Package: lightson (via r-universe)

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Title Download and Analyse Nighttime Lights Satellite Data

Version 0.2.0

Description Downloads and processes nighttime lights satellite data from the 'NASA' 'VIIRS' Black Marble product suite (daily, monthly, and annual composites; Roman et al. (2018) <doi:10.1016/j.rse.2018.03.017>) served by the 'LAADS DAAC' archive <https://ladsweb.modaps.eosdis.nasa.gov>, and from the Indian Space Research Organisation's 'Bhuvan' nighttime lights portal. Provides zonal statistics over arbitrary polygons, returning tidy region-by-time panels, along with plotting helpers.

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`bhuvan_raster` *Download Bhuvan NTL raster tiles for a region*

Description

Fetches annual nighttime lights GeoTIFF tiles from the Bhuvan WMS service for a given spatial extent and converts the classed RGB map to a single-band radiance raster.

Usage

```
bhuvan_raster(
  region,
  years,
  force = FALSE,
  width = 1024,
  height = 1024,
  bbox_pad = c(0, 0, 0, 0)
)
```

Arguments

region	An sf object, SpatVector, or ISO 3166-1 alpha-3 country code (e.g., "IND"). Used to derive the WMS bounding box.
years	Integer vector of years to download (2012-2024).
force	Logical. If TRUE, re-download even if cached. Default FALSE.
width, height	Pixel dimensions of the WMS request. Default 1024x1024.
bbox_pad	Numeric vector of length 1 or 4 (xmin, ymin, xmax, ymax sides) in degrees, added to the region bounding box before the WMS request. Useful when GADM boundaries clip disputed territories (e.g. bbox_pad = c(0, 0, 0, 3.5) extends the north edge by 3.5 degrees to include all of Jammu and Kashmir).

Details

The Bhuvan WMS does not serve continuous radiance. It returns a map with four colour classes, which are converted to representative radiance values in nW/cm^2/sr:

Colour	Class	Value
black	< 5	2.5
blue-grey	5 - 25	15
cream	26 - 200	112.5
red	> 200	200

The first three values are class midpoints; the open-ended top class is set to its floor, so the brightest areas are underestimated. Pixels that match no class (the portal's watermark and its anti-aliased edges) are NA. Treat the output as coarse, banded radiance: use VIIRS from ntl_download() when you need continuous calibrated values.

Value

A named list of single-band SpatRaster objects, keyed by year (e.g., list("2020" = rast(...), "2021" = rast(...))). Errors if the WMS fetch fails for any requested year.

Collection break

Bhuvan NTL data from 2024 onwards is derived from VNP46A4 **Collection 2.0**, while 2012-2023 uses the legacy **Collection 1.0**. The two collections use different calibration and atmospheric correction algorithms, so values are not directly comparable across this boundary.

Examples

```
states <- get_india_admin("state")
rasters <- bhuvan_raster(states, years = 2021:2022)
panel <- extract_panel(rasters, states, id_col = "state_name")
```

bhuvan_stats *Get pre-aggregated Bhuvan NTL state statistics*

Description

Wraps the ISRO Bhuvan NTL REST API to return mean radiance per Indian state across years.

Usage

```
bhuvan_stats(years = NULL, state = NULL)
```

Arguments

years	Integer vector of years to return. NULL (default) returns all available years (currently 2012-2024).
state	Character. State name as returned by the API (e.g., "BIHAR"). NULL (default) returns all states.

Details

For district-level or custom-geometry statistics, use bhuvan_raster() together with extract_panel().

Value

A tidy data frame with columns state (character), year (integer), and mean_radiance (numeric). State names are normalised to title case (e.g., "Tamil Nadu" not "TAMILNADU").

Collection break

Bhuvan NTL data from 2024 onwards is derived from VNP46A4 **Collection 2.0**, while 2012-2023 uses the legacy **Collection 1.0**. The two collections use different calibration and atmospheric correction algorithms, so radiance estimates are not directly comparable across this boundary. Requests spanning both collections trigger a warning.

Examples

```
# All states, all years
df <- bhuvan_stats()

# Bihar only
df <- bhuvan_stats(state = "BIHAR")

# Multiple years
df <- bhuvan_stats(years = 2015:2023)
```

cache_clear *Clear the local lightson cache*

Description

Removes cached raster files downloaded by `ntl_download()` or `bhuvan_raster()`.

Usage

```
cache_clear(source = NULL)
```

Arguments

source	One of `"viirs"`, `"bhuvan"`, or `NULL`.

Value

Invisibly returns the number of files removed.

