Package ‘stpp’

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Title Space-Time Point Pattern Simulation, Visualisation and Analysis

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Imports KernSmooth, ggplot2, gridExtra, plot3D, rgl, spatstat

Suggests knitr(>= 1.11), rmarkdown(>= 0.8.1)

Description Many of the models encountered in applications of point process methods to the study of spatio-temporal phenomena are covered in 'stpp'. This package provides statistical tools for analyzing the global and local second-order properties of spatio-temporal point processes, including estimators of the space-time inhomogeneous K-function and pair correlation function. It also includes tools to get static and dynamic display of spatio-temporal point patterns. See Gabriel et al (2013) <doi:10.18637/jss.v053.i02>.

License GPL-3

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Description

Provide an animation of spatio-temporal point patterns.

Usage

animation(xyt, s.region, t.region, runtime=1, incident="red",
prevalent="pink3", pch=19, cex=0.5, plot.s.region=TRUE,
scales=TRUE, border.frac=0.05, add=FALSE)

Arguments

- xyt          Data-matrix containing the \((x, y, t)\)-coordinates.
- s.region     Two-column matrix specifying polygonal region containing all data-locations xyt[,1:2]. If missing, s.region is the bounding box of xyt[,1:2].
- t.region     Interval containing all data-times xyt[,3]. If missing, t.region is defined by the range of xyt[,3].
as.3dpoints

runtime Approximate running time of animation, in seconds, but it is longer than expected. Can also be NULL.

incident Colour in which incident point xyt[i,1:2] is plotted at time xyt[i,3].

prevalent Colour to which prevalent point xyt[i,1:2] fades at time xyt[i+1,3].

pch Plotting symbol used for each point.

cex Magnification of plotting symbol relative to standard size.

plot.s.region If TRUE, plot s.region as polygon.

scales If TRUE, plot X and Y axes with scales.

border.frac Extent of border of plotting region surrounding s.region, as fraction of ranges of X and Y.

add If TRUE, add the animation to an existing plot.

Value

None

Author(s)

Peter J Diggle, Edith Gabriel <edith.gabriel@univ-avignon.fr>.

---

as.3dpoints Create data in spatio-temporal point format

Description

Create data in spatio-temporal point format.

Usage

as.3dpoints(...)

Arguments

... Any object(s), such as x, y and t vectors of the same length, or a list or data frame containing x, y and t vectors. Valid options for ... are: a points object: returns it unaltered; a list with x, y and t elements of the same length: returns a points object with the x, y and t elements as the coordinates of the points; three vectors of equal length: returns a points object with the first vector as the x coordinates, the second vector as the y-coordinates and the third vector as the t-coordinates.

Value

The output is an object of the class stpp. as.3points tries to return the argument(s) as a spatio-temporal points object.
Description

Compute an estimation of the Anisotropic Space-Time inhomogeneous $K$-function.

Usage

\[
\text{ASTIKhat}(\text{xyt}, \text{s.region}, \text{t.region}, \lambda, \text{dist}, \text{times}, \text{ang}, \\
\quad \text{correction = "border"})
\]

Arguments

- **xyt**: Coordinates and times $(x, y, t)$ of the point pattern.
- **s.region**: Two-column matrix specifying polygonal region containing all data locations. If `s.region` is missing, the bounding box of `xyt[,1:2]` is considered.
- **t.region**: Vector containing the minimum and maximum values of the time interval. If `t.region` is missing, the range of `xyt[,3]` is considered.
- **dist**: Vector of distances $u$ at which $\hat{K}_\phi(r, t)$ is computed. If missing, the maximum of `dist` is given by $\min(S_x, S_y)/4$, where $S_x$ and $S_y$ represent the maximum width and height of the bounding box of `s.region`.
- **times**: Vector of times $v$ at which $\hat{K}_\phi(r, t)$ is computed. If missing, the maximum of `times` is given by $(T_{\text{max}} - T_{\text{min}})/4$, where $T_{\text{min}}$ and $T_{\text{max}}$ are the minimum and maximum of the time interval $T$.
- **lambda**: Vector of values of the space-time intensity function evaluated at the points $(x, y, t)$ in $S \times T$. If `lambda` is missing, the estimate of the anisotropic space-time $K$-function is computed as for the homogeneous case, i.e. considering $n/(S \times T)$ as an estimate of the space-time intensity.
- **ang**: Angle in radians at which $\hat{K}_\phi(r, t)$ is computed. The argument `ang=2*pi` by default.
- **correction**: A character vector specifying the edge correction(s) to be applied among "border", "modified.border", "translate" and "none" (see `STIKhat`). The default is "border".

Value

A list containing:

- **AKhat**: $n_{\text{dist}} \times n_{\text{times}}$ matrix containing values of $\hat{K}_\phi(u, t)$.
- **dist**, **times**: Parameters passed in argument.
- **correction**: The name(s) of the edge correction method(s) passed in argument.
Description

This data set gives the spatial locations and reported times of food-and-mouth disease in north Cumbria (UK), 2001. It is of no scientific value, as it deliberately excludes confidential information on farms at risk in the study-region. It is included in the package purely as an illustrative example.

Usage

data(fmd)

Format

A matrix containing \((x, y, t)\) coordinates of the 648 observations.

References


See Also

northcumbria for boundaries of the county of north Cumbria.
**is.3dpoints**  
*Spatio-temporal point objects*

**Description**
Tests for data in spatio-temporal point format.

**Usage**

```r
is.3dpoints(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` any object.

**Value**

`is.3dpoints` returns `TRUE` if `x` is a spatio-temporal points object, `FALSE` otherwise.

**Author(s)**

Edith Gabriel <edith.gabriel@univ-avignon.fr>, Peter Diggle, Barry Rowlingson.

---

**LISTAhat**  
*Estimation of the Space-Time Inhomogeneous Pair Correlation LISTA functions*

**Description**

Compute an estimate of the space-time pair correlation LISTA functions.

**Usage**

