Package ‘SAPP’

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Title Statistical Analysis of Point Processes

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Depends R (>= 2.14.0), graphics

Description Functions for statistical analysis of point processes.

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MailingList Please send questions and comments regarding SAPP to ismrp@jasp.ism.ac.jp

R topics documented:

SAPP-package *Statistical Analysis of Point Processes*

Description

R functions for statistical analysis of point processes

Details

This package provides functions for statistical analysis of series of events and seismicity.

For overview of point process models, see ../doc/SAPP-guide_e.pdf. PDF version of reference manual is available in ../doc/SAPP-manual.pdf

References

Y.Ogata, K.Katsura and J.Zhuang (2006) *Computer Science Monographs, No.32, TIMSAC84: STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF SERIES OF EVENTS (TIMSAC84-SASE) VERSION 2*. The Institute of Statistical Mathematics. http://www.ism.ac.jp/editsec/csm/index.html

Y.Ogata (2006) *Computer Science Monographs, No.33, Statistical Analysis of Seismicity - updated version (SASeies2006).* The Institute of Statistical Mathematics. http://www.ism.ac.jp/editsec/csm/index.html

Brastings *The Occurrence Times Data*

Description

This data consists of the occurrence times of 627 brastings at a certain stoneyard with very small portion of microearthquakes during a past 4600days.

Usage

```
data(Brastings)
```

Format

A numeric vector of length 627.

Source

Y.Ogata, K.Katsura and J.Zhuang (2006) *Computer Science Monographs, No.32, TIMSAC84: Statistical Analysis of Series of events (TIMSAC84-SASE) Version 2.* The Institute of Statistical Mathematics.

`eptren` *Maximum Likelihood Estimates of Intensity Rates*

Description

Compute the maximum likelihood estimates of intensity rates of either exponential polynomial or exponential Fourier series of non-stationary Poisson process models.

Usage

```
eptren(data, mag=NULL, threshold=0.0, nparam, nsub, cycle=0, tmpfile=NULL,
       nlmax=1000, plot=TRUE)
```

Arguments

`data`	point process data.
`mag`	magnitude.
`threshold`	threshold magnitude.
`nparam`	maximum number of parameters.
`nsub`	number of subdivisions in either (0,t) or (0,$cycle$), where t is the length of observed time interval of points.
`cycle`	periodicity to be investigated days in a Poisson process model. If zero (default) fit an exponential polynomial model.
`tmpfile`	write the process of minimizing by davidon-fletcher-powell procedure to $tmpfile$. If "" print the process to the standard output and if NULL (default) no report.
`nlmax`	the maximum number of steps in the process of minimizing.
`plot`	logical. If TRUE (default) intensity rates are plotted.

Details

This function computes the maximum likelihood estimates (MLEs) of the coefficients $A_1, A_2, ..., A_n$ is an exponential polynomial

$$f(t) = exp(A_1 + A_2 t + A_3 t^2 + ...)$$

or $A_1, A_2, B_2, ..., A_n, B_n$ in a Poisson process model with an intensity taking the form of an exponential Fourier series

$$f(t) = exp\{A_1 + A_2 cos(2\pi t/p) + B_2 sin(2\pi t/p) + A_3 cos(4\pi t/p) + B_3 sin(4\pi t/p) + ...\}$$

which represents the time varying rate of occurrence (intensity function) of earthquakes in a region.

These two models belong to the family of non-stationary Poisson process. The optimal order n can be determined by minimize the value of the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC).

Value

aic	AIC.
param	parameters.
aicmin	minimum AIC.
maice.order	number of parameters of minimum AIC.
time	time (cycle=0) or superposed occurrence time (cycle>0).
intensity	intensity rates.

References

Y.Ogata, K.Katsura and J.Zhuang (2006) *Computer Science Monographs, No.32, TIMSAC84: STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF SERIES OF EVENTS (TIMSAC84-SASE) VERSION 2*. The Institute of Statistical Mathematics.

Y.Ogata (2006) *Computer Science Monographs, No.33, Statistical Analysis of Seismicity - updated version (SASeies2006).* The Institute of Statistical Mathematics.

