

plot3D : Tools for plotting 3-D and 2-D data.

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Abstract

R package **plot3D** (Soetaert 2013b) contains functions for plotting multi-dimensional data. Many functions are derived from the **persp** function, other functions start from the **image** or **contour** function.

Two related packages are:

- **plot3Drgl** (Soetaert 2013c), that plots multidimensional data using openGL graphics (and using package **rgl** (Adler and Murdoch 2013)).
- **OceanView** (Soetaert 2013a) that contains functions for visualizing oceanographic data.

A graphical gallery using one of **plot3D**, **plot3Drgl** or **OceanView** is in <http://www.rforscience.com/rpackages/visualisation/oceanview/> and <http://www.rforscience.com/rpackages/visualisation/plot3d/>

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1. Introduction

R package **plot3D** provides functions for plotting 2-D and 3-D data, and that are either extensions of R's **persp** function or of R's **image** and **contour** function.

The main extensions to these functions are:

- In addition to the x, y (and z) values, an additional data dimension can be represented by a color variable (argument **colvar**).
- A color key (argument **colkey**) can be written next to the figure. It is possible to log-transform the color key, rescale it, adjust its position, ...
- The resolution of a figure can be increased (argument **resfac**).
- Either the **facets** can be colored, just the border, or both.

Package **plot3D** contains:

- Functions that are based on the **persp** function, for visualising 3-D data:
 - **persp3D**: an extended version of the **persp** function.

- `ribbon3D`: perspective plots as ribbons.
- `hist3D`: 3-D histograms.
- `scatter3D`, `points3D`, `lines3D`, `text3D`: scatter plots in 3-D, points, lines, labels.
- `surf3D`: 3-D shapes (or surfaces).
- `slice3D`, `slicecont3D`, `isosurf3D`, `voxel3D`: slices, isosurfaces and voxels from a full 3-D data set.
- `arrows3D`: arrows in 3D.
- `contour3D`, `image3D`: contours and images in 3D.
- `segments3D`, `polygon3D`, `rect3D`, `border3D`, `box3D`: line segments, polygons, rectangles, boxes in 3D.
- Functions defined on the `image` or `contour` function:
 - `image2D`, `contour2D`, for an extended version of these functions to visualise 2-D (or 3-D) data.
 - `ImageOcean`, for an image of the ocean’s bathymetry.
- Other functions
- `scatter2D`: colored points, lines, ... in 2-D.
- `text2D`, `arrows2D`, `segments2D`, `rect2D`, `polygon2D` for other 2D functions, comparable to R’s base graphics but that have a color key.
- Colors and colorkeys:
 - `colkey`: color legends.
 - `jet.col`, `jet2.col`, `gg.col`, `ramp.col`: suitable color palettes.
- Utility functions:
 - `mesh`: generating rectangular (2D) or (3D) meshes.
 - `plotdev`: plotting on the current device.
- Data sets:
 - `Oxsat`: a (rather large) 3-D data set with the ocean’s oxygen saturation values.
 - `Hypsometry`: a 2-D data set with the world’s elevation and the ocean’s depth.

This vignette contains some examples; more can be found in the package’s help files. To run all examples:

```
example(persp3D)
example(surf3D)
example(slice3D)
example(scatter3D)
example(segments3D)
example(image2D)
```

```

example(image3D)
example(contour3D)
example(colkey)
example(jet.col)
example(perspbox)
example(mesh)
example(trans3D)
example(plot.plist)
example(ImageOcean)
example(Oxsat)

```

2. Functions image2D and persp3D

`image2D` and `persp3D` are extensions of R's `image` and `persp` functions. The arguments of `persp3D` are (see the help file for what they mean):

args(persp3D)

```

function (x = seq(0, 1, length.out = nrow(z)), y = seq(0, 1,
  length.out = ncol(z)), z, ..., colvar = z, phi = 40, theta = 40,
  col = NULL, NAcot = "white", border = NA, facets = TRUE,
  colkey = NULL, resfac = 1, image = FALSE, contour = FALSE,
  panel.first = NULL, clim = NULL, clab = NULL, bty = "b",
  lighting = FALSE, shade = NA, ltheta = -135, lphi = 0, inttype = 1,
  curtain = FALSE, add = FALSE, plot = TRUE)
NULL

```

Many examples of the use of `image2D` and `persp3D` are in vignette `volcano`.