```r
LISTAhat(xyt, s.region, t.region, dist, times, lambda, 
ks = "box", hs, kt = "box", ht, correction = "isotropic")
```

**Arguments**

- `xyt` Coordinates and times \((x, y, t)\) of the point pattern.
- `s.region` Two-column matrix specifying polygonal region containing all data locations. If `s.region` is missing, the bounding box of `xyt[,1:2]` is considered.
- `t.region` Vector containing the minimum and maximum values of the time interval. If `t.region` is missing, the range of `xyt[,3]` is considered.
- `dist` Vector of distances \(u\) at which \(g(u)\) is computed. If missing, the maximum of `dist` is given by `min(S_x, S_y)/4`, where \(S_x\) and \(S_y\) represent the maximum width and height of the bounding box of `s.region`. 

---
LISTAhat

- **times**: Vector of times at which \( g^{(i)}(u, v) \) is computed. If missing, the maximum of times is given by \((T_{\text{max}} - T_{\text{min}})/4\), where \( T_{\text{min}} \) and \( T_{\text{max}} \) are the minimum and maximum of the time interval \( T \).

- **lambda**: Vector of values of the space-time intensity function evaluated at the points \((x, y, t)\) in \( S \times T \). If \( lambda \) is missing, the estimate of the space-time pair correlation function is computed as for the homogeneous case, i.e., considering \((n - 1)/|S \times T|\) as an estimate of the space-time intensity.

- **ks**: Kernel function for the spatial distances. Default is the "box" kernel. Can also be "epanech", "gaussian", or "biweight".

- **hs**: Bandwidth of the kernel function \( ks \).

- **kt**: Kernel function for the temporal distances. Default is the "box" kernel. Can also be "epanech", "gaussian", or "biweight".

- **ht**: Bandwidth of the kernel function \( kt \).

- **correction**: A character vector specifying the edge correction(s) to be applied among "isotropic", "border", "modified.border", "translate" and "none" (see PCFhat). The default is "isotropic".

**Details**

An individual product density LISTA functions \( g^{(i)}(\ldots) \) should reveal the extent of the contribution of the event \((u_i, t_i)\) to the global estimator of the pair correlation function \( g(\ldots) \), and may provide a further description of structure in the data (e.g., determining events with similar local structure through dissimilarity measures of the individual LISTA functions), for more details see Siino et al. (2017).

**Value**

A list containing:

- **list.LISTA**: A list containing the values of the estimation of \( g^{(i)}(r, t) \) for each one of \( n \) points of the point pattern by matrixs.

- **listatheo**: \( n \times \text{times} \) matrix containing theoretical values for a Poisson process.

- **dist, times**: Parameters passed in argument.

- **kernel**: Vector of names and bandwidths of the spatial and temporal kernels.

- **correction**: The name(s) of the edge correction method(s) passed in argument.

**Author(s)**

Francisco J. Rodriguez-Cortes <cortesf@uji.es>

**References**


\begin{verbatim}
northcumbria  Polygon boundary of north Cumbria
\end{verbatim}

**Description**

This data set gives the boundary of the county of north Cumbria (UK).

**Usage**

data(northcumbria)

**Format**

A matrix containing \((x, y)\) coordinates of the boundary.

**See Also**


\begin{verbatim}
PCFhat  Estimation of the Space-Time Inhomogeneous Pair Correlation function
\end{verbatim}

**Description**

Compute an estimate of the space-time pair correlation function.

**Usage**

PCFhat(xyt, s.region, t.region, dist, times, lambda, ks="box", hs, kt="box", ht, correction = "isotropic")
Arguments

xyt Coordinates and times \((x, y, t)\) of the point pattern.

s.region Two-column matrix specifying polygonal region containing all data locations. If s.region is missing, the bounding box of xyt[,1:2] is considered.

t.region Vector containing the minimum and maximum values of the time interval. If t.region is missing, the range of xyt[,3] is considered.

dist Vector of distances \(u\) at which \(g(u, v)\) is computed. If missing, the maximum of dist is given by \(\min(S_x, S_y)/4\), where \(S_x\) and \(S_y\) represent the maximum width and height of the bounding box of s.region.

times Vector of times \(v\) at which \(g(u, v)\) is computed. If missing, the maximum of times is given by \((T_{\text{max}} - T_{\text{min}})/4\), where \(T_{\text{min}}\) and \(T_{\text{max}}\) are the minimum and maximum of the time interval \(T\).

lambda Vector of values of the space-time intensity function evaluated at the points \((x, y, t)\) in \(S \times T\). If lambda is missing, the estimate of the space-time pair correlation function is computed as for the homogeneous case, i.e. considering \(n/(S \times T)\) as an estimate of the space-time intensity.

ks Kernel function for the spatial distances. Default is the "box" kernel. Can also be "epanech" for the Epanechnikov kernel or "gaussian" or "biweight".

hs Bandwidth of the kernel function ks.

kt Kernel function for the temporal distances. Default is the "box" kernel. Can also be "epanech" for the Epanechnikov kernel or "gaussian" or "biweight".

ht Bandwidth of the kernel function kt.

correction A character vector specifying the edge correction(s) to be applied among "isotropic", "border", "modified.border", "translate" and "none" (see Details). The default is "isotropic".

Details

An approximately unbiased estimator for the space-time pair correlation function, based on data giving the locations of events \(x_i : i = 1, \ldots, n\) on a spatio-temporal region \(S \times T\), where \(S\) is an arbitrary polygon and \(T\) a time interval:

\[
\hat{g}(u, v) = \frac{1}{4\pi u} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{k_s(u - ||s_i - s_j||)k_t(v - |t_i - t_j|)}{\lambda(x_i)\lambda(x_j)},
\]

where \(\lambda(x_i)\) is the intensity at \(x_i = (s_i, t_i)\) and \(w_{ij}\) is an edge correction factor to deal with spatial-temporal edge effects. The edge correction methods implemented are:

isotropic: \(w_{ij} = |S \times T| w_{ij}^{(t)} w_{ij}^{(s)}\), where the temporal edge correction factor \(w_{ij}^{(t)} = 1\) if both ends of the interval of length \(2|t_j - t_j|\) centred at \(t_i\) lie within \(T\) and \(w_{ij}^{(t)} = 1/2\) otherwise and \(w_{ij}^{(s)}\) is the proportion of the circumference of a circle centred at the location \(s_i\) with radius \(||s_i - s_j||\) lying in \(S\) (also called Ripley’s edge correction factor).

border: \(w_{ij} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1(d(s_j, S) > u \land d(t_i, T) > v) / \lambda(x_j)}{1(d(s_i, S) > u \land d(t_j, T) > v)}\), where \(d(s_i, S)\) denotes the distance between \(s_i\) and the boundary of \(S\) and \(d(t_i, T)\) the distance between \(t_i\) and the boundary of \(T\).
modified.border: $w_{ij} = \frac{|S_{\cup u} \times |T_{\cup v}|}{\{d(s_t, s) > u, d(t_t, T) > v\}}$, where $S_{\cup u}$ and $T_{\cup v}$ are the eroded spatial and temporal region respectively, obtained by trimming off a margin of width $u$ and $v$ from the border of the original region.

translate: $w_{ij} = |S \cap S_{s_i-s_j}| \times |T \cap T_{t_i-t_j}|$, where $S_{s_i-s_j}$ and $T_{t_i-t_j}$ are the translated spatial and temporal regions.

none: No edge correction is performed and $w_{ij} = |S \times T|$.

$k_s()$ and $k_t()$ denotes kernel functions with bandwidth $h_s$ and $h_t$. Experience with pair correlation function estimation recommends box kernels (the default), see Illian et al. (2008). Epanechnikov, Gaussian and biweight kernels are also implemented. Whatever the kernel function, if the bandwidth is missing, a value is obtain from the function dpik of the package KernSmooth. Note that the bandwidths play an important role and their choice is crucial in the quality of the estimators as they heavily influence their variance.

Value

A list containing:

- pcf ndist x ntimes matrix containing values of $\hat{g}(u, v)$.
- pcf.theo ndist x ntimes matrix containing theoretical values for a Poisson process.
- dist, times Parameters passed in argument.
- kernel A vector of names and bandwidths of the spatial and temporal kernels.
- correction The name(s) of the edge correction method(s) passed in argument.

Author(s)

Edith Gabriel <edith.gabriel@univ-avignon.fr>

References


Examples

```r
# First example

data(fmd)
data(northcumbria)
FMD<-as.3points(fmd[,1]/1000,fmd[,2]/1000,fmd[,3])
Northcumbria=northcumbria/1000