Examples

```
## The Occurrence Times Data of 627 Brastings
  data(Brastings)
  eptren(Brastings,,, 10, 1000)      # exponential polynomial trend fitting

  eptren(Brastings,,, 10, 1000, 1)   # exponential fourier series fitting

## Poisson Process data
  data(PoissonData)
  eptren(PoissonData,,, 10, 1000)      # exponential polynomial trend fitting

  eptren(PoissonData,,, 10, 1000, 1)   # exponential fourier series fitting

## The aftershock data of 26th July 2003 earthquake of M6.2
  data(main2003JUL26)
  x <- main2003JUL26
  eptren(x$time, x$magnitude,, 10, 1000)      # exponential polynomial trend fitting

  eptren(x$time, x$magnitude,, 10, 1000, 1)   # exponential fourier series fitting
```

---

etarpp *Residual Point Process of The ETAS Model*

Description

Compute the residual data using the ETAS model with MLEs.

Usage

```
etarpp(time, mag, threshold=0.0, reference=0.0, parami,
       zts=0.0, tstart, zte, ztend=NULL, plot=TRUE)

etarpp2(etas, threshold=0.0, reference=0.0, parami,
        zts=0.0, tstart, zte, ztend=NULL, plot=TRUE)
```

Arguments

`time`	the time measured from the main shock(t=0).
`mag`	magnitude.
`etas`	a etas-format dataset on 9 variables (no., longitude, latitude, magnitude, time, depth, year, month and days).
`threshold`	threshold magnitude.
`reference`	reference magnitude.
`parami`	initial estimates of five parameters μ, K, c, α and p.
`zts`	the start of the precursory period.
`tstart`	the start of the target period.
`zte`	the end of the target period.
`ztend`	the end of the prediction period. If NULL (default) the last time of available data is set.
`plot`	logical. If TRUE (default) the graphs of cumulative number and magnitude against the ordinary time and transformed time are plotted.

Details

The cumulative number of earthquakes at time t since t_0 is given by the integration of $\lambda(t)$ (see `etasap`) with respect to the time t,

$$\Lambda(t) = \mu(t - t_0) + K\Sigma_i \exp[\alpha(M_i - M_z)]\{c^{(1-p)} - (t - t_i + c)^{(1-p)}\}/(p - 1),$$

where the summation of i is taken for all data event. The output of `etarpp2` is given in a res-format dataset which includes the column of $\{\Lambda(t_i), i = 1, 2, ..., N\}$.

Value

`trans.time`	transformed time $\Lambda(t_i), i = 1, 2, ..., N$.
`no.tstart`	data number of the start of the target period.
`resData`	a res-format dataset on 7 variables (no., longitude, latitude, magnitude, time, depth and transformed time).

References

Y.Ogata (2006) *Computer Science Monographs, No.33, Statistical Analysis of Seismicity - updated version (SASeies2006).* The Institute of Statistical Mathematics.

Examples

```
  data(main2003JUL26)  # The aftershock data of 26th July 2003 earthquake of M6.2

## output transformed times and cumulative numbers
  x <- main2003JUL26
  etarpp(x$time, x$magnitude, 2.5, 6.2,
         c(0, 0.63348E+02, 0.38209E-01, 0.26423E+01, 0.10169E+01),, 0.01, 7, 18.68)

## output a res-format dataset
  etarpp2(main2003JUL26, 2.5, 6.2,
         c(0, 0.63348E+02, 0.38209E-01, 0.26423E+01, 0.10169E+01),, 0.01, 7, 18.68)
```

---

etasap *Maximum Likelihood Estimates of The ETAS Model*

Description

Compute the maximum likelihood estimates of five parameters of ETAS model. This function consists of two (exact and approximated) versions of the calculation algorithm for the maximization of likelihood.