The `Hypsometry` data set is depicted first as an `image`, with 0 m contour lines added. Slight shading gives the plot a perspective view. The zoomed region (used in next figure) is then added.

```

image2D(Hypsometry, xlab = "longitude", ylab = "latitude",
  contour = list(levels = 0, col = "black", lwd = 2),
  shade = 0.1, main = "Hypsometry data set", clab = "m")
rect(-50, 10, -20, 40, lwd = 3)

```

```

ii <- which(Hypsometry$x > -50 & Hypsometry$x < -20)
jj <- which(Hypsometry$y > 10 & Hypsometry$y < 40)
zlim <- c(-10000, 0)

```

The perspective figure is made with black side-panels (`bty`). Grey contour lines are added on the bottom panel ("`zmin`") and on the `persp` plot itself ("`z`"). The resolution is increased (`resfac`) to make smoother images. A color key (`colkey`) is added on the first margin (`side`)

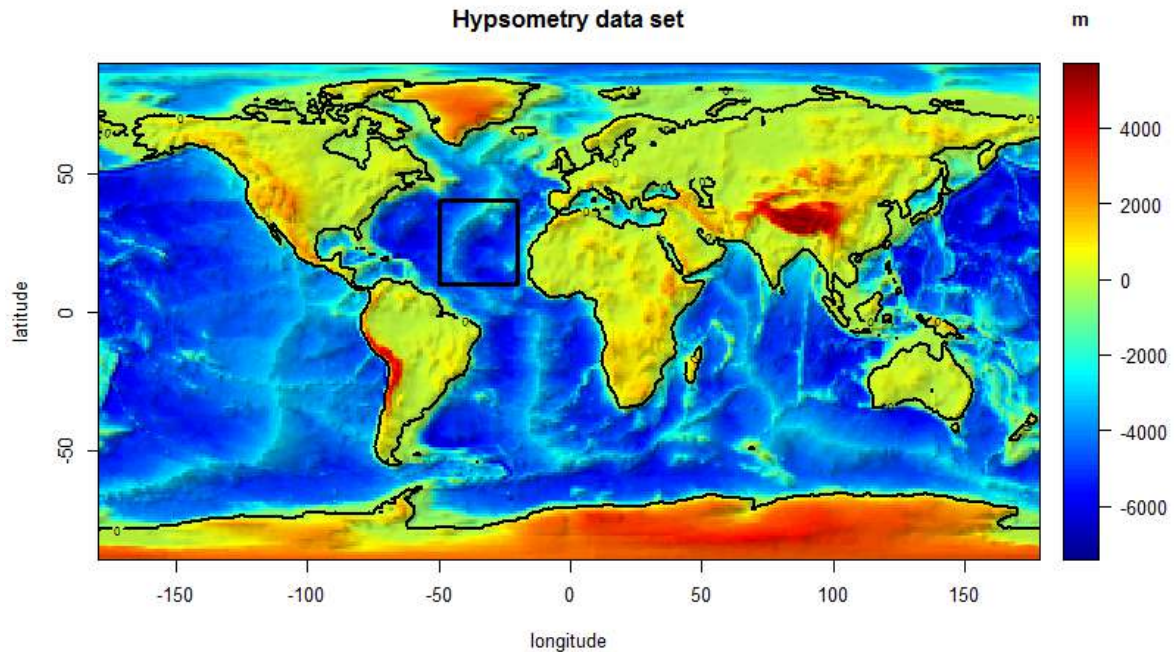


Figure 1: Hypsometry data set

```

par(mfrow = c(1, 1))
# Actual bathymetry, 4 times increased resolution, with contours
persp3D(z = Hypsometry$z[ii,jj], xlab = "longitude", bty = "b12",
        ylab = "latitude", zlab = "depth", clab = "depth, m",
        expand = 0.5, d = 2, phi = 20, theta = 30, resfac = 2,
        contour = list(col = "grey", side = c("zmin", "z")),
        zlim = zlim, colkey = list(side = 1, length = 0.5))