# estimation of the temporal intensity
Mt<-density(FMD[,3],n=1000)
mut<-Mt$y[findInterval(FMD[,3],Mt$x)]*dim(FMD)[1]

# estimation of the spatial intensity
h<-mse2d(as.points(FMD[,1:2]), Northcumbria, nsmse=50, range=4)
hs<-h$h[which.min(h$h$mse)]
Ms<-kernel2d(as.points(FMD[,1:2]), Northcumbria, h, nx=500, ny=500)
atx<-findInterval(x=FMD[,1],vec=Ms$x)
aty<-findInterval(x=FMD[,2],vec=Ms$y)
mhat<-NULL
for(i in 1:length(atx)) mhat<-c(mhat,Ms$z[atx[i],aty[i]]);

# estimation of the pair correlation function
g1 <- pcfhat(xyt=FMD, dist=1:15, times=1:15, lambda=mhat*mut/dim(FMD)[1],
s.region=northcumbria/1000,t.region=c(1,200))

# plotting the estimation
plotPCF(g1)
plotPCF(g1,type="persp",theta=-65,phi=35)

# Second example

xyt=rpp(lambda=200)
g2=pcfhat(xyt$xyt,dist=seq(0,0.16,by=0.02),
times=seq(0,0.16,by=0.02),correction="(border","translate")

plotPCF(g2,type="contour",which="border")
```

Description

This function plot either `xy`-locations and cumulative distribution of the times, or a space-time 3D scatter, or the time-mark and space-mark of the spatio-temporal point pattern, through arguments `style` and `type`. It can also plot `xy`-locations with time treated as a quantitative mark attached to each location, as in the previous version of the function, through argument `mark` (see stpp version < 2.0.0).
Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'stpp'
plot(x, s.region=NULL, t.region=NULL, style="generic", type="projection",
     mark=NULL, mark.cexmin=0.4, mark.cexmax=1.2, mark.col=1, ...)
```

Arguments

- **x**: Any object of class stpp in spatio-temporal point format.
- **s.region**: Two-column matrix specifying polygonal region containing all data locations. If s.region is missing, the default limits are considered.
- **t.region**: Vector containing the minimum and maximum values of the time interval. If t.region is missing, the default limits are considered.
- **type**: Specify the kind of graphical representation. If type="projection" (default) the function plot the xy-locations and cumulative distribution of the times. If type="mark" the function plot the time-mark and space-mark. If type="scatter" the function plot space-time 3D scatter.
- **style**: Two different classes of graphic styles can be chosen. If style="generic" (default) the graphics are plot by default function plot in R and if type="elegant" the graphics are plot based on the R packages ggplot2 and plot3D.
- **mark**: Logical. If NULL (default), xy-locations and cumulative distribution of the times are plotted. If TRUE, the time is treated as a quantitative mark attached to each location, and the locations are plotted with the size and/or colour of the plotting symbol determined by the value of the mark.
- **mark.cexmin, mark.cexmax**: Range of the size of the plotting symbol when mark=TRUE.
- **mark.col**: Colour of the plotting symbol when mark=TRUE. If mark.col=0, all locations have the same colour specified by the usual col argument. Otherwise, can be 1 or "black" (default), 2 or "red", 3 or "green", 4 or "blue", in which cases symbols colour is faded, and the darker corresponds to the most recent time.
- **...**: Further arguments to be passed to the functions plot and scatter3D. Typical arguments are pch, theta and phi.

Value

None

Author(s)

Edith Gabriel <edith.gabriel@univ-avignon.fr> and Francisco J. Rodriguez-Cortes.

References


**plotK**

**See Also**

*as.3points* for creating data in spatio-temporal point format.

---

**plotK**

*Plot the estimation of the Space-Time Inhomogeneous K-function*

**Description**

Contour plot or perspective plot or image of the Space-Time Inhomogeneous K-function estimate.

**Usage**

```r
plotK(K,n=15,L=FALSE,type="contour",legend=TRUE,which=NULL,
main=NULL,...)
```

**Arguments**

- `K` Result of the STIKhat function.
- `n` Number of contour levels desired.
- `L` Logical indicating whether \( K_{ST}(u,v) \) or \( L(u,v) = K_{ST}(u,v) - \pi u^2 v \) must be plotted.
- `type` Specifies the kind of plot: `contour` by default, but can also be `persp` or `image`.
- `legend` Logical indicating whether a legend must be added to the plot.
- `which` A character specifying the edge correction among the ones used in STIKhat. If a single edge correction method was used in STIKhat, it is not necessary to specify which.
- `main` Plot title.
- `...` Additional arguments to `persp` if `persp=TRUE`, such as `theta` and `phi`.

**Author(s)**

Edith Gabriel <edith.gabriel@univ-avignon.fr>

**See Also**

*contour, persp, image* and STIKhat for an example.
plotPCF

Plot the estimation of the Space-Time Inhomogeneous Pair Correlation function

Description

Contour, image or perspective plot of the Space-Time Inhomogeneous Pair correlation function estimate.

Usage

plotPCF(pcf,n=15,type="contour",legend=TRUE,which=NULL,
main=NULL,...)

Arguments

- pcf: Result of the pcfhat function.
- n: Number of contour levels desired.
- type: Specifies the kind of plot: contour by default, but can also be persp or image
- legend: Logical indicating whether a legend must be added to the plot.
- which: A character specifying the edge correction among the ones used in pcfhat. If a single edge correction method was used in pcfhat, it is not necessary to specify which.
- main: Plot title.
- ...: Additional arguments to persp if persp=TRUE, such as theta and phi.

Author(s)

Edith Gabriel <edith.gabriel@univ-avignon.fr>

See Also

contour, persp, image and PCFhat for an example.

rinfec

Generate infection point patterns

Description

Generate one (or several) realisation(s) of the infection process in a region $S \times T$. 
Usage

```r
rinfec(npoints, s.region, t.region, nsim=1, alpha, beta, gamma,
      s.distr="exponential", t.distr="uniform", maxrad, delta, h="step",
      g="min", recent=1, lambda=NULL, lmax=NULL, nx=100, ny=100, nt=1000,
      t0, inhibition=FALSE, ...)
```
Generate interaction point patterns

Generate one (or several) realisation(s) of the inhibition or contagious process in a region $S \times T$. 

Value

A list containing:

- `xyt`: Matrix (or list of matrices if `nsim>1`) containing the points $(x, y, t)$ of the simulated point pattern. `xyt` (or any element of the list if `nsim>1`) is an object of the class `stpp`.
- `s.region`, `t.region`: Parameters passed in argument.

Author(s)

Edith Gabriel <edith.gabriel@univ-avignon.fr>, Peter J Diggle.

See Also

- `plot.stpp`, `animation` and `stan` for plotting space-time point patterns.

Examples

```r
# inhibition; spatial distribution: uniform
inf1 = rinfec(npoints=100, alpha=0.2, beta=0.6, gamma=0.5, 
maxrad=c(0.075,0.5), t.region=c(0,50), s.distr="uniform", 
t.region="uniform", h="gaussian", p="min", recent="all", t0=0.02, 
inhibition=TRUE)
plot(inf1$x$xyt, style="elegant")

# contagion; spatial distribution: Poisson with intensity a given matrix
data(fmd)
data(northcumbria) 
h = mse2d(as.points(fmd[,1:2]), northcumbria, nsmse=30, range=3000)
h = h$h[which.min(h$mse)]
ls = kernel2d(as.points(fmd[,1:2]), northcumbria, h, nx=50, ny=50)
inf2 = rinfec(npoints=100, alpha=4, beta=0.6, gamma=20, maxrad=c(12000,20), 
s.region=northcumbria, t.region=c(1,2000), s.distr="poisson", 
t.distr="uniform", h="step", p="min", recent=1, 
lambda=ls$z, inhibition=FALSE)

image(ls$x, ls$y, ls$z, col=grey((1000:1)/1000)); polygon(northcumbria,lwd=2)
animation(inf2$x$xyt, add=TRUE, cex=0.7, runtime=15)
```
Usage

rinter(npoints, s.region, t.region, hs="step", gs="min", thetas=0, deltas, ht="step", gt="min", thetat=1, deltat, recent="all", nsim=1, discrete.time=FALSE, replace=FALSE, inhibition=TRUE,...)

