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Contents

anova.trls	2
correlogram	3
expcov	4
Kaver	5
Kenvl	6
Kfn	7
ppgetregion	8
ppinit	8
pplik	9
ppregion	10
predict.trls	11

prmat	12
Psim	13
semat	14
SSI	15
Strauss	16
surf.gls	17
surf.ls	18
topo	19
trls.influence	20
trmat	21
variogram	22
Index	23

anova.trls	<i>Anova tables for fitted trend surface objects</i>
------------	--

Description

Compute analysis of variance tables for one or more fitted trend surface model objects; where anova.trls is called with multiple objects, it passes on the arguments to anovalist.trls.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'trl's'
anova(object, ...)
anovalist.trls(object, ...)
```

Arguments

- object A fitted trend surface model object from surf.ls
- ... Further objects of the same kind

Value

anova.trls and anovalist.trls return objects corresponding to their printed tabular output.

References

Venables, W. N. and Ripley, B. D. (2002) *Modern Applied Statistics with S*. Fourth edition. Springer.

See Also

[surf.ls](#)

Examples

```
library(stats)
topo0 <- surf.ls(0, topo)
topo1 <- surf.ls(1, topo)
topo2 <- surf.ls(2, topo)
topo3 <- surf.ls(3, topo)
topo4 <- surf.ls(4, topo)
anova(topo0, topo1, topo2, topo3, topo4)
summary(topo4)
```

correlogram

Compute Spatial Correlograms

Description

Compute spatial correlograms of spatial data or residuals.

Usage

```
correlogram(krig, nint, plotit = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

krig	trend-surface or kriging object with columns x, y, and z
nint	number of bins used
plotit	logical for plotting
...	parameters for the plot

Details

Divides range of data into nint bins, and computes the covariance for pairs with separation in each bin, then divides by the variance. Returns results for bins with 6 or more pairs.

Value

x and y coordinates of the correlogram, and cnt, the number of pairs averaged per bin.

Side Effects

Plots the correlogram if plotit = TRUE.

References

Ripley, B. D. (1981) *Spatial Statistics*. Wiley.
 Venables, W. N. and Ripley, B. D. (2002) *Modern Applied Statistics with S*. Fourth edition. Springer.

See Also[variogram](#)**Examples**

```

topo.kr <- surf.ls(2, topo)
correlogram(topo.kr, 25)
d <- seq(0, 7, 0.1)
lines(d, expcov(d, 0.7))

```

expcov

*Spatial Covariance Functions***Description**

Spatial covariance functions for use with `surf.gls`.

Usage

```

expcov(r, d, alpha = 0, se = 1)
gaucov(r, d, alpha = 0, se = 1)
sphercov(r, d, alpha = 0, se = 1, D = 2)

```

Arguments

<code>r</code>	vector of distances at which to evaluate the covariance
<code>d</code>	range parameter
<code>alpha</code>	proportion of nugget effect
<code>se</code>	standard deviation at distance zero
<code>D</code>	dimension of spheres.

Value

vector of covariance values.

References

Ripley, B. D. (1981) *Spatial Statistics*. Wiley.

Venables, W. N. and Ripley, B. D. (2002) *Modern Applied Statistics with S*. Fourth edition. Springer.

See Also[surf.gls](#)

Examples

```
topo.kr <- surf.ls(2, topo)
correlogram(topo.kr, 25)
d <- seq(0, 7, 0.1)
lines(d, expcov(d, 0.7))
```

Kaver

*Average K-functions from Simulations***Description**

Forms the average of a series of (usually simulated) K-functions.