```

3. slices and isosurfaces

Function `slice3D` draws slices from volumetric (3D) data, function `isosurf3D` creates and plots isosurfaces. It makes use of a function from package `misc3d` (Feng and Tierney 2008).

```
args(slice3D)
```

```

function (x, y, z, colvar, ..., phi = 40, theta = 40, xs = min(x),
        ys = max(y), zs = min(z), col = jet.col(100), NAcol = "white",
        border = NA, facets = TRUE, colkey = NULL, panel.first = NULL,
        clim = NULL, clab = NULL, bty = "b", lighting = FALSE, shade = NA,
        ltheta = -135, lphi = 0, add = FALSE, plot = TRUE)
NULL

```

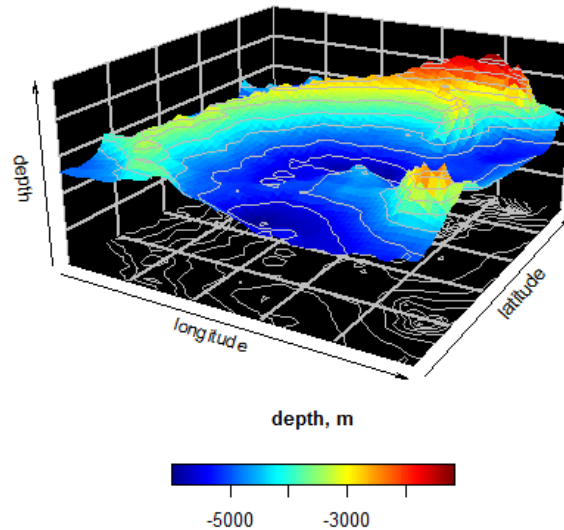


Figure 2: Bathymetry of a part of the ocean

Function `mesh` is used to generate a full rectangular 3-D mesh. This is used to generate the volumetric data (`p`) that defines the coloration. The data are visualised by one slice in `x` (`xs`) and 3 slices in `y` direction (`ys`). Function `isosurf3D` plots the data for `p`-values that are equal to 0.

```
par(mfrow = c(1, 2))
x <- y <- z <- seq(-4, 4, by = 0.2)
M <- mesh(x, y, z)
R <- with (M, sqrt(x^2 + y^2 + z^2))
p <- sin(2*R)/(R+1e-3)
slice3D(x, y, z, colvar = p,
        xs = 0, ys = c(-4, 0, 4), zs = NULL)
isosurf3D(x, y, z, colvar = p, level = 0, col = "red")
```

4. surf3D

Function `surf3D` creates 3-D surface plots.

```
args(surf3D)
```

```
function (x, y, z, ..., colvar = z, phi = 40, theta = 40, col = jet.col(100),
        NAcol = "white", border = NA, facets = TRUE, colkey = NULL,
```

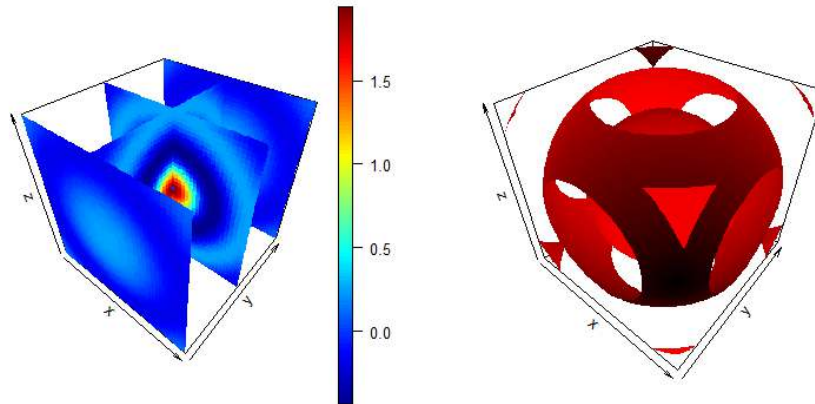


Figure 3: Slices and isosurfaces from volumetric data

```

panel.first = NULL, clim = NULL, clab = NULL, bty = "n",
lighting = FALSE, shade = NA, ltheta = -135, lphi = 0, inttype = 1,
add = FALSE, plot = TRUE)
NULL