Arguments

npoints Number of points to simulate.
s.region Two-column matrix specifying polygonal region containing all data locations. If s.region is missing, the unit square is considered.
t.region Vector containing the minimum and maximum values of the time interval. If t.region is missing, the interval \([0, 1]\) is considered.
hs, ht Function which depends on the distance between points and \(\theta\). Can be chosen among "step" and "gaussian" or can refer to a user defined function which only depend on \(d\), \(\theta\), and \(\Delta\) (see details). If inhibition=TRUE, \(h\) is monotone, increasing, and must tend to 1 when the distance tends to infinity. \(0 \leq h(d, \theta) \leq 1\). Otherwise, \(h\) is monotone, decreasing, and must tend to 1 when the distance tends to 0.

thetas, thetat Parameters of \(h_s\) and \(h_t\) functions.
deltas, deltat Spatial and temporal distance of inhibition.
gs, gt Compute the probability of acceptance of a new point from \(h_s\) or \(h_t\) and recent. Must be chosen among "min", "max" and "prod".

recent If "all" consider all previous events. If is an integer, say \(N\), consider only the \(N\) most recent events.

nsim Number of simulations to generate. Default is 1.
discrete.time If TRUE, times belong to \(N\), otherwise belong to \(\mathbb{R}^+\).
replace Logical. If TRUE allows times repeat.
inhibition Logical. If TRUE, an inhibition process is generated. Otherwise, it is a contagious process.

... Additional parameters if \(h_s\) and \(h_t\) are defined by the user.

Value

A list containing:

xyt Matrix (or list of matrices if \(\text{nsim}>1\)) containing the points \((x, y, t)\) of the simulated point pattern. xyt (or any element of the list if \(\text{nsim}>1\)) is an object of the class stpp.
s.region, t.region Parameters passed in argument.

Author(s)

Edith Gabriel <edith.gabriel@univ-avignon.fr>, Peter J Diggle.
See Also

plot.stpp, animation and stan for plotting space-time point patterns.

Examples

# simple inhibition process
inh1 = rinter(npoints=200, thetas=0, deltas=0.05, thetat=0, deltat=0.001, inhibition=TRUE)
plot(inh1$x.y.t, style="elegant")

# inhibition process using hs and ht defined by the user
hs = function(d, theta, delta, mus=0.1) {
  res=NULL
  a=(1-theta)/mus
  b=theta-a*delta
  for(i in 1:length(d)) {
    if (d[i]<=delta) res=c(res,theta)
    if (d[i]>(delta+mus)) res=c(res,1)
    if (d[i]>delta & d[i]<(delta+mus)) res=c(res,a*d[i]+b)
  }
  return(res)
}
ht = function(d, theta, delta, mut=0.3) {
  res=NULL
  a=(1-theta)/mut
  b=theta-a*delta
  for(i in 1:length(d)) {
    if (d[i]<=delta) res=c(res,theta)
    if (d[i]>(delta+mut)) res=c(res,1)
    if (d[i]>delta & d[i]<(delta+mut)) res=c(res,a*d[i]+b)
  }
  return(res)
}
d=seq(0,1,length=100)
plot(d,hs(d,theta=0.2,delta=0.1,mus=0.1),xlab="",ylab="",type="l", ylim=c(0,1),lwd=2,las=1)
lines(d,ht(d,theta=0.1,delta=0.05,mut=0.3),col=2,lwd=2)
legend("bottomright",col=1:2,lty=1,lwd=2,legend=c(expression(h[s]),expression(h[t])),by="n",cex=2)

inh2 = rinter(npoints=100, hs=hs, gs="min", thetas=0.2, deltas=0.1, ht=ht, gt="min", thetat=0.1, deltat=0.05, inhibition=TRUE)
animation(inh2$x.y.t, runtime=15, cex=0.8)

# simple contagious process for given spatial and temporal regions
data(northcumbria)
cont1 = rinter(npoints=100, s.region=northcumbria, t.region=c(1,200),
Generate log-Gaussian Cox point patterns

Description

Generate one (or several) realisation(s) of the log-Gaussian cox process in a region $S \times T$.

Usage

```r
rlgcp(s.region, t.region, replace=TRUE, npoints=NULL, nsim=1, nx=100, ny=100, nt=100, separable=TRUE, model="exponential", param=c(1,1,1,1,1), scale=c(1,1), var.grf=1, mean.grf=0, lmax=NULL, discrete.time=FALSE, exact=FALSE, anisotropy=FALSE, ani.pars=NULL)
```

Arguments

- **s.region**: Two-column matrix specifying polygonal region containing all data locations. If `s.region` is missing, the unit square is considered.
- **t.region**: Vector containing the minimum and maximum values of the time interval. If `t.region` is missing, the interval $[0, 1]$ is considered.
- **npoints**: Number of points to simulate. If `null`, the number of points is from a Poisson distribution with mean the double integral of $\lambda(s,t)$ over `s.region` and `t.region`.
- **nsim**: Number of simulations to generate. Default is 1.
- **separable**: Logical. If `TRUE`, the covariance function of the Gaussian random field is separable.
- **model**: Vector of length 1 or 2 specifying the model(s) of covariance of the Gaussian random field. If `separable=TRUE` and `model` is of length 2, then the elements of `model` define the spatial and temporal covariances respectively. If `separable=TRUE` and `model` is of length 1, then the spatial and temporal covariances belong to the same class of covariances, among "matern", "exponential", "stable", "cauchy" and "wave" (see Details). If `separable=FALSE`, `model` must be of length 1 and is either "gneiting" or "cesare" (see Details).
- **param**: $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5, \alpha_6)$. Vector of parameters of the covariance function (see Details).
- **scale**: Vector of length 2 defining the spatial and temporal scale.
- **var.grf**: Variance of the Gaussian random field.
- **mean.grf**: Mean of the Gaussian random field.
- **replace**: Logical allowing times repeat.
- **nx, ny, nt**: Define the size of the 3-D grid on which the intensity is evaluated.
Upper bound for the value of $\lambda(x,y,t)$.

- **discrete.time**: If TRUE, times belong to $\mathbb{N}$, otherwise belong to $R^+$. 
- **exact**: logical allowing exact simulation of Gaussian random fields (see manual for details). 
- **anisotropy**: If TRUE, simulate an anisotropic point pattern. Currently only implemented for separable covariance functions. 
- **ani.pars**: Vector of length 2, the anisotropy angle and the anisotropy ratio, respectively (see details).

**Details**

We implemented stationary, isotropic spatio-temporal covariance functions.