Usage

```
Kaver(fs, nsim, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>fs</code>	full scale for K-fn
<code>nsim</code>	number of simulations
<code>...</code>	arguments to simulate one point process object

Value

list with components `x` and `y` of the average K-fn on L-scale.

References

Ripley, B. D. (1981) *Spatial Statistics*. Wiley.
 Venables, W. N. and Ripley, B. D. (2002) *Modern Applied Statistics with S*. Fourth edition. Springer.

See Also

[Kfn](#), [Kenvl](#)

Examples

```
towns <- ppinit("towns.dat")
par(pty="s")
plot(Kfn(towns, 40), type="b")
plot(Kfn(towns, 10), type="b", xlab="distance", ylab="L(t)")
for(i in 1:10) lines(Kfn(Psim(69), 10))
lims <- Kenvl(10,100,Psim(69))
lines(lims$x,lims$lower, lty=2, col="green")
lines(lims$x,lims$upper, lty=2, col="green")
lines(Kaver(10,25,Strauss(69,0.5,3.5)), col="red")
```

Kenvl

*Compute Envelope and Average of Simulations of K-fns***Description**

Computes envelope (upper and lower limits) and average of simulations of K-fns

Usage

```
Kenvl(fs, nsim, ...)
```

Arguments

fs	full scale for K-fn
nsim	number of simulations
...	arguments to produce one simulation

Value

list with components

x	distances
lower	min of K-fns
upper	max of K-fns
aver	average of K-fns

References

Ripley, B. D. (1981) *Spatial Statistics*. Wiley.

Venables, W. N. and Ripley, B. D. (2002) *Modern Applied Statistics with S*. Fourth edition. Springer.

See Also

[Kfn](#), [Kaver](#)

Examples

```
towns <- ppinit("towns.dat")
par(pty="s")
plot(Kfn(towns, 40), type="b")
plot(Kfn(towns, 10), type="b", xlab="distance", ylab="L(t)")
for(i in 1:10) lines(Kfn(Psim(69), 10))
lims <- Kenvl(10,100,Psim(69))
lines(lims$x,lims$lower, lty=2, col="green")
lines(lims$x,lims$upper, lty=2, col="green")
lines(Kaver(10,25,Strauss(69,0.5,3.5)), col="red")
```

Kfn	<i>Compute K-fn of a Point Pattern</i>
-----	--

Description

Actually computes $L = \sqrt{K/\pi}$.

Usage

```
Kfn(pp, fs, k=100)
```

Arguments

pp	a list such as a pp object, including components x and y
fs	full scale of the plot
k	number of regularly spaced distances in (0, fs)

Details

relies on the domain D having been set by ppinit or ppreion.

Value

A list with components

x	vector of distances
y	vector of L-fn values
k	number of distances returned – may be less than k if fs is too large
dmin	minimum distance between pair of points
lm	maximum deviation from $L(t) = t$

References

Ripley, B. D. (1981) *Spatial Statistics*. Wiley.
 Venables, W. N. and Ripley, B. D. (2002) *Modern Applied Statistics with S*. Fourth edition. Springer.

See Also

[ppinit](#), [ppregion](#), [Kaver](#), [Kenvl](#)

Examples

```
towns <- ppinit("towns.dat")
par(pty="s")
plot(Kfn(towns, 10), type="s", xlab="distance", ylab="L(t)")
```

ppgetregion

Get Domain for Spatial Point Pattern Analyses

Description

Retrieves the rectangular domain $(x_l, x_u) \times (y_l, y_u)$ from the underlying C code.

Usage

```
ppgetregion()
```

Value

A vector of length four with names `c("x1", "xu", "y1", "yu")`.

References

Venables, W. N. and Ripley, B. D. (2002) *Modern Applied Statistics with S*. Fourth edition. Springer.

See Also

[ppregion](#)

ppinit

Read a Point Process Object from a File

Description

Read a file in standard format and create a point process object.

Usage

```
ppinit(file)
```

Arguments

file string giving file name

Details

The file should contain
the number of points
a header (ignored)
x1 xu y1 yu scale
x y (repeated n times)

Value

class "pp" object with components x, y, x1, xu, y1, yu

Side Effects

Calls ppregion to set the domain.

References

Venables, W. N. and Ripley, B. D. (2002) *Modern Applied Statistics with S*. Fourth edition. Springer.

See Also

[ppregion](#)

Examples

```
towns <- ppinit("towns.dat")
par(pty="s")
plot(Kfn(towns, 10), type="b", xlab="distance", ylab="L(t)")
```

pplik

Pseudo-likelihood Estimation of a Strauss Spatial Point Process

Description

Pseudo-likelihood estimation of a Strauss spatial point process.

Usage