```

Here are 4 applications, showing the different options of coloration.

```

par(mfrow = c(2, 2), mar = c(0, 0, 0, 0))
# Shape 1
M <- mesh(seq(0, 6*pi, length.out = 80),
          seq(pi/3, pi, length.out = 80))
u <- M$x ; v <- M$y
x <- u/2 * sin(v) * cos(u)
y <- u/2 * sin(v) * sin(u)
z <- u/2 * cos(v)
surf3D(x, y, z, colvar = z, colkey = FALSE, box = FALSE)
# Shape 2: add border
M <- mesh(seq(0, 2*pi, length.out = 80),
          seq(0, 2*pi, length.out = 80))
u <- M$x ; v <- M$y
x <- sin(u)
y <- sin(v)
z <- sin(u + v)
surf3D(x, y, z, colvar = z, border = "black", colkey = FALSE)
# shape 3: uses same mesh, white facets
x <- (3 + cos(v/2)*sin(u) - sin(v/2)*sin(2*u))*cos(v)
y <- (3 + cos(v/2)*sin(u) - sin(v/2)*sin(2*u))*sin(v)

```

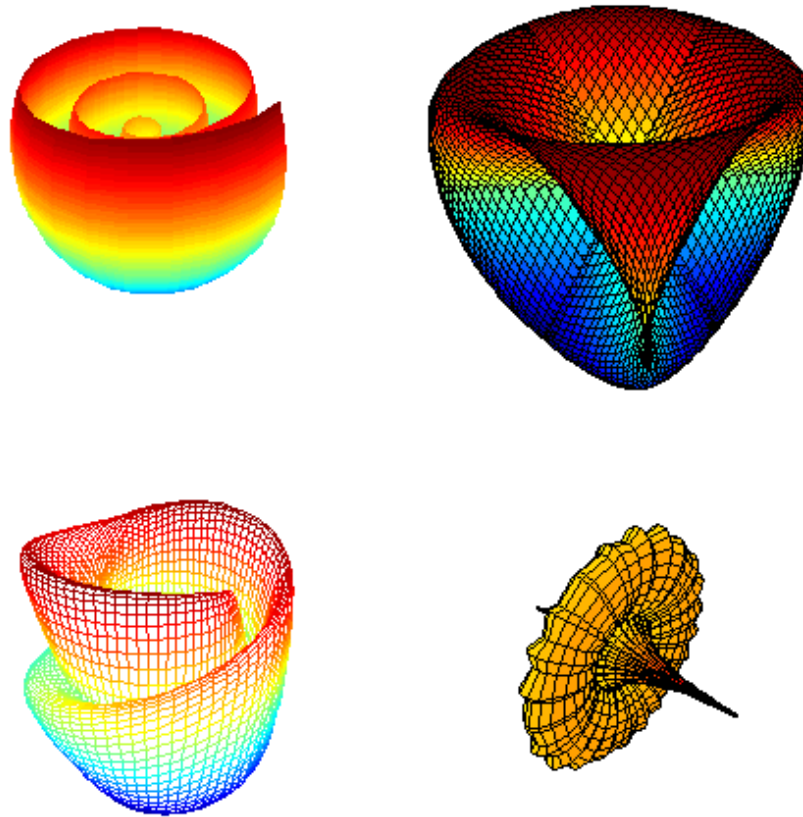


Figure 4: Surface plots

```

z <- sin(v/2)*sin(u) + cos(v/2)*sin(2*u)
surf3D(x, y, z, colvar = z, colkey = FALSE, facets = FALSE)
# shape 4: more complex colvar
M <- mesh(seq(-13.2, 13.2, length.out = 50),
          seq(-37.4, 37.4, length.out = 50))
u <- M$x ; v <- M$y
b <- 0.4; r <- 1 - b^2; w <- sqrt(r)
D <- b*((w*cosh(b*u))^2 + (b*sin(w*v))^2)
x <- -u + (2*r*cosh(b*u)*sinh(b*u)) / D
y <- (2*w*cosh(b*u)*(-(w*cos(v)*cos(w*v)) - sin(v)*sin(w*v))) / D
z <- (2*w*cosh(b*u)*(-(w*sin(v)*cos(w*v)) + cos(v)*sin(w*v))) / D
surf3D(x, y, z, colvar = sqrt(x + 8.3), colkey = FALSE,
       border = "black", box = FALSE)