Usage

```
etasap(time, mag, threshold=0.0, reference=0.0, parami,
       zts=0.0, tstart, zte, approx=2, tmpfile=NULL, nlmax=1000, plot=TRUE)
```

Arguments

`time`	the time measured from the main shock(t=0).
`mag`	magnitude.
`threshold`	threshold magnitude.
`reference`	reference magnitude.
`parami`	initial estimates of five parameters μ, K, c, α and p.
`zts`	the start of the precursory period.
`tstart`	the start of the target period.
`zte`	the end of the target period.
`approx`	>0 : the level for approximation version, which is one of the five levels 1, 2, 4, 8 and 16. The higher level means faster processing but lower accuracy. =0 : the exact version.
`tmpfile`	write the process of maximum likelihood procedure to $tmpfile$. If "" print the process to the standard output and if NULL (default) no report.
`nlmax`	the maximum number of steps in the process of minimizing.
`plot`	logical. If TRUE (default) the graph of cumulative number and magnitude of earthquakes against the ordinary time is plotted.

Details

The ETAS model is a point-process model representing the activity of earthquakes of magnitude M_z and larger occurring in a certain region during a certain interval of time. The total number of such earthquakes is denoted by N. The seismic activity includes primary activity of constant occurrence rate μ in time (Poisson process). Each earthquake (including aftershock of another earthquake) is followed by its aftershock activity, though only aftershocks of magnitude M_z and larger are included in the data. The aftershock activity is represented by the Omori-Usu formula in the time domain. The rate of aftershock occurrence at time t following the ith earthquake (time: t_i, magnitude: M_i) is given by

$$n_i(t) = Kexp[\alpha(M_i - M_z)]/(t - t_i + c)^p,$$

for $t > t_i$ where K, α, c, and p are constants, which are common to all aftershock sequences in the region. The rate of occurrence of the whole earthquake series at time t becomes

$$\lambda(t) = \mu + \Sigma_i n_i(t).$$

The summation is done for all i satisfying $t_i < t$. Five parameters μ, K, c, α and p represent characteristics of seismic activity of the region.

Value

`ngmle`	negative max log-likelihood.
`param`	list of maximum likelihood estimates of five parameters μ, K, c, α and p.
`aic2`	AIC/2.

References

Y.Ogata (2006) *Computer Science Monographs, No.33, Statistical Analysis of Seismicity - updated version (SASeies2006).* The Institute of Statistical Mathematics.

Examples

```
data(main2003JUL26)  # The aftershock data of 26th July 2003 earthquake of M6.2
x <- main2003JUL26
etasap(x$time, x$magnitude, 2.5, 6.2,
       c(0, 0.63348E+02, 0.38209E-01, 0.26423E+01, 0.10169E+01),, 0.01, 18.68)
```

`etasim` *Simulation of earthquake dataset based on the ETAS model*

Description

Produce simulated dataset for given sets of parameters in the point process model used in ETAS.

Usage

```
etasim1(bvalue, nd, threshold=0.0, reference=0.0, param)

etasim2(etas, tstart, threshold=0.0, reference=0.0, param)
```

Arguments

`bvalue`	b-value of G-R law if `etasim1`.
`nd`	the number of the simulated events if `etasim1`.
`etas`	a etas-format dataset on 9 variables (no., longitude, latitude, magnitude, time, depth, year, month and days).
`tstart`	the end of precursory period if `etasim2`.
`threshold`	threshold magnitude.
`reference`	reference magnitude.
`param`	five parameters μ, K, c, α and p.

Details

There are two versions; either simulating magnitude by Gutenberg-Richter's Law `etasim1` or using magnitudes from $etas$ dataset `etasim2`. For `etasim1`, b-value of G-R law and number of events to be simulated are provided. `stasim2` simulates the same number of events that are not less than threshold magnitude in the dataset $etas$, and simulation starts after a precursory period depending on the same history of events in $etas$ in the period.

Value

`etasim1` and `etasim2` generate a etas-format dataset given values of 'no.', 'magnitude' and 'time'.

References

Y.Ogata (2006) *Computer Science Monographs, No.33, Statistical Analysis of Seismicity - updated version (SASeies2006).* The Institute of Statistical Mathematics.