```
pplik(pp, R, ng=50, trace=FALSE)
```

Arguments

pp	a pp object
R	the fixed parameter R
ng	use a ng x ng grid with border R in the domain for numerical integration.
trace	logical? Should function evaluations be printed?

Value

estimate for c in the interval $[0, 1]$.

References

Ripley, B. D. (1988) *Statistical Inference for Spatial Processes*. Cambridge.

Venables, W. N. and Ripley, B. D. (2002) *Modern Applied Statistics with S*. Fourth edition. Springer.

See Also[Strauss](#)**Examples**

```
pines <- ppinit("pines.dat")
pplik(pines, 0.7)
```

ppregion

*Set Domain for Spatial Point Pattern Analyses***Description**

Sets the rectangular domain $(x_l, x_u) \times (y_l, y_u)$.

Usage

```
ppregion(xl = 0, xu = 1, yl = 0, yu = 1)
```

Arguments

<code>xl</code>	Either <code>xl</code> or a list containing components <code>xl</code> , <code>xu</code> , <code>yl</code> , <code>yu</code> (such as a point-process object)
<code>xu</code> , <code>yl</code> , <code>yu</code>	other limits of the rectangle if given separately.

Value

none

Side Effects

initializes variables in the C subroutines.

References

Venables, W. N. and Ripley, B. D. (2002) *Modern Applied Statistics with S*. Fourth edition. Springer.

See Also

[ppinit](#), [ppgetregion](#)

predict.trls	<i>Predict method for trend surface fits</i>
--------------	--

Description

Predicted values based on trend surface model object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'trls'  
predict(object, x, y, ...)
```

Arguments

object	Fitted trend surface model object returned by <code>surf.ls</code>
x	Vector of prediction location eastings (x coordinates)
y	Vector of prediction location northings (y coordinates)
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

`predict.trls` produces a vector of predictions corresponding to the prediction locations. To display the output with image or contour, use `trmat` or convert the returned vector to matrix form.

References

Venables, W. N. and Ripley, B. D. (2002) *Modern Applied Statistics with S*. Fourth edition. Springer.

See Also

[surf.ls](#), [trmat](#)

Examples

```
topo2 <- surf.ls(2, topo)  
topo4 <- surf.ls(4, topo)  
x <- c(1.78, 2.21)  
y <- c(6.15, 6.15)  
z2 <- predict(topo2, x, y)  
z4 <- predict(topo4, x, y)  
cat("2nd order predictions:", z2, "\n4th order predictions:", z4, "\n")
```

prmat

Evaluate Kriging Surface over a Grid

Description

Evaluate Kriging surface over a grid.

Usage

```
prmat(obj, xl, xu, yl, yu, n)
```

Arguments

obj	object returned by <code>surf.gls</code>
xl	limits of the rectangle for grid
xu	ditto
yl	ditto
yu	ditto
n	use $n \times n$ grid within the rectangle

Value

list with components `x`, `y` and `z` suitable for contour and image.

References

Ripley, B. D. (1981) *Spatial Statistics*. Wiley.

Venables, W. N. and Ripley, B. D. (2002) *Modern Applied Statistics with S*. Fourth edition. Springer.

See Also

[surf.gls](#), [trmat](#), [semat](#)

Examples

```
topo.kr <- surf.gls(2, expcov, topo, d=0.7)
prsurf <- prmat(topo.kr, 0, 6.5, 0, 6.5, 50)
contour(prsurf, levels=seq(700, 925, 25))
```

Psim*Simulate Binomial Spatial Point Process*

Description

Simulate Binomial spatial point process.

Usage

Psim(n)

Arguments

n number of points

Details

relies on the region being set by ppinit or ppreion.

Value

list of vectors of x and y coordinates.

Side Effects

uses the random number generator.

References

Ripley, B. D. (1981) *Spatial Statistics*. Wiley.

Venables, W. N. and Ripley, B. D. (2002) *Modern Applied Statistics with S*. Fourth edition. Springer.