```

4.1. scatter2D and scatter3D

Functions `scatter2D` and `scatter3D` draw scatterplots.

```
args(scatter2D)

function (x, y, ..., colvar = NULL, col = NULL, NAcot = "white",
         colkey = NULL, clim = NULL, clab = NULL, CI = NULL, add = FALSE,
         plot = TRUE)
NULL
```

```
args(scatter3D)

function (x, y, z, ..., colvar = z, phi = 40, theta = 40, col = NULL,
         NAcot = "white", colkey = NULL, panel.first = NULL, clim = NULL,
         clab = NULL, bty = "b", CI = NULL, surf = NULL, add = FALSE,
         plot = TRUE)
NULL
```

The dataset `quakes` is plotted using function `scatter3D`. Before the 3-D quakes data are drawn, small dots are added on the bottom and on the depth plane (`panel.first`).

```
par(mfrow = c(1, 1))
panel.first <- function(pmat) {
  zmin <- min(-quakes$depth)
  XY <- trans3D(quakes$long, quakes$lat,
               z = rep(zmin, nrow(quakes)), pmat = pmat)
  scatter2D(XY$x, XY$y, colvar = quakes$mag, pch = ".",
            cex = 2, add = TRUE, colkey = FALSE)

  xmin <- min(quakes$long)
  XY <- trans3D(x = rep(xmin, nrow(quakes)), y = quakes$lat,
               z = -quakes$depth, pmat = pmat)
  scatter2D(XY$x, XY$y, colvar = quakes$mag, pch = ".",
            cex = 2, add = TRUE, colkey = FALSE)
}
with(quakes, scatter3D(x = long, y = lat, z = -depth, colvar = mag,
                      pch = 16, cex = 1.5, xlab = "longitude", ylab = "latitude",
                      zlab = "depth, km", clab = c("Richter", "Magnitude"),
                      main = "Earthquakes off Fiji", ticktype = "detailed",
                      panel.first = panel.first, theta = 10, d = 2,
                      colkey = list(length = 0.5, width = 0.5, cex.clab = 0.75))
)
```

4.2. arrows3D, arrows2D

Functions `arrows2D` and `arrows3D` extend R function `arrows` with a color variable.