Examples

```
## by Gutenberg-Richter's Law
  etasim1(1.0, 999, 3.5, 3.5, c(0.2e-02, 0.4e-02, 0.3e-02, 0.24e+01, 0.13e+01))

## from a etas-format dataset
  data(main2003JUL26)  # The aftershock data of 26th July 2003 earthquake of M6.2
  etasim2(main2003JUL26, 0.01, 2.5, 6.2,
          c(0, 0.63348e+02, 0.38209e-01, 0.26423e+01, 0.10169e+01))
```

`linlin` *Maximum Likelihood Estimates of Linear Intensity Models*

Description

Perform the maximum likelihood estimates of linear intensity models of self-exciting point process with another point process input, cyclic and trend components.

Usage

```
linlin(external, self.excit, interval, c, d, ax=NULL, ay=NULL, ac=NULL,
       at=NULL, opt=0, tmpfile=NULL, nlmax=1000)
```

Arguments

`external`	another point process data.
`self.excit`	self-exciting data.
`interval`	length of observed time interval of event.
`c`	exponential coefficient of lgp in self-exciting part.
`d`	exponential coefficient of lgp in input part.
`ax`	coefficients of self-exciting response function.
`ay`	coefficients of input response function.
`ac`	coefficients of cycle.
`at`	coefficients of trend.
`opt`	0 : minimize the likelihood with fixed exponential coefficient c 1 : not fixed d.
`tmpfile`	write the process of minimizing to $tmpfile$. If "" print the process to the standard output and if NULL (default) no report.
`nlmax`	the maximum number of steps in the process of minimizing.

Details

The cyclic part is given by the Fourier series, the trend is given by usual polynomial. The response functions of the self-exciting and the input are given by the Laguerre type polynomials (lgp), where the scaling parameters in the exponential function, say c and d, can be different. However it is advised to estimate c first without the input component, and then to estimate d with the fixed c (this means that the gradient corresponding to the c is set to keep 0), which are good initial estimates for the c and d of the mixed self-exciting and input model.

Note that estimated intensity sometimes happen to be negative on some part of time interval outside the neighborhood of events. this take place more easily the larger the number of parameters. This causes some difficulty in getting the m.l.e., because the negativity of the intensity contributes to the seeming increase of the likelihood.

Note that for the initial estimates of $ax(1)$, $ay(1)$ and $at(1)$, some positive value are necessary. Especially 0.0 is not suitable.

Value

c1	initial estimate of exponential coefficient of lgp in self-exciting part.
d1	initial estimate of exponential coefficient of lgp in input part.
ax1	initial estimates of lgp coefficients in self-exciting part.
ay1	initial estimates of lgp coefficients in the input part.
ac1	initial estimates of coefficients of Fourier series.
at1	initial estimates of coefficients of the polynomial trend.
c2	final estimate of exponential coefficient of lgp in self-exciting part.
d2	final estimate of exponential coefficient of lgp in input part.
ax2	final estimates of lgp coefficients in self-exciting part.
ay2	final estimates of lgp coefficients in the input part.
ac2	final estimates of coefficients of Fourier series.
at2	final estimates of coefficients of the polynomial trend.
aic2	AIC/2.
ngmle	negative max likelihood.
rayleigh.prob	Rayleigh probability.
distance	= $\sqrt(rwx^2 + rwy^2)$.
phase	phase.

References

Y.Ogata, K.Katsura and J.Zhuang (2006) *Computer Science Monographs, No.32, TIMSAC84: STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF SERIES OF EVENTS (TIMSAC84-SASE) VERSION 2*. The Institute of Statistical Mathematics.

Y.Ogata and H.Akaike (1982) *On linear intensity models for mixed doubly stochastic poisson and self-exciting point processes*. J. royal statist. soc. b, vol. 44, pp. 102-107.

Y.Ogata, H.Akaike and K.Katsura (1982) *The application of linear intensity models to the investigation of causal relations between a point process and another stochastic process*. Ann. inst. statist. math., vol. 34. pp. 373-387.