*Separable covariance functions*

$$c(h,t) = c_s(||h||) c_t(|t|), h \in S, t \in T$$

The purely spatial and purely temporal covariance functions can be:

- **Exponential**: $c(r) = \exp(-r)$,
- **Stable**: $c(r) = \exp(-r^\alpha), \alpha \in [0,2]$,
- **Cauchy**: $c(r) = (1 + r^2)^{-\alpha}, \alpha > 0$,
- **Wave**: $c(r) = \sin(\alpha_1 r) r$ if $r > 0$, $c(0) = 1$,
- **Matern**: $c(r) = \frac{\alpha_3}{\alpha_4} \frac{\Gamma(\nu+1)}{\Gamma(\nu+\alpha_3+1)} K_{\nu+\alpha_3+1}(\alpha_3 r)$, where $K_\nu$ is the modified Bessel function of second kind:

$$K_\nu(x) = \frac{\pi I_{-\nu}(x) - I_\nu(x)}{\sin(\pi \nu)},$$

with $I_\nu(x) = \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^\nu \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\kappa^{\nu+k+1}} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2k}$.

The parameters $\alpha_1$ and $\alpha_2$ correspond to the parameters of the spatial and temporal covariance respectively. For the Matern model, the parameters $\alpha_1$, $\alpha_3$ and $\alpha_2$, $\alpha_4$ correspond to the parameters $\nu$, $\alpha$ of the spatial and temporal covariance.

*Non-separable covariance functions*

The spatio-temporal covariance function can be:

- **Gneiting**: $c(h,t) = \psi(t^2/\beta_2)^{-\alpha_5} \phi\left(\frac{\beta_1}{\psi(t^2/\beta_2)}\right)$, $\beta_1, \beta_2 > 0$ are spatial and temporal scales respectively,
  - if $\alpha_5 = 1$, $\phi(r)$ is the Stable model,
  - if $\alpha_5 = 2$, $\phi(r)$ is the Cauchy model,
  - if $\alpha_5 = 3$, $\phi(r)$ is the Matern model,
  - if $\alpha_5 = 1$, $\psi(r) = (r^{\alpha_3} + 1)\alpha_4$,
  - if $\alpha_5 = 2$, $\psi(r) = (\alpha_4^{-1}r^{\alpha_3} + 1)/(r^{\alpha_3} + 1)$,
  - if $\alpha_5 = 3$, $\psi(r) = \log(r^{\alpha_3} + \alpha_4)/\log \alpha_4$. 

The parameter $\alpha_1$ is the respective parameter for the model of $\phi(\cdot)$, $\alpha_3 \in (0, 1]$, $\alpha_4 \in (0, 1]$ and $\alpha_6 \geq 2$.

- cesare: $c(h, t) = (1 + (h/\beta_1)^{\alpha_1} + (t/\beta_2)^{\alpha_2})^{-\alpha_3}$, $\beta_1, \beta_2 > 0$, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in [1, 2]$ and $\alpha_3 \geq 3/2$.

We also implemented anisotropic Log-Gaussian Cox processes. We considered geometric spatial anisotropy (see Moller and Toftaker, 2014). In this case the covariance function is elliptical and anisotropy is characterized by two parameters: the anisotropy angle $0 \leq \theta < \pi$ and the anisotropy ratio $0 < \delta \leq 1$ of the minor axis $2\omega \delta$ and the major axis $2\omega$.

$$C(h, t) = C_0\left(\sqrt{\Sigma}^{-1}h', t\right), \ h \in \mathbb{R}^2.$$
# separable covariance function:
lgcp2 <- rlgcp(np=200, nx=50, ny=50, nt=50, separable=TRUE, 
model="exponential", param=c(1,1,1,1,2), var.grfs=2, mean.grfs=-0.5*2)
N <- lgcp2$lambda[,] for(j in 2:(dim(lgcp2$lambda)[3])){N <- 
N+lgcp2$lambda[,]}
image(N, col=grey((1000:1)/1000)); box()
animation(lgcp2$xyt, cex=0.8, pch=20, runtime=10, add=TRUE, 
prevalent="orange")

# anisotropic

sigma = 0.5

simlgcp <- rlgcp(np=500, nx=250, ny=200, nt=50, separable=TRUE, 
s.region=matrix(c(0,2,2,0,0,0.5,0.5), byrow=T, ncol=2), model="exponential", 
param=c(1,1,1,1,2), var.grfs=sigma2, mean.grfs=-0.5*sigma2, anisotropy = TRUE, 
ani.pars = c(pi/4,0.1))

N <- simlgcp$lambda[,] for(j in 2:dim(simlgcp$lambda)[3]) {N <- 
N+simlgcp$lambda[,]}
image(x=simlgcp$grid[[1]], y=simlgcp$grid[[1]], z=N, col=grey((1000:1)/1000)); box()
points(simlgcp$xyt[,1:2], pch=19, cex=0.25, col=2)

---

**rpcp**

Generate Poisson cluster point patterns

**Description**

Generate one (or several) realisation(s) of the Poisson cluster process in a region \( S \times T \).

**Usage**

```r
rpcp(s.region, t.region, nparents=NULL, npoints=NULL, lambda=NULL, 
mc=NULL, nsim=1, cluster="uniform", dispersion, infectious=TRUE, 
edge = "larger.region", larger.region=larger.region, tronc=1,...)
```

**Arguments**

- **s.region**: Two-column matrix specifying polygonal region containing all data locations. If `s.region` is missing, the unit square is considered.
- **t.region**: Vector containing the minimum and maximum values of the time interval. If `t.region` is missing, the interval \([0,1]\) is considered.
- **nparents**: Number of parents. If NULL, nparents is from a Poisson distribution with intensity `lambda`. 
npoints Number of points to simulate. If NULL (default), the number of points is from a Poisson distribution with mean the double integral of the intensity over \texttt{s.region} and \texttt{t.region}.

lambda Intensity of the parent process. Can be either a numeric value, a function, or a 3d-array (see \texttt{rpp}). If NULL, it is constant and equal to \texttt{nparents} / volume of the domain.

mc Average number of children per parent. It is used when \texttt{npoints} is NULL.

nsim Number of simulations to generate.

cluster Distribution of children: “uniform”, “normal” and “exponential” are currently implemented. Either a single value if the distribution in space and time is the same, or a vector of length 2, giving first the spatial distribution of children and then the temporal distribution.

dispersion Scale parameter. It equals twice the standard deviation of location of children relative to their parent for a normal distribution of children; the mean for an exponential distribution and half range for an uniform distribution.

infectious If TRUE, offspring’s times are always greater than parent’s time.

dispersion Scale parameter. It equals twice the standard deviation of location of children relative to their parent for a normal distribution of children; the mean for an exponential distribution and half range for an uniform distribution.

edge Specify the edge correction to use "larger.region" or "without".

larger.region By default, the larger spatial region is the convex hull of \texttt{s.region} enlarged by the spatial related value of \texttt{dispersion} and the larger time interval is \texttt{t.region} enlarged by the temporal related value of \texttt{dispersion}. One can over-ride default using the 2-vector parameter \texttt{larger.region}.

tronc Parameter of the truncated exponential distribution for the distribution of children.

... Additional parameters of the intensity of the parent process.

Value

A list containing:

\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{xyt} Matrix (or list of matrices if \texttt{nsim}>1) containing the points \((x, y, t)\) of the simulated point pattern. \texttt{xyt} (or any element of the list if \texttt{nsim}>1) is an object of the class \texttt{stpp}.
\item \texttt{s.region}, \texttt{t.region} Parameters passed in argument.
\end{itemize}

Author(s)

Edith Gabriel <edith.gabriel@univ-avignon.fr>, Peter J Diggle.

