Package: CDSim (via r-universe)

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Type Package

Title Simulating Climate Data for Research and Modelling

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Description Generate synthetic station-based monthly climate time-series including temperature and rainfall, export to Network Common Data Form (NetCDF), and provide visualization helpers for climate workflows. The approach is inspired by statistical weather generator concepts described in Wilks (1999) <doi:10.1016/S0168-1923(99)00037-4> and Richardson (1981) <doi:10.1029/WR017i001p00182>.

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Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

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Suggests testthat (>= 3.0.0), knitr, rmarkdown

VignetteBuilder knitr

Roxygen list(markdown = TRUE)

RoxygenNote 7.3.3

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URL https://github.com/ikemillar/CDSimV2

BugReports https://github.com/ikemillar/CDSim/issues

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`CDSim-package` *CDSim: Climate Data Simulation Toolkit*

Description

Tools for generating and exporting synthetic climate observation datasets.

Author(s)

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See Also

Useful links:

- https://github.com/ikemillar/CDSimV2
- Report bugs at https://github.com/ikemillar/CDSim/issues

`create_stations` *Create or load station metadata*

Description

Create a station metadata table (Station, LON, LAT) either by:

- loading from a CSV file,
- accepting an existing data.frame,
- or auto-generating synthetic stations in a bounding box.

Usage

```
create_stations(
  source = NULL,
  n = 10,
  bbox = c(-3.5, 1.5, 4.5, 11.5),
  seed = NULL
)
```

Arguments

source	Path to CSV file OR a data.frame with Station/LON/LAT OR NULL (to generate synthetic).
n	Integer number of stations to generate when source = NULL. Default 10.
bbox	numeric vector c(min_lon, max_lon, min_lat, max_lat). Default ~ Ghana bounding box.
seed	Optional numeric to make generation reproducible.

Value

A data.frame with columns Station, LON, LAT.

Examples

```
create_stations(n = 5, seed = 42)
create_stations(data.frame(Station="A", LON=0, LAT=5))
```

---

plot_station_timeseries

Plot Station Time Series with Seasonal Detection

Description

Creates a time-series plot for climate variables with automatic hemisphere-based season detection.

Usage

```
plot_station_timeseries(
  df,
  station,
  var = "Avg.Tn",
  smooth = TRUE,
  theme_dark = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

df	A tidy dataset containing columns: Station, Date, LAT, and variables.
station	Station name.
var	Climate variable to plot.
smooth	Add LOESS smoothing line.
theme_dark	Use dark theme.

Value

A ggplot object.

Examples

```
stations <- create_stations(n = 3)
sim <- simulate_climate_series(stations)
plot_station_timeseries(sim, station = "Station_1", var = "Avg.Tn")
```

---

safe_name *Make a safe filename*

Description

Ensures file names contain only safe ASCII characters.

Usage

```
safe_name(x)

safe_name(x)
```

Arguments

x	A character string to clean.

Value

A cleaned filename string.

simulate_climate_series *Simulate monthly climate time series for stations*

Description

Simulate monthly Tmin, Tmax, monthly total rainfall (Sum.Rf) and mean daily rainfall (Avg.Rf) for each station across a year range.

Usage