Examples

```
cache_clear("bhuvan")
```

earthdata_token *Get NASA Earthdata bearer token*

Description

Returns the bearer token used for VIIRS/Black Marble downloads from NASA LAADS DAAC.

Usage

```
earthdata_token(token = NULL)
```

Arguments

token	Character string. If `NULL`, checks `EARTHDATA_TOKEN` env var, then tries `EARTHDATA_USERNAME` + `EARTHDATA_PASSWORD`.

Details

Getting a token (web):

1. Create an account at https://urs.earthdata.nasa.gov
2. Accept the MERIS and Sentinel EULAs under Profile > EULAs
3. Go to Profile > **Generate Token**, click "Generate Token", then "Show Token"
4. Copy the token (starts with `EDL-`) and store it

Supplying the token:

- Set `EARTHDATA_TOKEN` environment variable (recommended: add to `~/.Renviron`)
- Or pass it directly as the `token` argument
- Or set `EARTHDATA_USERNAME` + `EARTHDATA_PASSWORD` to fetch it automatically

Bhuvan NTL functions (`bhuvan_stats()`, `bhuvan_raster()`) do not require any authentication.

Value

The access token string, invisibly.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Option 1: token from Profile > Generate Token on urs.earthdata.nasa.gov
Sys.setenv(EARTHDATA_TOKEN = "EDL-xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx")
token <- earthdata_token()

# Option 2: username + password (fetches token automatically)
Sys.setenv(EARTHDATA_USERNAME = "myuser", EARTHDATA_PASSWORD = "mypass")
token <- earthdata_token()

# Option 3: pass directly
token <- earthdata_token("EDL-xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx")

## End(Not run)
```

---

extract_panel *Compute zonal statistics for a panel of rasters*

Description

Takes a named list of `SpatRaster` objects (one per time period, as returned by `ntl_download()` or `bhuvan_raster()`) and an `sf` or `SpatVector` polygon layer, and returns a tidy long-format data frame with one row per region and time period. Annual names such as `"2025"` produce the original four-column output. ISO-date names used by monthly and daily Black Marble additionally produce a `date` column.

Usage

```
extract_panel(rasters, polygons, fun = "mean", id_col = NULL)
```

Arguments

rasters	A named list of SpatRaster objects. Names should be years or ISO dates (e.g., "2020" or "2025-11-12").
polygons	An sf object or SpatVector containing the regions to summarise over.
fun	Aggregation function name passed to terra::zonal(). Default "mean". Also accepts "sum", "median", etc.
id_col	Name of the column in polygons to use as region_id. If NULL (default), the first character column is used.

Details

The polygons argument accepts any sf object: GADM, bharatviz GeoJSONs, LGD districts, or any shapefile loaded with sf::read_sf().

Value

A data frame with columns:

region_id Character. Region identifier from polygons.

year Integer. Year, taken from the name of each raster.

mean_radiance Numeric. Aggregated radiance value.

n_pixels Integer. Number of non-NA cells contributing to the stat.

Examples

```
r <- terra::rast(
  nrows = 10, ncols = 10, xmin = 0, xmax = 10, ymin = 0, ymax = 10,
  crs = "EPSG:4326", vals = 1:100
)
rasters <- list("2020" = r, "2021" = r * 2)
square <- function(x0) {
  sf::st_polygon(list(cbind(c(x0, x0 + 5, x0 + 5, x0, x0), c(0, 0, 10, 10, 0))))
}
regions <- sf::st_sf(
  region = c("west", "east"),
  geometry = sf::st_sfc(square(0), square(5), crs = 4326)
)
extract_panel(rasters, regions, id_col = "region")
```

`get_india_admin` *Get Indian administrative boundaries*

Description

Returns Indian administrative boundaries as an `sf` object. Useful as the `polygons` argument to `extract_panel()`.

Usage

```
get_india_admin(
  level = c("country", "state", "district"),
  source = c("gadm", "bhuvan")
)
```

Arguments

`level`	One of `"country"`, `"state"`, or `"district"`.
`source`	One of `"gadm"` (default) or `"bhuvan"`. For `level = "state"`, the default uses a bundled LGD dataset with SoI-compliant boundaries regardless of `source`. `"bhuvan"` fetches geometries from the Bhuvan API so that names match `bhuvan_stats()` output exactly.

Details

State boundaries use a bundled LGD (Local Government Directory) dataset derived from the Survey of India.

For custom boundaries, load your own file with `sf::read_sf()` and pass it directly to `extract_panel()`.

Value

An `sf` object.

Examples

```
# Bundled state boundaries (no download)
states <- get_india_admin("state")
head(states)