See Also

[SSI](#), [Strauss](#)

Examples

```
towns <- ppinit("towns.dat")
par(pty="s")
plot(Kfn(towns, 10), type="s", xlab="distance", ylab="L(t)")
for(i in 1:10) lines(Kfn(Psim(69), 10))
```

semat

*Evaluate Kriging Standard Error of Prediction over a Grid***Description**

Evaluate Kriging standard error of prediction over a grid.

Usage

```
semat(obj, xl, xu, yl, yu, n, se)
```

Arguments

obj	object returned by <code>surf.gls</code>
xl	limits of the rectangle for grid
xu	ditto
yl	ditto
yu	ditto
n	use $n \times n$ grid within the rectangle
se	standard error at distance zero as a multiple of the supplied covariance. Otherwise estimated, and it assumed that a correlation function was supplied.

Value

list with components x, y and z suitable for contour and image.

References

Ripley, B. D. (1981) *Spatial Statistics*. Wiley.
 Venables, W. N. and Ripley, B. D. (2002) *Modern Applied Statistics with S*. Fourth edition. Springer.

See Also

[surf.gls](#), [trmat](#), [prmat](#)

Examples

```
topo.kr <- surf.gls(2, expcov, topo, d=0.7)
prsurf <- prmat(topo.kr, 0, 6.5, 0, 6.5, 50)
contour(prsurf, levels=seq(700, 925, 25))
sesurf <- semat(topo.kr, 0, 6.5, 0, 6.5, 30)
contour(sesurf, levels=c(22,25))
```

SSI

Simulates Sequential Spatial Inhibition Point Process

Description

Simulates SSI (sequential spatial inhibition) point process.

Usage

SSI(n, r)

Arguments

n	number of points
r	inhibition distance

Details

uses the region set by ppinit or ppregion.

Value

list of vectors of x and y coordinates

Side Effects

uses the random number generator.

Warnings

will never return if r is too large and it cannot place n points.

References

Ripley, B. D. (1981) *Spatial Statistics*. Wiley.

Venables, W. N. and Ripley, B. D. (2002) *Modern Applied Statistics with S*. Fourth edition. Springer.

See Also

[Psim](#), [Strauss](#)

Examples

```
towns <- ppinit("towns.dat")
par(pty = "s")
plot(Kfn(towns, 10), type = "b", xlab = "distance", ylab = "L(t)")
lines(Kaver(10, 25, SSI(69, 1.2)))
```

Strauss*Simulates Strauss Spatial Point Process*

Description

Simulates Strauss spatial point process.

Usage

```
Strauss(n, c=0, r)
```

Arguments

n	number of points
c	parameter c in $[0, 1]$. $c = 0$ corresponds to complete inhibition at distances up to r .
r	inhibition distance

Details

Uses spatial birth-and-death process for $4n$ steps, or for $40n$ steps starting from a binomial pattern on the first call from an other function. Uses the region set by `ppinit` or `ppregion`.

Value

list of vectors of x and y coordinates

Side Effects

uses the random number generator

References

Ripley, B. D. (1981) *Spatial Statistics*. Wiley.
Venables, W. N. and Ripley, B. D. (2002) *Modern Applied Statistics with S*. Fourth edition. Springer.

See Also

[Psim](#), [SSI](#)

Examples

```
towns <- ppinit("towns.dat")
par(pty="s")
plot(Kfn(towns, 10), type="b", xlab="distance", ylab="L(t)")
lines(Kaver(10, 25, Strauss(69,0.5,3.5)))
```

surf.gls*Fits a Trend Surface by Generalized Least-squares*

Description

Fits a trend surface by generalized least-squares.

Usage

```
surf.gls(np, covmod, x, y, z, nx = 1000, ...)
```

Arguments

np	degree of polynomial surface
covmod	function to evaluate covariance or correlation function
x	x coordinates or a data frame with columns x, y, z
y	y coordinates
z	z coordinates. Will supersede x\$z
nx	Number of bins for table of the covariance. Increasing adds accuracy, and increases size of the object.
...	parameters for covmod

Value

list with components

beta	the coefficients
x	
y	
z	and others for internal use only.

References

Ripley, B. D. (1981) *Spatial Statistics*. Wiley.

Venables, W. N. and Ripley, B. D. (2002) *Modern Applied Statistics with S*. Fourth edition. Springer.