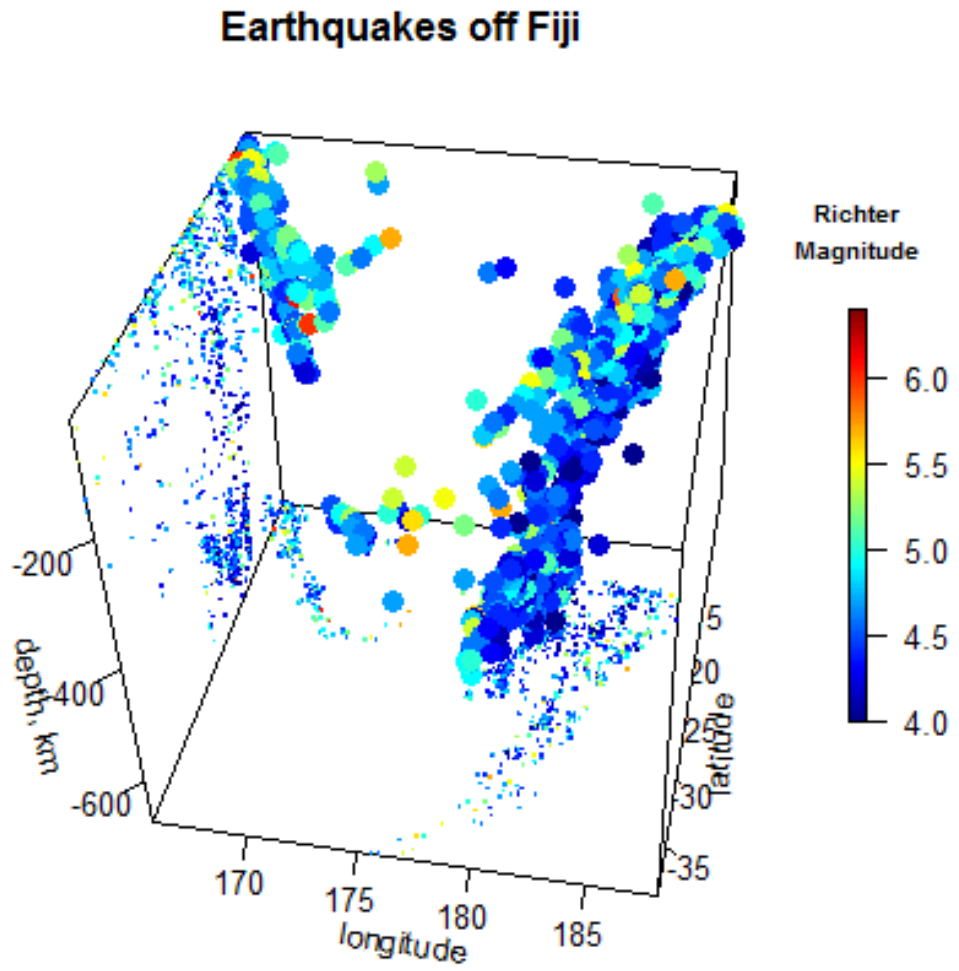


Figure 5: Scatter plot

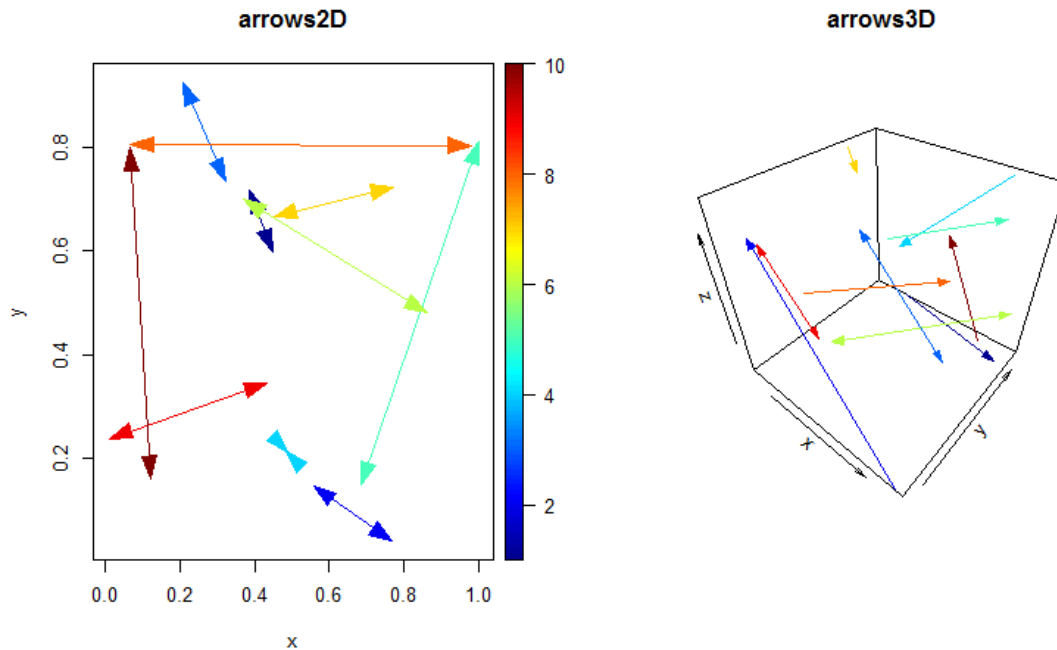


Figure 6: arrows

```

par (mfrow = c(1, 2))
arrows2D(x0 = runif(10), y0 = runif(10),
         x1 = runif(10), y1 = runif(10), colvar = 1:10,
         code = 3, main = "arrows2D")
arrows3D(x0 = runif(10), y0 = runif(10), z0 = runif(10),
         x1 = runif(10), y1 = runif(10), z1 = runif(10),
         colvar = 1:10, code = 1:3, main = "arrows3D", colkey = FALSE)

```

5. Functions based on image

The `image2D` function is an extended version of `image`. It has two S3 methods:

```
image2D(z =, ...)
```

```

image2D.matrix(z, x = NULL, y = NULL, ...,
              col = jet.col(100), NAcol = "white", facets = TRUE,
              contour = FALSE, colkey = NULL, resfac = 1,
              clab = NULL, theta = 0, border = NA)