Examples

```
data(PProcess)  # point process data
data(SelfExcit) # self-exciting point process data
linlin( PProcess[1:69], SelfExcit, 20000, 0.13, 0.026,
        c(0.035,-0.0048), c(0.0,0.00017),, c(0.007,-.00000029) )
```

`linsim` *Similation of a Self-exciting Point Process*

Description

Perform simulation of a self-exciting point process whose intensity also includes a component triggered by another given point process data and a non-stationary Poisson trend.

Usage

```
linsim(data, interval, c, d, ax, ay, at, ptmax)
```

Arguments

`data`	point process data.
`interval`	length of time interval in which events take place.
`c`	exponential coefficient of lgp corresponding to simulated data.
`d`	exponential coefficient of lgp corresponding to input data.
`ax`	lgp coefficients in self-exciting part.
`ay`	lgp coefficients in the input part.
`at`	coefficients of the polynomial trend.
`ptmax`	an upper bound of trend polynomial.

Details

This function performs simulation of a self-exciting point process whose intensity also includes a component triggered by another given point process data and non-stationary Poisson trend. The trend is given by usual polynomial, and the response functions to the self-exciting and the external inputs are given the Laguerre-type polynomials (lgp), where the scaling parameters in the exponential functions, say c and d, can be different.

Value

`in.data`	input data for `sim.data`.
`sim.data`	self-exciting simulated data.

References

Y.Ogata, K.Katsura and J.Zhuang (2006) *Computer Science Monographs, No.32, TIMSAC84: STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF SERIES OF EVENTS (TIMSAC84-SASE) VERSION 2*. The Institute of Statistical Mathematics.

Y.Ogata (1981) *On lewis' simulation method for point processes*. IEEE information theory, vol. it-27, pp. 23-31.

Y.Ogata and H.Akaike (1982) *On linear intensity models for mixed doubly stochastic poisson and self-exciting point processes*. J. royal statist. soc. b, vol. 44, pp. 102-107.

Y.Ogata, H.Akaike and K.Katsura (1982) *The application of linear intensity models to the investigatio of causal relations between a point process and another stochastic process*. Ann. inst. statist math., vol. 34. pp. 373-387.

Examples

```
data(PProcess)   ## The point process data
linsim( PProcess, 20000, 0.13, 0.026,
        c(0.035,-0.0048), c(0.0,0.00017), c(0.007,-0.00000029), 0.007 )
```

---

main2003JUL26 *The Aftershock Data*

Description

The aftershock data of 26th July 2003 earthquake of M6.2 at the northern Miyagi-Ken Japan.

Usage

```
data(main2003JUL26)
```

Format

`main2003JUL26` is a data frame with 2305 observations and 9 variables named no., longitude, latitude, magnitude, time (from the main shock in days), depth, year, month, and day.

Source

Y.Ogata (2006) *Computer Science Monographs, No.33, Statistical Analysis of Seismicity - updated version (SASeies2006).* The Institute of Statistical Mathematics.

---

momori *Maximum Likelihood Estimates of Parameters in The Omori-Utsu (modified Omori) Formula*

Description

Compute the maximum likelihood estimates (MLEs) of parameters in the Omori-Utsu (modified Omori) formula representing for the decay of occurrence rate of aftershocks with time.

Usage

```
momori(data,mag=NULL,threshold=0.0,tstart,tend,parami,tmpfile=NULL, nlmax=1000)
```

Arguments

`data`	point process data.
`mag`	magnitude.
`threshold`	threshold magnitude.
`tstart`	the start of the target period.
`tend`	the end of the target period.
`parami`	the initial estimates of the four parameters B, K, c and p.
`tmpfile`	write the process of minimizing to $tmpfile$. If "" print the process to the standard output and if NULL (default) no report.
`nlmax`	the maximum number of steps in the process of minimizing.