See Also

\texttt{plot.stpp}, \texttt{animation} and \texttt{stan} for plotting space-time point patterns.
Examples

# homogeneous Poisson distribution of parents

data(northcumbria)

pcp1 <- rppcp(nparents=50, npoints=500, s.region=northcumbria,
t.region=c(1,365), cluster=c("normal","exponential"),
maxrad=c(5000,5))

animation(pcp1$x,y,t, s.region=pcp1$s.region, t.region=pcp1$t.region,
runtime=5)

# inhomogeneous Poisson distribution of parents

lbda <- function(x,y,t,a){a*exp(-4*y) * exp(-2*t)}

pcp2 <- rppcp(nparents=50, npoints=500, cluster="normal", lambda=lbda,
a=4000/((1-exp(-4))*(1-exp(-2))))

plot(pcp2$x,y, style="elegant")

rpp

Generate Poisson point patterns

Description

Generate one (or several) realisation(s) of the (homogeneous or inhomogeneous) Poisson process in a region $S \times T$.

Usage

rpp(lambda, s.region, t.region, npoints=NULL, nsim=1, replace=TRUE,
discrete.time=FALSE, nx=100, ny=100, nt=100, lmax=NULL, ...)

Arguments

lambda Spatio-temporal intensity of the Poisson process. If lambda is a single positive number, the function generates realisations of a homogeneous Poisson process, whilst if lambda is a function of the form $\lambda(x, y, t, \ldots)$ or a 3D-array it generates realisations of an inhomogeneous Poisson process.

s.region Two-column matrix specifying polygonal region containing all data locations. If s.region is missing, the unit square is considered.

t.region Vector containing the minimum and maximum values of the time interval. If t.region is missing, the interval $[0, 1]$ is considered.

replace Logical allowing times repeat.

npoints Number of points to simulate. If NULL, the number of points is from a Poisson distribution with mean the double integral of lambda over s.region and t.region.

discrete.time If TRUE, times belong to $\mathbb{N}$, otherwise belong to $\mathbb{R}^+$. 
**rpp**

- **n.sim** Number of simulations to generate. Default is 1.
- **nx, ny, nt** Define the size of the 3-D grid on which the intensity is evaluated.
- **l.max** Upper bound for the value of $\lambda(x,y,t)$, if lambda is a function.
- **...** Additional parameters if lambda is a function.

**Value**

A list containing:

- **xyt** Matrix (or list of matrices if n.sim>1) containing the points $(x,y,t)$ of the simulated point pattern. xyt (or any element of the list if n.sim>1) is an object of the class stpp.
- **lambda** $nx \times ny \times nt$ array of the intensity surface at each time.
- **s.region, t.region, lambda**
  - parameters passed in argument.

**Author(s)**

Edith Gabriel <edith.gabriel@univ-avignon.fr> and Peter J Diggle.

**See Also**

<plot.stpp, animation> and <stan> for plotting space-time point patterns.

**Examples**

```r
# Homogeneous Poisson process
# ---------------------------------
hpp1 <- rpp(lambda=200, replace=FALSE)
stan(hpp1$xyt)

# fixed number of points, discrete time, with time repeat.
data(northcumbria)
hpp2 <- rpp(npoints=500, s.region=northcumbria, t.region=c(1,1000),
discrete.time=TRUE)
plot(hpp2$xyt, style="elegant")

polymap(northcumbria)
animation(hpp2$xyt, s.region=hpp2$s.region, t.region=hpp2$t.region,
runtime=10, add=TRUE)

# Inhomogeneous Poisson process
# ---------------------------------

# intensity defined by a function
ldal = function(x,y,t,a){a*exp(-4*y) * exp(-2*t)}
ipp1 = rpp(lambda=ldal, npoints=400, a=3200/((1-exp(-4))*(1-exp(-2))))
```

**Value**

A list containing:

- **xyt** Matrix (or list of matrices if n.sim>1) containing the points $(x,y,t)$ of the simulated point pattern. xyt (or any element of the list if n.sim>1) is an object of the class stpp.
- **lambda** $nx \times ny \times nt$ array of the intensity surface at each time.
- **s.region, t.region, lambda**
  - parameters passed in argument.
Generate spatio-temporal point patterns

Description

Generate one (or several) realisation(s) of a spatio-temporal point process in a region $S \times T$.