```
simulate_climate_series(
  stations,
  start_year = 1996,
  end_year = 2025,
  seed = NULL,
  temp_trend_per_year = 0.02,
  rain_trend_per_year = -0.003,
  phi_temp = 0.85,
  sd = 0.4,
  Tmin_min = 18,
  Tmin_max = 30,
  Tmax_min = 24,
  Tmax_max = 42
)
```

Arguments

stations	data.frame from create_stations() (Station, LON, LAT)
start_year	integer (e.g., 1996)
end_year	integer (e.g., 2025)
seed	optional numeric seed
temp_trend_per_year	temperature trend per year (°C/year warming)
rain_trend_per_year	rain trend per year (slight drying trend)
phi_temp	AR(1) persistence
sd	standard deviation of the AR(1) innovation process controlling temperature variability
Tmin_min	minimum value for minimum temperature
Tmin_max	maximum value for minimum temperature
Tmax_min	minimum value for maximum temperature
Tmax_max	maximum value for maximum temperature

Details

This function generates synthetic monthly climate time series using a stochastic, physically-informed modelling framework. Temperature is modeled as a combination of deterministic seasonality, long-term trend, and stochastic variability. The seasonal component is represented using a sinusoidal function, while temporal persistence is introduced via an autoregressive AR(1) process applied to the innovation term.

Minimum temperature (Avg.Tn) is simulated using a truncated normal distribution to enforce physically realistic lower and upper bounds. Maximum temperature (Avg.Tx) is generated using a gamma-distributed perturbation applied to the mean temperature, producing an asymmetric distribution consistent with observed climatological behavior.

Rainfall occurrence is modeled using a first-order Markov chain, allowing for realistic wet–dry persistence. Conditional on occurrence, rainfall intensity is drawn from a gamma distribution with seasonally varying mean. A temporal trend term can be applied to represent long-term climatic changes such as gradual drying or wetting.

To ensure physical consistency between variables, a coupling mechanism is introduced whereby increased rainfall (proxy for cloud cover) reduces maximum temperature through a linear cooling adjustment. This enforces a negative dependence between precipitation and temperature consistent with atmospheric energy balance principles.

Finally, a minimum diurnal temperature difference constraint is enforced after rounding to guarantee that Avg.Tx > Avg.Tn at all time steps, while preserving the statistical distribution of the simulated variables.

The default parameterization reflects typical tropical conditions for Ghana, but all parameters are user-configurable, allowing adaptation to other climatic regions. The modelling approach follows established stochastic weather generation principles while extending them with distributional asymmetry and cross-variable coupling for improved physical realism.

Value

A tidy data.frame with one row per station × month containing: Station, LON, LAT, Year, Month, Date, Avg.Tn, Avg.Tx, Sum.Rf, Avg.Rf

See Also

`write_station_csv()`, `write_station_netcdf()`

Examples

```
st <- create_stations(n = 3, seed = 1)
sim <- simulate_climate_series(st, 1996, 2025, seed = 42)
head(sim)
```

validate_climate *Validate simulated climate data against observations*

Description

Performs statistical and physical validation of simulated climate data against observed datasets, including distributional tests, mean comparison, dependence structure, and temporal persistence.

Usage

```
validate_climate(sim, obs)
```

Arguments

sim	Simulated climate data.frame
obs	Observed climate data.frame

Value

A list containing validation metrics and test results

validate_climate_internal *Internal validation of simulated climate data*

Description

Evaluates physical plausibility and statistical properties of simulated climate data in the absence of observational datasets. The function assesses distributional characteristics, temporal persistence, inter-variable relationships, and physical constraints.

Usage

```
validate_climate_internal(sim)
```

Arguments

sim	Simulated climate data.frame

Value

A list of validation diagnostics

visualization *Visualization Functions for Climate Data*

Description

Visualization Functions for Climate Data

write_station_csv *Write station CSV Exports a simulated climate station dataset to a CSV file.*

Description

Write station CSV Exports a simulated climate station dataset to a CSV file.

Usage

```
write_station_csv(df, file = "simulated_station_climate.csv")
```

Arguments

df	A dataframe returned by simulate_climate_series().
file	The output CSV filename.

Value

Returns the file path invisibly.

Examples

```
stations <- create_stations(n = 3)
sim <- simulate_climate_series(stations)
tmp <- tempfile(fileext = ".csv")
write_station_csv(sim, tmp)
```

`write_station_netcdf` *Write station NetCDF (station x time) Exports a simulated climate station dataset to a NetCDF file.*

Description

Write station NetCDF (station x time) Exports a simulated climate station dataset to a NetCDF file.

Usage

```
write_station_netcdf(
  df,
  out_nc = "simulated_station_climate.nc",
  fillvalue = -9999
)
```

Arguments

`df`	station x time long dataframe returned by simulate_climate_series()
`out_nc`	Output NetCDF filename
`fillvalue`	Value used for missing entries

Value

Returns the file path invisibly.

Examples

```
stations <- create_stations(n = 3)
sim <- simulate_climate_series(stations)
tmp <- tempfile(fileext = ".nc")
write_station_netcdf(sim, tmp)
```

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