```

```
image2D.array(z, margin = c(1, 2), subset, ask = NULL, ...)
```

The data set `Oxsat` has oxygen saturation values in the ocean, at 2dg horizontal resolution, and for 33 depth intervals.

```
names(Oxsat)

[1] "lon"  "lat"  "depth" "val"  "name" "units"

dim(Oxsat$val)

[1] 180  90  33
```

Function `image2D.array` plots several depth intervals at once, looping over the first and second margin. The color key is added in a separate figure.

```
sub <- c(1, 5, 9)
image2D(z = Oxsat$val, subset = sub,
        x = Oxsat$lon, y = Oxsat$lat,
        margin = c(1, 2), NAcol = "black", colkey = FALSE,
        xlab = "longitude", ylab = "latitude",
        main = paste("depth ", Oxsat$depth[sub], " m"),
        clim = c(0, 115), mfrow = c(2, 2))
colkey(clim = c(0, 115), clab = c("O2 saturation", "percent"))
```

6. Composite figures

It is also possible to make a composite figure combining several functions.

```
persp3D(z = volcano, zlim = c(-60, 200), phi = 20,
        colkey = list(length = 0.2, width = 0.4, shift = 0.15,
        cex.axis = 0.8, cex.clab = 0.85), lighting = TRUE, lphi = 90,
        clab = c("", "height", "m"), bty = "f", plot = FALSE)
# create gradient in x-direction
Vx <- volcano[-1, ] - volcano[-nrow(volcano), ]
# add as image with own color key, at bottom
image3D(z = -60, colvar = Vx/10, add = TRUE,
        colkey = list(length = 0.2, width = 0.4, shift = -0.15,
        cex.axis = 0.8, cex.clab = 0.85),
        clab = c("", "gradient", "m/m"), plot = FALSE)
# add contour
contour3D(z = -60+0.01, colvar = Vx/10, add = TRUE,
        col = "black", plot = TRUE)
```

7. Finally

This vignette was made with Sweave ([Leisch 2002](#)).