Usage

```r
sim.stpp(class = "poisson", s.region, t.region, npoints = NULL, nsim = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

- `class` Must be chosen among "poisson", "cluster", "cox", "infectious" and "inhibition".
- `s.region` Two-column matrix specifying polygonal region containing all data locations. If `s.region` is missing, the unit square is considered.
- `t.region` Vector containing the minimum and maximum values of the time interval. If `t.region` is missing, the interval $[0, 1]$ is considered.
- `npoints` Number of points to simulate.
- `nsim` Number of simulations to generate. Default is 1.
- `...` Additional parameters related to the `class` parameter. See `rpp` for the Poisson process; `rpcp` for the Poisson cluster process; `rlgcp` for the Log-Gaussian Cox process; `rinter` for the interaction (inhibition or contagious) process and `rinfec` for the infectious process.
Value
A list containing:

- `xyt` Matrix (or list of matrices if `nsim>1`) containing the points \((x, y, t)\) of the simulated point pattern. `xyt` (or any element of the list if `nsim>1`) is an object of the class `stpp`.

- `s.region`, `t.region` Parameters passed in argument.

Author(s)
Edith Gabriel <edith.gabriel@univ-avignon.fr>

See Also
`rpp`, `rinfe`, `rinter`, `rpcp` and `rlgcp` for the simulation of Poisson, infectious, interaction, Poisson cluster and log-gaussian Cox processes respectively; and `plot.stpp`, `animation` and `stan` for plotting space-time point patterns.

---

**Description**
Displays \((x, y, t)\) point data and enables dynamic highlighting of time slices.

**Usage**
```r
stan(xyt,tlim=range(xyt[,3],na.rm=TRUE),twid=diff(tlim)/20,
persist=FALSE,states,bgpoly,bgframe=TRUE,bgimage,
bgcol=gray(seq(0,1,len=12)),axes=TRUE)
```

**Arguments**
- `xyt` A 3-column matrix of \(x, y, t\) coordinates
- `tlim` A two-element vector of upper and lower time limits
- `twid` The initial time window width
- `persist` Whether to display points before time window
- `states` How to display points - see Details
- `bgpoly` A polygon to draw on the background plane
- `bgframe` Whether to extend the bgpoly to the front plane
- `bgimage` An list with \(x, y\) vectors and \(z\) matrix to display on the background plane
- `bgcol` A colour palette vector with which to draw the bgimage
- `axes` Logical value indicating whether labels should be added.
Details

This function requires the rpanel and rgl packages. It uses rpanel for the sliders to control the graphics, and rgl for its ability to do flicker-free graphics.

The sliders set the position and width of the temporal highlight window. For 'time' slider set to time $T$ and 'width' slider set to $S$, highlighted points are those with time coordinate $t$ such that $T - S < t < T$.

How points are shown is configured with the states parameter. This is a list of length 3 specifying how points before the time window, inside the time window, and after the time window are displayed. Each element is a list of parameters as would be passed to material3d() together with a radius element. Points are drawn as spheres with the corresponding material and radius as a fraction of the spatial span of the data.

By default the third state is invisible, and the first two states are different. By calling with the default for states and persist=TRUE, then the first state is set to the same as the second state. This has the effect of showing all points at time $< T$ with the same sphere type.

If the user specifies the states parameter, then persist is ignored. The user can emulate the persist behaviour by specifying a states list with identical parameters for states 1 and 2.

Note that each state element should specify all material3d parameters used in any of the state elements. This is to make sure the parameters are reset for each of the sets of points.

The background polygon must be a simple 2-column vector of $x$ and $y$ coordinates. When used with bgframe=TRUE, the polygon is also drawn on the front plane, and the convex hull points are connected front to back in order to visualise the space-time prism that the data are contained in.

A raster image can be displayed on the back plane by setting the bgimage parameter. This must be a list with $x$, $y$ and $z$ components as needed by the image function. Note that $x$ and $y$ define the center of cells and so must be the same length as the dimensions of $z$ - the image function can accept $x$ and $y$ values that are one longer than the dimensions of $z$ to define the edges, but bgimage does not allow that.

Value

A list of the slider parameters when the dialog is quit.

Author(s)

Barry Rowlingson <b.rowlingson@lancaster.ac.uk>, Edith Gabriel

Usage

stdcpp(lambp, a, b, c, mu, s.region, t.region)
Arguments

s.region  Two-column matrix specifying polygonal region containing all data locations. If s.region is missing, the unit square is considered.

t.region  Vector containing the minimum and maximum values of the time interval. If t.region is missing, the interval [0, 1] is considered.

lambp  Intensity of the parent process. Can be either a numeric value, a function, or a 3d-array (see rpp).

a  Length of the semi-axes x of ellipsoid.

b  Length of the semi-axes y of ellipsoid.

c  Length of the semi-axes y of ellipsoid.

mu  Average number of daughter per parent. (a single positive number).

Details

We consider the straightforward extension of the classical Matern cluster process on the $R^3$ case (with ellipsoid or balls) by considering the z-coordinates as times.

Consider a Poisson point process in the plane with intensity $\lambda_p$, as cluster centres for all times 'parent', as well as a ellipsoid (or ball) where the semi-axes are of lengths a, b and c, around of each Poisson point under a random general rotation. The scatter uniformly in all ellipsoid (or ball) of all points which are of the form $(x, y, z)$, the number of points in each cluster being random with a Poisson ($\mu$) distribution. The resulting point pattern is a spatio-temporal cluster point process with $t = z$. This point process has intensity $\lambda_p \times \mu$.

Value

The simulated spatio-temporal point pattern.

Author(s)

Francisco J. Rodriguez Cortes <cortesf@uji.es>

References


Examples

# Ellipsoid
Xe <- stdcpp(lambp=20, a=0.5, b=0.09, c=0.07, mu=100)
plot(Xe$xyt)

# Spatio-temporal 3D scatter plot
par(mfrow=c(1,1))
plot(Xe$xyt, type="scatter")

# Balls
Xb <- stdcpp(lambp=20, a=0.07, b=0.07, c=0.07, mu=100)
plot(Xb$xyt)

# Spatio-temporal 3D scatter plot
par(mfrow=c(1,1))
plot(Xb$xyt, type="mark", style="elegant")

# Northcumbria
data(northcumbria)
Northcumbria <- northcumbria/1000
X <- stdcpp(lambp=0.00004, a=10, b=10, c=10, mu=120,
s.region=Northcumbria, t.region=c(0,200))
plot(X$xyt, s.region=Northcumbria, cex=0.5)

# Spatio-temporal 3D scatter plot
par(mfrow=c(1,1))
plot(X$xyt, type="scatter", theta=45, phi=30, cex=0.1,
ticktype="detailed", col="black", style="elegant")

sthpcpp  

Spatio-temporal hot-spots cluster point process model

Description

Generate a realisation of the hot-spots cluster process in a region $S \times T$.

Usage

sthpcpp(lambp, r, mu, s.region, t.region)

Arguments

s.region  
Two-column matrix specifying polygonal region containing all data locations. If s.region is missing, the unit square is considered.

t.region  
Vector containing the minimum and maximum values of the time interval. If t.region is missing, the interval $[0,1]$ is considered.

lambp  
Intensity of the Poisson process of cluster centres. A single positive number, a function, or a pixel image.
Radius parameter of the clusters.

mu

Average number of daughter per parent (a single positive number) or reference intensity for the cluster points (a function or a pixel image).

Details

This function generates a realisation of spatio-temporal cluster process, which can be considered as generalisation of the classical Matern cluster process, inside the spatio-temporal window.

Consider a Poisson point process in the plane with intensity \( \lambda_p \) as cluster centres for all times 'parent', as well as an infinite cylinder of radius \( R \) around of each Poisson point, orthogonal to the plane. The scatter uniformly in all cylinders of all points which are of the form \((x, y, z)\), the number of points in each cluster being random with a Poisson \((\mu)\) distribution. The resulting point pattern is a spatio-temporal cluster point process with \( t = z \). This point process has intensity \( \lambda_p \times \mu \).

Value

The simulated spatio-temporal point pattern.

Author(s)

Francisco J. Rodriguez Cortes <cortesf@uji.es>

References


Examples

```R
# First example
X <- sthpcpp(lambp=20, r=0.05, mu=100)
plot(X$xyt)