Details

The modified Omori formula represent the delay law of aftershock activity in time. In this equation, $f(t)$ represents the rate of aftershock occurrence at time t, where t is the time measured from the origin time of the main shock. B, K, c and p are non-negative constants. B represents constant-rate background seismicity which may included in the aftershock data.

$$f(t) = B + K/(t+c)^p$$

In this function the negative log-likelihood function is minimized by the Davidon-Fletcher-Powell algorithm. Starting from a given set of initial guess of the parameters `parai`, `momori()` repeats calculations of function values and its gradients at each step of parameter vector. At each cycle of iteration, the linearly searched step ($lambda$), negative log-likelihood value ($-LL$), and two estimates of square sum of gradients are shown ($process = 1$).

The cumulative number of earthquakes at time t since t_0 is given by the integration of $f(t)$ with respect to the time t,

$$F(t) = B(t - t_0) + K\{c^{1-p} - (t - t_i + c)^{1-p}\}/(p-1)$$

where the summation of i is taken for all data event.

Value

`param`	the final estimates of the four parameters B, K, c and p.
`ngmle`	negative max likelihood.
`aic`	AIC = -2LL + 2*(number of variables), and the number=4 in this case.
`plist`	list of parameters t_i, K, c, p and cls.

References

Y.Ogata (2006) *Computer Science Monographs, No.33, Statistical Analysis of Seismicity - updated version (SASeies2006).* The Institute of Statistical Mathematics.

Examples

```
data(main2003JUL26)  # The aftershock data of 26th July 2003 earthquake of M6.2
x <- main2003JUL26
momori(x$time, x$magnitude, 2.5, 0.01, 18.68,
       c(0,0.96021E+02,0.58563E-01,0.96611E+00))
```

---

pgraph *Graphical Outputs for The Point Process Data Set*

Description

Provide the several graphical outputs for the point process data set.

Usage

```
pgraph(data, mag, threshold=0.0, h, npoint, days, delta=0.0, dmax=0.0,
       separate.graphics=FALSE)
```

Arguments

`data`	point process data.
`mag`	magnitude.
`threshold`	threshold magnitude.
`h`	time length of the moving interval in which points are counted to show the graph.
`npoint`	number of subintervals in (0,days) to estimate a non parametric intensity under the palm probability measure.
`days`	length of interval to display the intensity estimate under the palm probability.
`delta`	length of a subinterval unit in (0,dmax) to compute the variance time curve.
`dmax`	time length of a interval to display the variance time curve; this is less than (length of whole interval)/4. As the default setting of either delta=0.0 or dmax=0.0, set dmax = (length of whole interval)/4 and delta = dmax/100.
`separate.graphics`	logical. If TRUE a graphic device is opened for each graphics display.

Value

`cnum`	cumulative numbers of events time.
`lintv`	interval length.
`tau`	=time*(total number of events)/(time end).
`nevent`	number of events in [tau, tau+h].
`survivor`	log survivor curve with i*(standard error), i=1,2,3.
`deviation`	deviation of survivor function from the Poisson.
`nomal.cnum`	normalized cumulative number.

`nomal.lintv`	U(i)=-exp(-(normalized interval length)).
`success.intv`	successive pair of intervals.
`occur`	occurrence rate.
`time`	time assuming the stationary Poisson process.
`variance`	Var(N(0,time)).
`error`	the 0.95 and 0.99 error lines assuming the stationary Poisson process.

References

Y.Ogata, K.Katsura and J.Zhuang (2006) *Computer Science Monographs, No.32, TIMSAC84: STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF SERIES OF EVENTS (TIMSAC84-SASE) VERSION 2*. The Institute of Statistical Mathematics.

Y.Ogata (2006) *Computer Science Monographs, No.33, Statistical Analysis of Seismicity - updated version (SASeies2006).* The Institute of Statistical Mathematics.

Y.Ogata and K.Shimazaki (1984) *Transition from aftershock to normal activity: the 1965 rat islands earthquake aftershock sequence*. Bulletin of the seismological society of america, vol. 74, no. 5, pp. 1757-1765.

Examples

```
## The aftershock data of 26th July 2003 earthquake of M6.2
data(main2003JUL26)
x <- main2003JUL26
pgraph(data=x$time, mag=x$magnitude, h=6, npoint=100, days=10)

## The residual point process data of 26th July 2003 earthquake of M6.2
data(res2003JUL26)
y <- res2003JUL26
pgraph(data=y$trans.time, mag=y$magnitude, h=6, npoint=100, days=10)
```

`PoissonData` *Poisson Data*

Description

Poisson test data for `ptspec`.