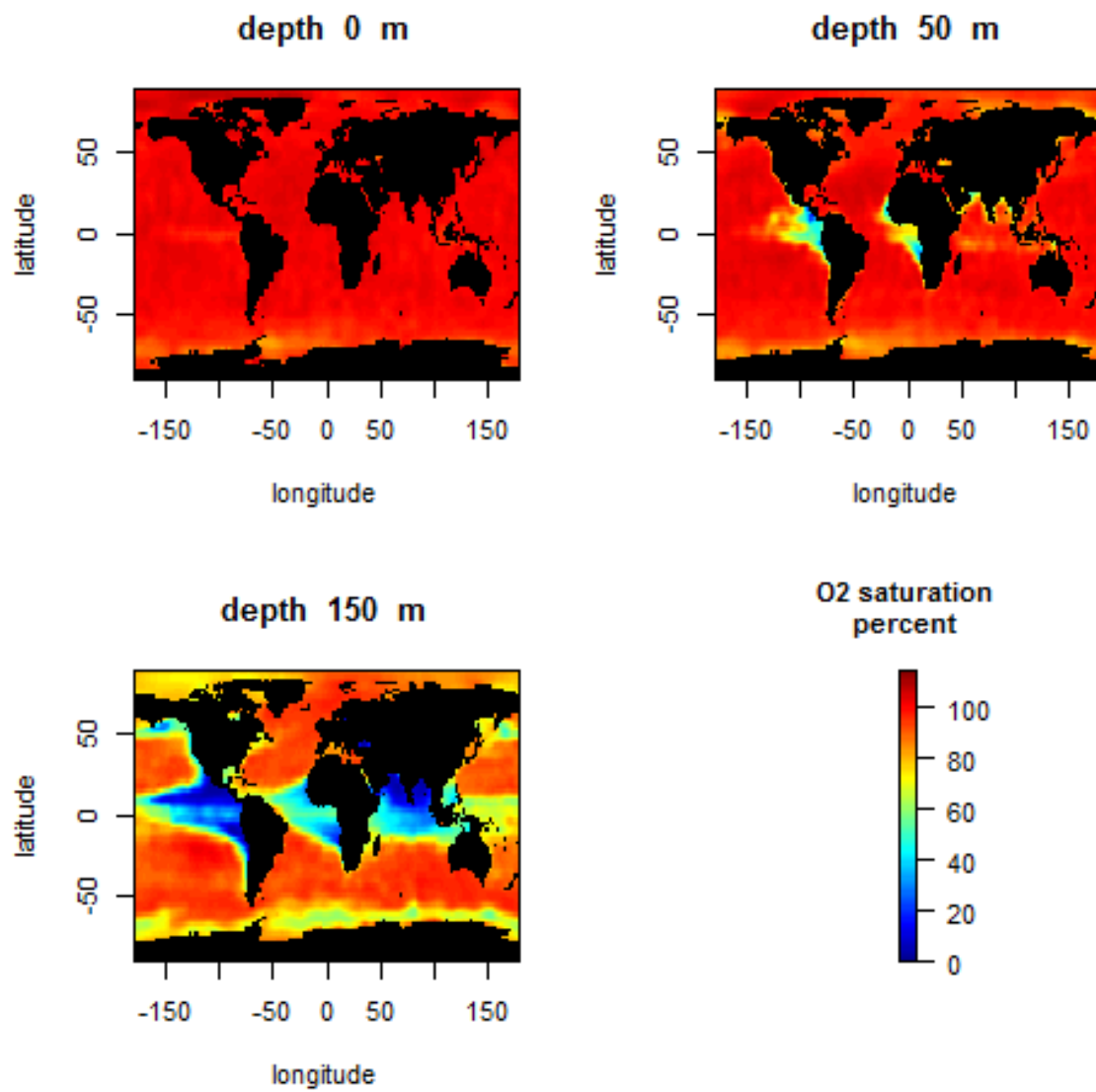


Figure 7: image2D function

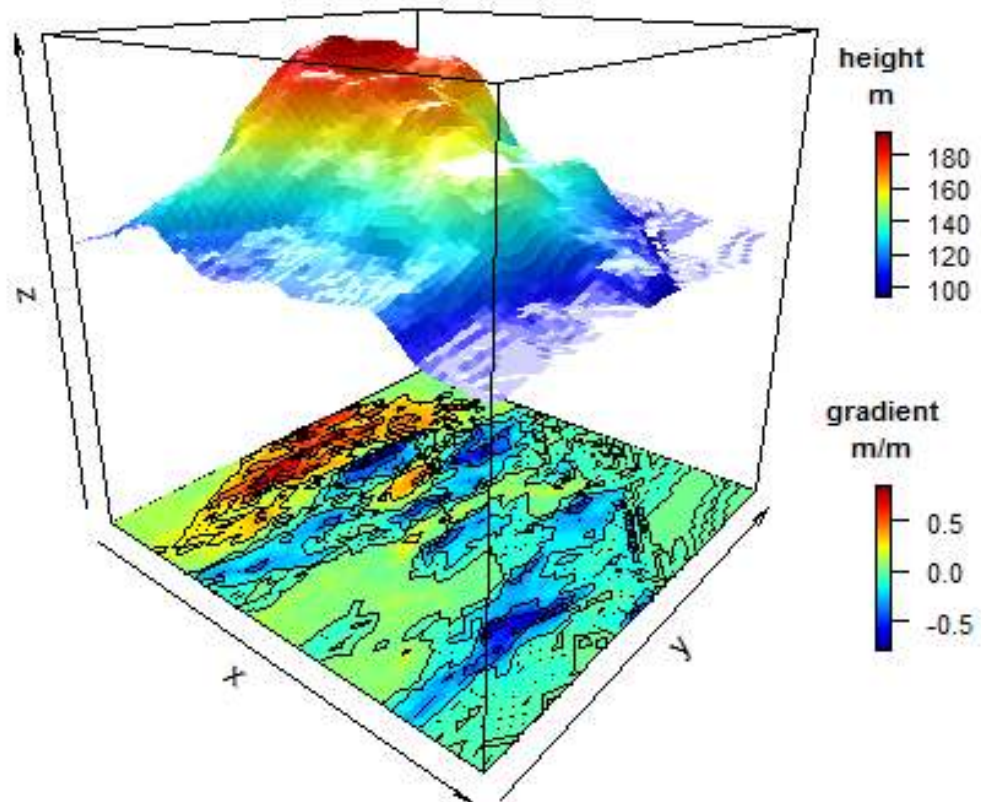


Figure 8: Several color keys in composite figure

References

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