Package 'tseriesChaos'

October 14, 2022

Title Analysis of Nonlinear Time Series

Date 2013-04-29

Version 0.1-13.1

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Depends R (>= 2.2.0)

Imports deSolve

Suggests scatterplot3d

LazyData yes

LazyLoad yes

Description Routines for the analysis of nonlinear time series. This work is largely inspired by the TISEAN project, by Rainer Hegger, Holger Kantz and Thomas Schreiber: <http://www.mpipks-dresden.mpg.de/~tisean/>.

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Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2019-01-07 12:21:28 UTC

NeedsCompilation yes

R topics documented:

`C2` *Sample correlation integral*

Description

Sample correlation integral for the specified length scale

Usage

```
C2(series, m, d, t, eps)
```

Arguments

`series`	time series
`m`	embedding dimension
`d`	time delay
`t`	Theiler window
`eps`	length scale

Details

Computes the sample correlation integral on the provided time series for the specified length scale, and considering a time window `t` (see references). It uses a naif algorithm: simply returns the fraction of points pairs nearer than `eps`. Normally, you would use `d2`, which takes roughly the same time, but computes the correlation sum for multiple length scales and embedding dimensions at once.

Value

The sample correlation integral at eps length scale.

Author(s)

Antonio, Fabio Di Narzo

References

Hegger, R., Kantz, H., Schreiber, T., Practical implementation of nonlinear time series methods: The TISEAN package; CHAOS 9, 413-435 (1999)

See Also

d2

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d2 *Sample correlation integral (at multiple length scales)*

Description

Computes the sample correlation integral over a grid of `neps` length scales starting from `eps.min`, and for multiple embedding dimensions

Usage

```
d2(series, m, d, t, eps.min, neps=100)
```

Arguments

`series`	time series
`m`	max embedding dimension
`d`	time delay
`t`	Theiler window
`eps.min`	min length scale
`neps`	number of length scales to evaluate

Details

Computes the sample correlation integral over `neps` length scales starting from `eps.min`, for embedding dimension 1,...,m , considering a `t` time window (see references). The slope of the linear segment in the log-log plot gives an estimate of the correlation dimension (see the example).

Value

Matrix. Column 1: length scales. Column i=2, ..., m+1: sample correlation integral for embedding dimension i-1.

Author(s)

Antonio, Fabio Di Narzo

References

Hegger, R., Kantz, H., Schreiber, T., Practical implementation of nonlinear time series methods: The TISEAN package; CHAOS 9, 413-435 (1999)

Examples

```
d2(lorenz.ts, m=6, d=2, t=4, eps.min=2)
```

`duffing.syst` *Duffing oscillator*

Description

Duffing oscillator system, to be used with `sim.cont`

Details

To be used with `sim.cont`

Author(s)

Antonio, Fabio Di Narzo

`embedd` *Embedding of a time series*

Description

Embedding of a time series with provided time delay and embedding dimension parameters.

Usage

```
embedd(x, m, d, lags)
```

Arguments

`x`	time series
`m`	embedding dimension (if lags missed)
`d`	time delay (if lags missed)
`lags`	vector of lags (if m and d are missed)

Details

Embedding of a time series with provided delay and dimension parameters.

Value

Matrix with columns corresponding to lagged time series.

Author(s)

Antonio, Fabio Di Narzo. Multivariate time series patch by Jonathan Shore.

Examples

```
library(scatterplot3d)
x <- window(rossler.ts, start=90)
xyz <- embedd(x, m=3, d=8)
scatterplot3d(xyz, type="l")

## embedding multivariate time series
series <- cbind(seq(1,50),seq(101,150))
head(embedd(series, m=6, d=1))
```

---

false.nearest *Method of false nearest neighbours*

Description

Method of false nearest neghbours to help deciding the optimal embedding dimension

Usage

```
false.nearest(series, m, d, t, rt=10, eps=sd(series)/10)
```

Arguments

series	time series
m	maximum embedding dimension
d	delay parameter
t	Theiler window
rt	escape factor
eps	neighborhood diameter

Details

Method of false nearest neighbours to help deciding the optimal embedding dimension.

Value

Fraction of false neighbors (first row) and total number of neighbors (second row) for each specified embedding dimension (columns)

Author(s)

Antonio, Fabio Di Narzo

References

Hegger, R., Kantz, H., Schreiber, T., Practical implementation of nonlinear time series methods: The TISEAN package; CHAOS 9, 413-435 (1999)

Kennel M. B., Brown R. and Abarbanel H. D. I., Determining embedding dimension for phase-space reconstruction using a geometrical construction, Phys. Rev. A, Volume 45, 3403 (1992).