Usage

```
data(PoissonData)
```

Format

A numeric vector of length 2553.

Source

Y.Ogata, K.Katsura and J.Zhuang (2006) *Computer Science Monographs, No.32, TIMSAC84: STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF SERIES OF EVENTS (TIMSAC84-SASE) VERSION 2*. The Institute of Statistical Mathematics.

`PProcess` *The Point Process Data*

Description

The point process test data for `linsim` and `linlin`.

Usage

```
data(PProcess)
```

Format

A numeric vector of length 72.

Source

Y.Ogata, K.Katsura and J.Zhuang (2006) *Computer Science Monographs, No.32, TIMSAC84: STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF SERIES OF EVENTS (TIMSAC84-SASE) VERSION 2*. The Institute of Statistical Mathematics.

`ptspec` *The Periodogram of Point Process Data*

Description

Provide the periodogram of point process data with the significant band (0.90, 0.95 and 0.99) of the maximum power in searching a cyclic component, for stationary Poisson Process.

Usage

```
ptspec( data, nfre, prdmin, prd, nsmooth=1, pprd, interval, plot=TRUE )
```

Arguments

`data`	data of events.
`nfre`	number of sampling frequencies of spectra.
`prdmin`	the minimum periodicity of the sampling.
`prd`	a periodicity for calculating the Rayleigh probability.
`nsmooth`	number for smoothing of periodgram.
`pprd`	particular periodicities to be investigated among others.
`interval`	length of observed time interval of events.
`plot`	logical. If TRUE (default) the periodogram is plotted.

Value

`f`	frequency.
`db`	D.B.
`power`	power.
`rayleigh.prob`	the probability of Rayleigh.
`distance`	= $\sqrt{(rwx^2 + rwy^2)}$.
`phase`	phase.

References

Y.Ogata, K.Katsura and J.Zhuang (2006) *Computer Science Monographs, No.32, TIMSAC84: STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF SERIES OF EVENTS (TIMSAC84-SASE) VERSION 2*. The Institute of Statistical Mathematics.

Examples

```
data(Brastings)  # The Occurrence Times Data of 627 Brastings
ptspec( Brastings, 1000, 0.5, 1.0,, c(2.0, 1.0, 0.5), 4600 )

data(PoissonData)  # to see the contrasting difference
ptspec( PoissonData, 1000, 0.5, 1.0,, c(2.0, 1.0, 0.5), 5000 )
```

---

res2003JUL26 — *The Residual Point Process Data*

Description

The residual point process data of 26th July 2003 earthquake of M6.2 at the northern Miyagi-Ken Japan.

Usage

```
data(res2003JUL26)
```

Format

`res2003JUL26` is a data frame with 553 observations and 7 variables named no., longitude, latitude, magnitude, time (from the main shock in days), depth, Ft (transformed time).

Source

Y.Ogata (2006) *Computer Science Monographs, No.33, Statistical Analysis of Seismicity - updated version (SASeies2006).* The Institute of Statistical Mathematics.

`respoi` *The residual point process of the ETAS model*

Description

Compute the residual of modified Omori Poisson process and display the cumulative curve and magnitude v.s. transformed time.

Usage

```
respoi(time,mag,param,zts,tstart,zte,threshold=0.0,plot=TRUE)

respoi2(etas,param,zts,tstart,zte,threshold=0.0,plot=TRUE)
```

Arguments

`time`	the time measured from the main shock(t=0).
`mag`	magnitude.
`etas`	a etas-format dataset on 9 variables (no., longitude, latitude, magnitude, time, depth, year, month and days).
`param`	the four parameters B, K, c and p.
`zts`	the start of the precursory period.
`tstart`	the start of the target period.
`zte`	the end of the target period.
`threshold`	threshold magnitude.
`plot`	logical. If TRUE (default) cumulative curve and magnitude v.s. transformed time $F(t_i)$ are plotted.