# Spatio-temporal 3D scatter plot
par(mfrow=c(1,1))
plot(X$xyt,type="scatter")

## Spatio-temporal hot-spots cluster point process model
data(northcumbria)
Northcumbria <- northcumbria/1000
Xo <- sthpcpp(lambp=0.0035, r=5, mu=200,
```
STIKhat

Estimation of the Space-Time Inhomogeneous K-function

Description

Compute an estimate of the Space-Time Inhomogeneous K-function.

Usage

STIKhat(xyt, s.region, t.region, dist, times, lambda, correction="isotropic", infectious=FALSE)

Arguments

- **xyt**: Coordinates and times \((x, y, t)\) of the point pattern.
- **s.region**: Two-column matrix specifying polygonal region containing all data locations. If `s.region` is missing, the bounding box of `xyt[,1:2]` is considered.
- **t.region**: Vector containing the minimum and maximum values of the time interval. If `t.region` is missing, the range of `xyt[,3]` is considered.
- **dist**: Vector of distances \(u\) at which \(K(u,v)\) is computed. If missing, the maximum of `dist` is given by \(\min(S_x,S_y)/4\), where \(S_x\) and \(S_y\) represent the maximum width and height of the bounding box of `s.region`.
- **times**: Vector of times \(v\) at which \(K(u,v)\) is computed. If missing, the maximum of `times` is given by \((T_{\text{max}} - T_{\text{min}})/4\), where \(T_{\text{min}}\) and \(T_{\text{max}}\) are the minimum and maximum of the time interval \(T\).
- **lambda**: Vector of values of the space-time intensity function evaluated at the points \((x, y, t)\) in \(S \times T\). If `lambda` is missing, the estimate of the space-time K-function is computed as for the homogeneous case (Diggle et al., 1995), i.e. considering \(n/|S \times T|\) as an estimate of the space-time intensity.
- **correction**: A character vector specifying the edge correction(s) to be applied among "isotropic", "border", "modified.border", "translate" and "none" (see Details). The default is "isotropic".
- **infectious**: Logical value. If TRUE, only future events are considered and the isotropic edge correction method is used. See Details.
Details

Gabriel (2014) proposes the following unbiased estimator for the STIK-function, based on data giving the locations of events \( x_i : i = 1, \ldots, n \) on a spatio-temporal region \( S \times T \), where \( S \) is an arbitrary polygon and \( T \) is a time interval:

\[
\hat{K}(u, v) = \frac{n}{|S \times T|} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{1}{w_{ij}} \frac{1}{\lambda(x_i) \lambda(x_j)} \mathbf{1}\{\|s_i - s_j\| \leq u ; |t_i - t_j| \leq v\},
\]

where \( \lambda(x_j) \) is the intensity at \( x_j = (s_j, t_j) \) and \( w_{ij} \) is an edge correction factor to deal with spatio-temporal edge effects. The edge correction methods implemented are:

- **isotropic**: \( w_{ij} = |S \times T| w_{ij}(t) w_{ij}(s) \), where the temporal edge correction factor \( w_{ij}(t) = 1 \) if both ends of the interval of length \( 2|t_j - t_i| \) centred at \( t_i \) lie within \( T \) and \( w_{ij}(t) = 1/2 \) otherwise and \( w_{ij}(s) \) is the proportion of the circumference of a circle centred at the location \( s_i \) with radius \( \|s_i - s_j\| \) lying in \( S \) (also called Ripley’s edge correction factor).
- **border**: \( w_{ij} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{d(s_i, S) \wedge u \wedge (d(t_i, T) \wedge v) / \lambda(x_j)} \), where \( d(s_i, S) \) denotes the distance between \( s_i \) and the boundary of \( S \) and \( d(t_i, T) \) the distance between \( t_i \) and the boundary of \( T \).
- **modified.border**: \( w_{ij} = \frac{|S_{\subset u} \times T_{\subset v}|}{|S_{\subset u} \times T_{\subset v}|} \), where \( S_{\subset u} \) and \( T_{\subset v} \) are the eroded spatial and temporal region respectively, obtained by trimming off a margin of width \( u \) and \( v \) from the border of the original region.
- **translate**: \( w_{ij} = |S \cap S_{s_i - s_j}| \times |T \cap T_{t_i - t_j}| \), where \( S_{s_i - s_j} \) and \( T_{t_i - t_j} \) are the translated spatial and temporal regions.
- **none**: No edge correction is performed and \( w_{ij} = |S \times T| \).

If parameter infectious = TRUE, only future events are considered and the estimator is, using an isotropic edge correction factor (Gabriel and Diggle, 2009):

\[
\hat{K}(u, v) = \frac{1}{|S \times T|} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=i+1}^{n} \frac{1}{w_{ij}} \frac{1}{\lambda(x_i) \lambda(x_j)} \mathbf{1}\{u_{ij} \leq u\} \mathbf{1}\{t_j - t_i \leq v\}.
\]

In this equation, the points \( x_i = (s_i, t_i) \) are ordered so that \( t_i < t_{i+1} \), with ties due to round-off error broken by randomly unrounding if necessary. To deal with temporal edge-effects, for each \( v \), \( n_v \) denotes the number of events for which \( t_i \leq T_1 - v \), with \( T = [T_0, T_1] \). To deal with spatial edge-effects, we use Ripley’s method.

If Lambda is missing in argument, STIKhat computes an estimate of the space-time (homogeneous) K-function:

\[
\hat{K}(u, v) = \frac{|S \times T|}{n_v(n - 1)} \sum_{i=1}^{n_v} \sum_{j=i+1}^{n_v} \frac{1}{w_{ij}} \mathbf{1}\{u_{ij} \leq u\} \mathbf{1}\{t_j - t_i \leq v\}
\]

Value

A list containing:

- \( \hat{K} \) ndist x ntimes matrix containing values of \( \hat{K}_{ST}(u, v) \).
- \( \hat{K}_{theo} \) ndist x ntimes matrix containing theoretical values for a Poisson process; \( \pi u^2 v \) for \( K \) and \( 2\pi u^2 v \) for \( K^* \).
dist, times, infectious

Parameters passed in argument.
correction	The name(s) of the edge correction method(s) passed in argument.

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References


Examples

# First example
data(fmd)
data(northcumbria)
FMD<-.as.3points(fmd[,1]/1000,fmd[,2]/1000,fmd[,3])
Northcumbria=northcumbria/1000

# estimation of the temporal intensity
Mt<-density(FMD[,3],n=1000)
mut<-Mt$y[findInterval(FMD[,3],Mt$x)]*dim(FMD)[1]

# estimation of the spatial intensity
h<-.mse2d(as.points(FMD[,1:2]), Northcumbria, nsmse=50, range=4)
h<-h$h[which.min(h$mse)]
M$y<-.kernel2d(as.points(FMD[,1:2]), Northcumbria, h, nx=5000, ny=5000)
atx<-.findInterval(x=FMD[,1],vec=M$x)
aty<-.findInterval(x=FMD[,2],vec=M$y)
mhat<-.NULL
for(i in 1:length(atx)) mhat<-c(mhat,M$z[atx[i],aty[i]])

# estimation of the STIK function
u <- seq(0,10,by=1)
v <- seq(0,15,by=1)
stik1 <- STIKhat(xyt=FMD, s.region=northcumbria/1000,t.region=c(1,200),
lambda=mhat*mut/dim(FMD)[1], dist=u, times=v, infectious=TRUE)

# plotting the estimation
plotK(stik1)
plotK(stik1,type="persp",theta=-65,phi=35)

# Second example

xyt=rpp(lambda=200)
stik2=STIKhat(xyt$xyt,dist=seq(0,0.16,by=0.02),
times=seq(0,0.16,by=0.02),correction=c("border","translate"))
plotK(stik2,type="contour",legend=TRUE,which="translate")

---

stpp  

*Space-Time Point Pattern simulation, visualisation and analysis*

---

**Description**

This package provides models of spatio-temporal point processes in a region \(S \times T\) and statistical tools for analysing global and local second-order properties of such processes. It also includes static and dynamic (2D and 3D) plots. `stpp` is the first dedicated unified computational environment in the area of spatio-temporal point processes.

The `stpp` package depends upon some other packages:
- `splancs`: spatial and space-time point pattern analysis
- `rgl`: interactive 3D plotting of densities and surfaces
- `rpanel`: simple interactive controls for R using `tcltk` package
- `plot3D`: Tools for plotting 3-D and 2-D data
- `ggplot2`: Create Elegant Data Visualisations Using the Grammar of Graphics

**Details**

`stpp` is a package for simulating, analysing and visualising patterns of points in space and time. Following is a summary of the main functions and the dataset in the `stpp` package.

*To visualise a spatio-temporal point pattern*

- **animation**: space-time data animation.
- **as.3dpoints**: create data in spatio-temporal point format.
- **plot.stpp**: plot spatio-temporal point object. Either a two-panels plot showing spatial locations and cumulative times, or a one-panel plot showing spatial locations with times treated as a quantitative mark attached to each location.
- **stan**: 3D space-time animation.
To simulate spatio-temporal point patterns

- `rinfec`: simulate an infection point process,
- `rinter`: simulate an interaction (inhibition or contagious) point process,
- `rlgcp`: simulate a log-Gaussian Cox point process,
- `rpcp`: simulate a Poisson cluster point process,
- `rpp`: simulate a Poisson point process,
- `stdcpp`: simulate a double-cluster point process,
- `sthpcpp`: simulate a hot-spot point process.

To analyse spatio-temporal point patterns

- `PCFhat`: space-time inhomogeneous pair correlation function,
- `STIKhat`: space-time inhomogeneous K-function,
- `ASTIKhat`: Anisotropic space-time inhomogeneous K-function,
- `LISTAhat`: space-time inhomogeneous pair correlation LISTA functions.

Dataset


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