Examples

```
(fn.out <- false.nearest(rossler.ts, m=6, d=8, t=180, eps=1, rt=3))
plot(fn.out)
```

---

lorenz.syst *Lorenz system*

Description

Lorenz system, to be used with `sim.cont`

Details

To be used with `sim.cont`

Author(s)

Antonio, Fabio Di Narzo

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lorenz.ts *Lorenz simulated time series, without noise*

Description

Lorenz simulated time series, without noise. Of each state of the system, we observe the euclidean norm.

Details

Lorenz simulated time series, without noise, obtained with the call: `lorenz.ts <- sim.cont(lorenz.syst, 0, 100, 0.05, start.x=c(5,5,5), parms=c(10, 28, -8/3), obs.fun = function(x) sqrt(sum(x^2)))`

Author(s)

Antonio, Fabio Di Narzo

Lyapunov exponent	*Tools to evaluate the maximal Lyapunov exponent of a dynamic system*

Description

Tools to evaluate the maximal Lyapunov exponent of a dynamic system from a univariate time series

Usage

```
lyap_k(series, m, d, t, k=1, ref, s, eps)
lyap(dsts, start, end)
```

Arguments

`series`	time series
`m`	embedding dimension
`d`	time delay
`k`	number of considered neighbours
`eps`	radius where to find nearest neighbours
`s`	iterations along which follow the neighbours of each point
`ref`	number of points to take into account
`t`	Theiler window
`dsts`	Should be the output of a call to `lyap_k` (see the example)
`start`	Starting time of the linear bite of `dsts`
`end`	Ending time of the linear bite of `dsts`

Details

The function `lyap_k` estimates the largest Lyapunov exponent of a given scalar time series using the algorithm of Kantz.

The function `lyap` computes the regression coefficients of a user specified segment of the sequence given as input.

Value

`lyap_k` gives the logarithm of the stretching factor in time.

`lyap` gives the regression coefficients of the specified input sequence.

Author(s)

Antonio, Fabio Di Narzo

References

Hegger, R., Kantz, H., Schreiber, T., Practical implementation of nonlinear time series methods: The TISEAN package; CHAOS 9, 413-435 (1999)

M. T. Rosenstein, J. J. Collins, C. J. De Luca, A practical method for calculating largest Lyapunov exponents from small data sets, Physica D 65, 117 (1993)

See Also

mutual, false.nearest for the choice of optimal embedding parameters. embedd to perform embedding.

Examples

```
output <-lyap_k(lorenz.ts, m=3, d=2, s=200, t=40, ref=1700, k=2, eps=4)
plot(output)
lyap(output, 0.73, 2.47)
```

---

mutual *Average Mutual Information*

Description

Estimates the average mutual information index (ami) of a given time series for a specified number of lags

Usage

```
mutual(series, partitions = 16, lag.max = 20, plot=TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

series	time series
partitions	number of bins
lag.max	largest lag
plot	logical. If 'TRUE' (the default) the ami is plotted
...	further arguments to be passed to the plot method

Details

Estimates the mutual information index for a specified number of lags. The joint probability distribution function is estimated with a simple bi-dimensional density histogram.

Value

An object of class "ami", which is a vector containing the estimated mutual information index for each lag between 0 and lag.max.

Author(s)

Antonio, Fabio Di Narzo

References

Hegger, R., Kantz, H., Schreiber, T., Practical implementation of nonlinear time series methods: The TISEAN package; CHAOS 9, 413-435 (1999)

Examples

```
mutual(lorenz.ts)
```

---

plot.ami *Plotting average mutual information index*

Description

Plotting method for objects inheriting from class '"ami"'.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ami'
plot(x, main = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	'"ami"' object
main, ...	additional graphical arguments

Details

Plots the ami for each lag in x.

Author(s)

Antonio, Fabio Di Narzo

See Also

mutual

plot.d2 *Plotting sample correlation integrals*

Description

Plotting method for objects inheriting from class '"d2"'.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'd2'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	'"d2"' object
`...`	additional graphical arguments

Details

Plots the sample correlation integrals in `x` in log-log scale, as a line for each considered embedding dimension.

Author(s)

Antonio, Fabio Di Narzo

See Also

`d2`

plot.false.nearest *Plotting false nearest neighbours results*

Description

Plotting method for objects inheriting from class '"false.nearest"'.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'false.nearest'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	'"false.nearest"' object
`...`	additional graphical arguments

Details

Plots the results of `false.nearest`.

Author(s)

Antonio, Fabio Di Narzo

See Also

`false.nearest`

`print.d2` *Printing sample correlation integrals*

Description

Printing method for objects inheriting from class '"d2"'.

Usage

```
  ## S3 method for class 'd2'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	'"d2"' object
`...`	additional arguments to 'print'

Details

Simply calls `plot.d2`.