Details

The function respoi and respoi2 compute the following output for displaying the goodness-of-fit of Omori-Utsu model to the data. The cumulative number of earthquakes at time t since t_0 is given by the integration of $f(t)$ with respect to the time t,

$$F(t) = B(t - t_0) + K\{c^{(1-p)} - (t - t_i + c)^{(1-p)}\}/(p - 1)$$

where the summation of i is taken for all data event.

respoi2 is equivalent to respoi except that input and output forms are different. When a etas-format dataset is given, respoi2 returns the dataset with the format as described below.

Value

trans.time	transformed time $F(t_i), i = 1, 2, ..., N$.
cnum	cumulative number of events.
resData	a res-format dataset on 7 variables (no., longitude, latitude, magnitude, time, depth and trans.time)

References

Y.Ogata (2006) *Computer Science Monographs, No.33, Statistical Analysis of Seismicity - updated version (SASeies2006).* The Institute of Statistical Mathematics.

Examples

```
  data(main2003JUL26)  # The aftershock data of 26th July 2003 earthquake of M6.2

# output transformed times and cumulative numbers
  x <- main2003JUL26
  respoi(x$time, x$magnitude, c(0,0.96021E+02,0.58563E-01,0.96611E+00),
         0.0, 0.01, 18.68, 2.5)

# output a res-format dataset
  respoi2(main2003JUL26, c(0,0.96021E+02,0.58563E-01,0.96611E+00),
          0.0, 0.01, 18.68, 2.5)
```

SelfExcit *Self-exciting Point Process Data*

Description

Self-exciting point process test data for linlin.

Usage

```
data(SelfExcit)
```

Format

A numeric vector of length 99.

Source

Y.Ogata, K.Katsura and J.Zhuang (2006) *Computer Science Monographs, No.32, TIMSAC84: STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF SERIES OF EVENTS (TIMSAC84-SASE) VERSION 2*. The Institute of Statistical Mathematics.

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simbvh *Simulation of Bi-variate Hawkes' Mutually Exciting Point Processes*

Description

Perform the simulation of bi-variate Hawkes' mutually exciting point processes. The response functions are parameterized by the Laguerre-type polynomials.

Usage

```
simbvh(interval,axx=NULL,axy=NULL,axz=NULL,ayx=NULL,ayy=NULL,ayz=NULL,
       c,d,c2,d2,ptxmax,ptymax)
```

Arguments

`interval`	length of time interval in which events take place.
`axx`	coefficients of Laguerre polynomial (lgp) of the transfer function (= response function) from the data events x to x (trf; x –> x).
`axy`	coefficients of lgp (trf; y –> x).
`ayx`	coefficients of lgp (trf; x –> y).
`ayy`	coefficients of lgp (trf; y –> y).
`axz`	coefficients of polynomial for x data.
`ayz`	coefficients of polynomial for y data.
`c`	exponential coefficient of lgp corresponding to xx.
`d`	exponential coefficient of lgp corresponding to xy.
`c2`	exponential coefficient of lgp corresponding to yx.
`d2`	exponential coefficient of lgp corresponding to yy.
`ptxmax`	an upper bound of trend polynomial corresponding to xz.
`ptymax`	an upper bound of trend polynomial corresponding to yz.

Value

`x`	simulated data X.
`y`	simulated data Y.

References

Y.Ogata, K.Katsura and J.Zhuang (2006) *Computer Science Monographs, No.32, TIMSAC84: STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF SERIES OF EVENTS (TIMSAC84-SASE) VERSION 2*. The Institute of Statistical Mathematics.

Y.Ogata (1981) *On Lewis' simulation method for point processes*. IEEE Information Theory, IT-27, pp.23-31.

Examples

```
simbvh(interval=20000,
       axx=0.01623,
       axy=0.007306,
       axz=c(0.006187, -0.00000023),
       ayz=c(0.0046786, -0.00000048, 0.2557e-10),
       c=0.4032,d=0.0219,c2=1.0,d2=1.0,
       ptxmax=0.0062,ptymax=0.08)
```

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