# Downloads from GADM or Bhuvan
districts <- get_india_admin("district")
districts <- get_india_admin("district", source = "bhuvan")
```

`ntl_download` *Download NASA Black Marble nighttime lights*

Description

Downloads calibrated VIIRS Black Marble annual (`VNP46A4`), monthly (`VNP46A3`), or daily (`VNP46A2`) rasters from NASA LAADS DAAC.

Usage

```
ntl_download(
  region,
  years = NULL,
  token,
  force = FALSE,
  product = c("annual", "monthly", "daily"),
  dates = NULL,
  quality = c("high", "all")
)
```

Arguments

`region`	An `sf` object, `SpatVector`, or ISO 3166-1 alpha-3 code.
`years`	Integer years. Required for annual data; selects all twelve months for monthly data when `dates` is omitted.
`token`	NASA Earthdata bearer token from `earthdata_token()`.
`force`	Re-download cached output.
`product`	One of `"annual"`, `"monthly"`, or `"daily"`.
`dates`	Date-like vector. Required for daily data. Monthly dates are normalised to the first day of their month.
`quality`	For daily data, `"high"` masks pixels whose mandatory QA flag is nonzero; `"all"` retains every retrieval.

Value

Named list of cropped `SpatRaster` objects. Names are years for annual data and ISO dates otherwise.

Examples

```
## Not run:
token <- earthdata_token()
annual <- ntl_download("IND", 2020:2025, token)
monthly <- ntl_download("IND", 2025, token, product = "monthly")
daily <- ntl_download("IND",
  token = token, product = "daily",
```

```
  dates = as.Date("2025-11-12")
)

## End(Not run)
```

`ntl_index` *Index nighttime-light values to a baseline period*

Description

Converts each group's values to an index where its baseline observation is 100. This is useful for comparing changes between sources with different units, but does not make their absolute levels comparable.

Usage

```
ntl_index(
  panel,
  baseline,
  group_cols = NULL,
  time_col = "year",
  value_col = "mean_radiance",
  index_col = "ntl_index"
)
```

Arguments

`panel`	Data frame containing nighttime-light observations.
`baseline`	Baseline value in `time_col`, such as `2020` or an ISO date.
`group_cols`	Grouping columns. If omitted, uses `source` when present plus `region_id` or `state`.
`time_col`	Time column name. Defaults to `"year"`.
`value_col`	Value column name. Defaults to `"mean_radiance"`.
`index_col`	Name for the new index column.

Value

`panel` with an additional numeric index column.

Examples

```
panel <- data.frame(
  region_id = rep(c("a", "b"), each = 3),
  year = rep(2020:2022, 2),
  mean_radiance = c(10, 12, 15, 4, 4, 5)
)
ntl_index(panel, baseline = 2020)
```

`ntl_source_agreement` *Measure agreement between two nighttime-light panels*

Description

Aligns observations by region and time, then calculates within-region correlation between two sources. Correlation compares co-movement, not absolute levels or units.

Usage

```
ntl_source_agreement(
  x,
  y,
  id_col = "region_id",
  time_col = "year",
  value_col = "mean_radiance",
  method = c("pearson", "spearman", "kendall")
)
```

Arguments

`x, y`	Panel data frames, such as outputs from `extract_panel()`.
`id_col`	Region identifier column.
`time_col`	Shared time column.
`value_col`	Measurement column in both panels.
`method`	Correlation method passed to `stats::cor()`.

Value

Data frame with region, correlation, and paired observation count.

Examples

```
x <- data.frame(
  region_id = rep(c("a", "b"), each = 3), year = rep(2020:2022, 2),
  mean_radiance = c(1, 2, 3, 2, 4, 6)
)
y <- data.frame(
  region_id = rep(c("a", "b"), each = 3), year = rep(2020:2022, 2),
  mean_radiance = c(2, 4, 7, 6, 4, 2)
)
ntl_source_agreement(x, y)
```

plot_ntl_map *Plot a nighttime lights raster map*

Description

Renders a single SpatRaster as a map. Two palettes are available:

Usage

```
plot_ntl_map(
  raster,
  polygons = NULL,
  title = "Nighttime lights",
  caption = NULL,
  palette = c("glow", "bhuvan"),
  dark = TRUE,
  limits = NULL
)
```

Arguments

raster	A single-layer SpatRaster. Pass one element from the list returned by ntl_download() or bhuvan_raster().
polygons	Optional sf object for boundary overlay.
title	Plot title. Default "Nighttime lights".
caption	Optional caption string.
palette	One of "glow" (default) or "bhuvan".
dark	Logical. If TRUE, the plot background is #080c14 (deep navy) and text is light. Ignored when palette = "bhuvan" (always dark bg). Default TRUE.
limits	Numeric vector of length 2 for the continuous scale. Only used when palette = "glow". NULL uses the raster min/max. Set explicitly when comparing multiple panels on the same scale.

Details

- "glow" (default): continuous dark-olive-to-cream-white ramp modelled on the NASA Black Marble composite. Suited to dark backgrounds and multi-panel year comparisons.
- "bhuvan": 4-class categorical legend matching the Bhuvan portal: black (< 5 nW/cm2/sr), dark blue-grey (5-25), cream (26-200), red (> 200).

Value

A ggplot2 object.

Examples