See Also

[trmat](#), [surf.ls](#), [prmat](#), [semat](#), [expcov](#), [gaucov](#), [sphercov](#)

Examples

```

topo.kr <- surf.gls(2, expcov, topo, d=0.7)
trsurf <- trmat(topo.kr, 0, 6.5, 0, 6.5, 50)
plot(trsurf, type = "n", asp = 1)
contour(trsurf, add = TRUE)

prsurf <- prmat(topo.kr, 0, 6.5, 0, 6.5, 50)
contour(prsurf, levels=seq(700, 925, 25))
sesurf <- semat(topo.kr, 0, 6.5, 0, 6.5, 30)
plot(sesurf, type = "n", asp = 1)
contour(sesurf, levels = c(22, 25), add = TRUE)

```

surf.ls

*Fits a Trend Surface by Least-squares***Description**

Fits a trend surface by least-squares.

Usage

```
surf.ls(np, x, y, z)
```

Arguments

np	degree of polynomial surface
x	x coordinates or a data frame with columns x, y, z
y	y coordinates
z	z coordinates. Will supersede x\$z

Value

list with components	
beta	the coefficients
x	
y	
z	and others for internal use only.

References

Ripley, B. D. (1981) *Spatial Statistics*. Wiley.

Venables, W. N. and Ripley, B. D. (2002) *Modern Applied Statistics with S*. Fourth edition. Springer.

See Also

[trmat](#), [surf.gls](#)

Examples

```
topo.kr <- surf.ls(2, topo)
trsurf <- trmat(topo.kr, 0, 6.5, 0, 6.5, 50)
plot(trsurf, type = "n", asp = 1)
contour(trsurf, add = TRUE)
points(topo)

plot(trsurf, type = "n", asp = 1)
contour(trsurf, add = TRUE)
plot(topo.kr, add = TRUE)
title(xlab= "Circle radius proportional to Cook's influence statistic")
```

topo

Spatial Topographic Data

Description

The topo data frame has 52 rows and 3 columns, of topographic heights within a 310 feet square.

Usage

```
topo
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

```
x x coordinates (units of 50 feet)
y y coordinates (units of 50 feet)
z heights (feet)
```

Source

Davis, J.C. (1973) *Statistics and Data Analysis in Geology*. Wiley.

References

Venables, W. N. and Ripley, B. D. (2002) *Modern Applied Statistics with S*. Fourth edition. Springer.

trls.influence

*Regression diagnostics for trend surfaces***Description**

This function provides the basic quantities which are used in forming a variety of diagnostics for checking the quality of regression fits for trend surfaces calculated by `surf.ls`.

Usage

```
trls.influence(object)
## S3 method for class 'trls'
plot(x, border = "red", col = NA, pch = 4, cex = 0.6,
     add = FALSE, div = 8, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>object, x</code>	Fitted trend surface model from <code>surf.ls</code>
<code>div</code>	scaling factor for influence circle radii in <code>plot.trls</code>
<code>add</code>	add influence plot to existing graphics if TRUE
<code>border, col, pch, cex, ...</code>	additional graphical parameters

Value

`trls.influence` returns a list with components:

<code>r</code>	raw residuals as given by <code>residuals.trls</code>
<code>hii</code>	diagonal elements of the Hat matrix
<code>stresid</code>	standardised residuals
<code>Di</code>	Cook's statistic

References

Unwin, D. J., Wrigley, N. (1987) Towards a general-theory of control point distribution effects in trend surface models. *Computers and Geosciences*, **13**, 351–355.

Venables, W. N. and Ripley, B. D. (2002) *Modern Applied Statistics with S*. Fourth edition. Springer.

See Also

[surf.ls](#), [influence.measures](#), [plot.lm](#)

Examples

```
topo2 <- surf.ls(2, topo)
infl.topo2 <- trls.influence(topo2)
(cand <- as.data.frame(infl.topo2)[abs(infl.topo2$stresid) > 1.5, ])
cand.xy <- topo[as.integer(rownames(cand)), c("x", "y")]
trsurf <- trmat(topo2, 0, 6.5, 0, 6.5, 50)
plot(trsurf, type = "n", asp = 1)
contour(trsurf, add = TRUE, col = "grey")
plot(topo2, add = TRUE, div = 3)
points(cand.xy, pch = 16, col = "orange")
text(cand.xy, labels = rownames(cand.xy), pos = 4, offset = 0.5)
```

trmat

Evaluate Trend Surface over a Grid

Description

Evaluate trend surface over a grid.