Author(s)

Antonio, Fabio Di Narzo

See Also

`plot.d2`, `d2`

print.false.nearest *Printing false nearest neighbours results*

Description

Printing method for objects inheriting from class '"false.nearest"'.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'false.nearest'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	'"false.nearest"' object
`...`	additional arguments to 'print'

Details

Prints the table of results of `false.nearest`.

Author(s)

Antonio, Fabio Di Narzo

See Also

`plot.false.nearest`, `false.nearest`

recurr *Recurrence plot*

Description

Recurrence plot

Usage

```
recurr(series, m, d, start.time=start(series), end.time=end(series), ...)
```

Arguments

`series`	time series
`m`	embedding dimension
`d`	time delay
`start.time`	starting time window (in time units)
`end.time`	ending time window (in time units)
`...`	further parameters to be passed to `filled.contour`

Details

Produces the recurrence plot, as proposed by Eckmann et al. (1987). White is maximum distance, black is minimum.

warning

Be awared that number of distances to store goes as `n^2`, where `n = length(window(series, start=start.time, end=end.time))`!

Author(s)

Antonio, Fabio Di Narzo

References

Eckmann J.P., Oliffson Kamphorst S. and Ruelle D., Recurrence plots of dynamical systems, Europhys. Lett., volume 4, 973 (1987)

Examples

```
recurr(lorenz.ts, m=3, d=2, start.time=15, end.time=20)
```

`rossler.syst` *Roessler system of equations*

Description

Roessler system of equations

Details

To be used with `sim.cont`.

Author(s)

Antonio, Fabio Di Narzo

rossler.ts — *Roessler simulated time series, without noise*

Description

Roessler simulated time series, without noise. Of each state of the system, we observe the first component.

Details

Roessler simulated time series, without noise, obtained with the call:

`rossler.ts <- sim.cont(rossler.syst, start=0, end=650, dt=0.1, start.x=c(0,0,0), parms=c(0.15, 0.2, 10))`

Author(s)

Antonio, Fabio Di Narzo

sim.cont — *Simulates a continuous dynamic system*

Description

Simulates a dynamic system of provided ODEs

Usage

```
sim.cont(syst, start.time, end.time, dt, start.x, parms=NULL, obs.fun=function(x) x[1])
```

Arguments

`syst`	ODE system
`start.time`	starting time
`end.time`	ending time
`dt`	time between observations
`start.x`	initial conditions
`parms`	parameters for the system
`obs.fun`	observed function of the state

Details

Simulates a dynamic system of provided ODEs. Uses `lsoda` in `odesolve` for numerical integration of the system.

Value

The time series of the observed function of the system's state

Author(s)

Antonio, Fabio Di Narzo

See Also

lorenz.syst, rossler.syst, duffing.syst

Examples

```
rossler.ts <- sim.cont(rossler.syst, start=0, end=650, dt=0.1,
                       start.x=c(0,0,0), parms=c(0.15, 0.2, 10))
```

---

stplot — *Space-time separation plot*

Description

Space-time separation plot

Usage

```
stplot(series, m, d, idt=1, mdt)
```

Arguments

`series`	time series
`m`	embedding dimension
`d`	time delay
`idt`	observation steps in each iteration
`mdt`	number of iterations

Details

Produces the space-time separation plot, as introduced by Provenzale et al. (1992), which can be used to decide the Theiler time window `t`, which is required in many other algorithms in this package.

It plots the probability that two points in the reconstructed phase-space have distance smaller than epsilon in function of epsilon and of the time t between the points, as iso-lines at levels 10%, 20%, ..., 100%.

Value

lines of costant probability at 10%, 20%, ..., 100%.

Author(s)

Antonio, Fabio Di Narzo

References

Kantz H., Schreiber T., Nonlinear time series analysis. Cambridge University Press, (1997)

Provenzale A., Smith L. A., Vio R. and Murante G., Distiguishing between low-dimensional dynamics and randomness in measured time series. Physica D., volume 58, 31 (1992)

See Also

false.nearest, d2, lyap_k

Examples

```
stplot(rossler.ts, m=3, d=8, idt=1, mdt=250)
```

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