```
r <- terra::rast(
  nrows = 20, ncols = 20, xmin = 77, xmax = 78, ymin = 28, ymax = 29,
  crs = "EPSG:4326", vals = seq_len(400) / 2
)
plot_ntl_map(r)
plot_ntl_map(r, palette = "bhuvan")
```

`plot_ntl_panel` *Plot a multi-year nighttime lights panel*

Description

Arranges one map per year into a patchwork grid with a shared title, subtitle, and caption. A shared radiance scale is computed from the 99.5th percentile across all rasters so panels are directly comparable.

Usage

```
plot_ntl_panel(
  rasters,
  polygons = NULL,
  title = "India at night",
  subtitle = NULL,
  caption = NULL,
  palette = c("glow", "bhuvan"),
  ncol = 3L,
  bg_colour = "#080c14",
  title_colour = "#CDD9E5",
  subtitle_colour = "#8B949E",
  year_colour = "#E8A87C"
)
```

Arguments

`rasters`	Named list of `SpatRaster` objects as returned by `ntl_download()` or `bhuvan_raster()`, keyed by year.
`polygons`	Optional `sf` object for boundary overlay.
`title`	Overall plot title. Default `"India at night"`.
`subtitle`	Optional subtitle string.
`caption`	Optional caption string.
`palette`	One of `"glow"` (default) or `"bhuvan"`. Passed to `plot_ntl_map()`.
`ncol`	Number of columns in the grid. Default `3`.
`bg_colour`	Background colour of the assembled panel. Default `"#080c14"` (deep navy).

title_colour	Title text colour. Default "#CDD9E5".
subtitle_colour	Subtitle and caption text colour. Default "#8B949E".
year_colour	Year label colour on each individual map. Default "#E8A87C" (warm amber).

Details

Requires the **patchwork** package.

Value

A patchwork object.

Examples

```
r <- terra::rast(
  nrows = 20, ncols = 20, xmin = 77, xmax = 78, ymin = 28, ymax = 29,
  crs = "EPSG:4326", vals = seq_len(400) / 2
)
plot_ntl_panel(list("2020" = r, "2021" = r * 1.2), title = "Synthetic example")
```

---

plot_ntl_trend *Plot nighttime lights radiance trends*

Description

Line chart of mean radiance over time for one or more regions. Accepts output from extract_panel() or bhuvan_stats().

Usage

```
plot_ntl_trend(
  panel,
  region = NULL,
  title = "Nighttime lights radiance",
  subtitle = NULL,
  caption = NULL
)
```

Arguments

panel	A data frame as returned by extract_panel() (with region_id column) or bhuvan_stats() (with state column), plus year and mean_radiance.
region	Character vector of region identifiers to plot. NULL (default) plots all regions.
title	Plot title. Default "Nighttime lights radiance".
subtitle	Optional subtitle string.
caption	Optional caption string.

Value

A ggplot2 object.

Examples

```
panel <- data.frame(
  region_id = rep(c("Lucknow", "Patna"), each = 4),
  year = rep(2018:2021, 2),
  mean_radiance = c(8.1, 8.6, 8.4, 9.2, 5.0, 5.6, 6.1, 6.9)
)
plot_ntl_trend(panel)
plot_ntl_trend(panel, region = "Patna")
```

---

theme_ntl *ggplot2 theme for nighttime lights plots*

Description

A transparent-background `theme_minimal()` base tuned for NTL data: tight grid, bold title, and optional overrides via `...`. Ink colour is a single equal-contrast grey (`#767676`, ~4.5:1 against both pure black and pure white) so the same rendered figure reads on light and dark pages alike, since pkgdown bakes each figure to one static PNG at build time.

Usage

```
theme_ntl(base_size = 12, ...)
```

Arguments

`base_size`	Base font size. Default 12.
`...`	Additional `ggplot2::theme()` arguments.

Value

A ggplot2 theme object.

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(data.frame(year = 2012:2020, mean_radiance = 1:9), aes(year, mean_radiance)) +
  geom_line() +
  theme_ntl()
```

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