of package dependencies.

## Warning

Compared to NOAA's original Javascript code, the sunrise and sunset estimates from this translation may differ by +/- 1 minute, based on tests using selected locations spanning the globe. This translation does not include calculation of prior or next sunrises/sunsets for locations above the Arctic Circle or below the Antarctic Circle.

## Local Standard Time

US EPA regulations mandate that daily averages be calculated based on "Local Standard Time" (LST) (*i.e. never shifting to daylight savings*). To ease work in a regulatory context, LST times are included in the returned dataframe.

## References

Meeus, J. (1991) Astronomical Algorithms. Willmann-Bell, Inc.

## Note

NOAA notes that "for latitudes greater than 72 degrees N and S, calculations are accurate to within 10 minutes. For latitudes less than +/- 72 degrees accuracy is approximately one minute."

## Author(s)

Sebastian P. Luque <spluque@gmail.com>, translated from Greg Pelletier's <gpel461@ecy.wa.gov> VBA code (available from `https://ecology.wa.gov/Research-Data/Data-resources/Models-spreadsheets/Modeling-the-environment/Models-tools-for-TMDLs`), who in turn translated it from original Javascript code by NOAA (see Details). Roger Bivand <roger.bivand@nhh.no> adapted the code to work with **sp** classes. Jonathan Callahan <jonathan.callahan@gmail.com> adapted the source code from the **maptools** package to work with MazmaTimeSeries classes.

## Examples

```
library(MazamaTimeSeries)

Carmel <-
  Carmel_Valley %>%
  mts_filterDate(20160801, 20160810)

# Create timeInfo object for this monitor
ti <- timeInfo(
  Carmel$data$datetime,
```

```
  Carmel$meta$longitude,
  Carmel$meta$latitude,
  Carmel$meta$timezone
)

t(ti[6:9,])

# Subset the data based on day/night masks
data_day <- Carmel$data[ti$day,]
data_night <- Carmel$data[ti$night,]

# Build two monitor objects
Carmel_day <- list(meta = Carmel$meta, data = data_day)
Carmel_night <- list(meta = Carmel$meta, data = data_night)

# Plot them
plot(Carmel_day$data, pch = 8, col = 'goldenrod')
points(Carmel_night$data, pch = 16, col = 'darkblue')
```

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