Usage

```
trmat(obj, xl, xu, yl, yu, n)
```

Arguments

obj	object returned by <code>surf.ls</code> or <code>surf.gls</code>
xl	limits of the rectangle for grid
xu	ditto
yl	ditto
yu	ditto
n	use $n \times n$ grid within the rectangle

Value

list with components x, y and z suitable for contour and image.

References

Ripley, B. D. (1981) *Spatial Statistics*. Wiley.
 Venables, W. N. and Ripley, B. D. (2002) *Modern Applied Statistics with S*. Fourth edition. Springer.

See Also

[surf.ls](#), [surf.gls](#)

Examples

```
topo.kr <- surf.ls(2, topo)
trsurf <- trmat(topo.kr, 0, 6.5, 0, 6.5, 50)
```

variogram

*Compute Spatial Variogram***Description**

Compute spatial (semi-)variogram of spatial data or residuals.

Usage

```
variogram(krig, nint, plotit = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

krig	trend-surface or kriging object with columns x, y, and z
nint	number of bins used
plotit	logical for plotting
...	parameters for the plot

Details

Divides range of data into `nint` bins, and computes the average squared difference for pairs with separation in each bin. Returns results for bins with 6 or more pairs.

Value

x and y coordinates of the variogram and `cnt`, the number of pairs averaged per bin.

Side Effects

Plots the variogram if `plotit = TRUE`

References

Ripley, B. D. (1981) *Spatial Statistics*. Wiley.
 Venables, W. N. and Ripley, B. D. (2002) *Modern Applied Statistics with S*. Fourth edition. Springer.

See Also

[correlogram](#)

Examples

```
topo.kr <- surf.ls(2, topo)
variogram(topo.kr, 25)
```

Index

* datasets

topo, [19](#)

* spatial

anova.trls, [2](#)

correlogram, [3](#)

expcov, [4](#)

Kaver, [5](#)

Kenvl, [6](#)

Kfn, [7](#)

ppgetregion, [8](#)

ppinit, [8](#)

pplik, [9](#)

ppregion, [10](#)

predict.trls, [11](#)

prmat, [12](#)

Psim, [13](#)

semat, [14](#)

SSI, [15](#)

Strauss, [16](#)

surf.gls, [17](#)

surf.ls, [18](#)

trls.influence, [20](#)

trmat, [21](#)

variogram, [22](#)

anova.trls, [2](#)

anovalist.trls (anova.trls), [2](#)

correlogram, [3](#), [22](#)

expcov, [4](#), [17](#)

gaucov, [17](#)

gaucov (expcov), [4](#)

influence.measures, [20](#)

Kaver, [5](#), [6](#), [7](#)

Kenvl, [5](#), [6](#), [7](#)

Kfn, [5](#), [6](#), [7](#)

plot.lm, [20](#)

plot.trls (trls.influence), [20](#)

ppgetregion, [8](#), [10](#)

ppinit, [7](#), [8](#), [10](#)

pplik, [9](#)

ppregion, [7–9](#), [10](#)

predict.trls, [11](#)

prmat, [12](#), [14](#), [17](#)

Psim, [13](#), [15](#), [16](#)

semat, [12](#), [14](#), [17](#)

sphercov, [17](#)

sphercov (expcov), [4](#)

SSI, [13](#), [15](#), [16](#)

Strauss, [10](#), [13](#), [15](#), [16](#)

surf.gls, [4](#), [12](#), [14](#), [17](#), [18](#), [21](#)

surf.ls, [2](#), [11](#), [17](#), [18](#), [20](#), [21](#)

topo, [19](#)

trls.influence, [20](#)

trmat, [11](#), [12](#), [14](#), [17](#), [18](#), [21](#)

variogram, [4](#), [22](#)