

Package ‘rSPDE’

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Type Package

Title Rational Approximations of Fractional Stochastic Partial
Differential Equations

Version 2.5.1

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Description Functions that compute rational approximations of fractional elliptic stochastic partial differential equations. The package also contains functions for common statistical usage of these approximations. The main references for rSPDE are Bolin, Simas and Xiong (2023) <doi:10.1080/10618600.2023.2231051> for the covariance-based method and Bolin and Kirchner (2020) <doi:10.1080/10618600.2019.1665537> for the operator-based rational approximation. These can be generated by the citation function in R.

Depends R (>= 3.5.0), Matrix

Imports stats, methods, fmesher (>= 0.2.0), lifecycle, broom

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URL <https://davidbolin.github.io/rSPDE/>

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Suggests knitr, rmarkdown, INLA (>= 24.12.01), testthat, ggplot2, lattice, splancs, optimParallel, RSpectra, numDeriv, inlabru (>= 2.12.0), sn, viridis, doParallel, foreach, tidyr, dplyr, GeneralizedHyperbolic, gridExtra, MetricGraph (>= 1.4.1), sf

Additional_repositories <https://inla.r-inla-download.org/R/testing>

BugReports <https://github.com/davidbolin/rSPDE/issues>

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Contents

rSPDE-package	4
augment.rspde_lme	5
bru_get_mapper.inla_rspde_anisotropic2d	6
bru_get_mapper.inla_rspde_fintrinsic	7
bru_get_mapper.inla_rspde_matern1d	7
bru_get_mapper.inla_rspde_spacetime	8
construct.spde.matern.loglike	8
create_train_test_indices	11
cross_validation	12
folded.matern.covariance.1d	14
folded.matern.covariance.2d	15
fractional.operators	17
get.initial.values.rSPDE	19
gg_df	20
gg_df.rspde_result	21
glance.rspde_lme	22
graph_data_rspde	23
ibm_n.bru_mapper_inla_rspde_fintrinsic	24
intrinsic.matern.operators	25
intrinsic.operators	28
matern.covariance	30
matern.operators	31
matern.rational	35
matern.rational.cov	37
matern2d.operators	38
operator.operations	40
precision	41
precision.CBrSPDEobj2d	42
precision.inla_rspde	43
precision.intrinsicCBrSPDEobj	44
precision.rSPDEobj1d	45
precision.spacetimeobj	47
predict.CBrSPDEobj	48
predict.CBrSPDEobj2d	50
predict.inla_rspde_matern1d	51
predict.intrinsicCBrSPDEobj	53
predict.rSPDEobj	55
predict.rspde_lme	57
predict.spacetimeobj	58
rational.order	60
rational.order<-	60
rational.type	61
rational.type<-	61
require.nowarnings	62
rSPDE.A1d	63
rspde.anisotropic2d	64

rSPDE.Ast	66
rSPDE.construct.matern.loglike	67
rSPDE.fem1d	69
rSPDE.fem2d	70
rspde.intrinsic	71
rSPDE.loglike	73
rspde.make.A	74
rspde.make.index	76
rspde.matern	78
rspde.matern.intrinsic	81
rSPDE.matern.loglike	82
rspde.matern.precision	85
rspde.matern.precision.integer	87
rspde.matern.precision.integer.opt	88
rspde.matern.precision.opt	89
rspde.matern1d	90
rspde.mesh.project	93
rspde.metric_graph	94
rspde.result	97
rspde.spacetime	100
rspde_lme	102
simulate.CBrSPDEobj	105
simulate.CBrSPDEobj2d	107
simulate.intrinsicCBrSPDEobj	108
simulate.rSPDEobj	109
simulate.rSPDEobj1d	110
simulate.spacetimeobj	111
spacetime.operators	112
spde.make.A	114
spde.matern.loglike	115
spde.matern.operators	117
summary.CBrSPDEobj	120
summary.CBrSPDEobj2d	121
summary.intrinsicCBrSPDEobj	122
summary.rSPDEobj	122
summary.rSPDEobj1d	123
summary.rspde_lme	124
summary.rspde_result	124
summary.spacetimeobj	126
transform_parameters_anisotropic	126
transform_parameters_spacetime	127
update.CBrSPDEobj	128
update.CBrSPDEobj2d	130
update.intrinsicCBrSPDEobj	132
update.rSPDEobj	133
update.rSPDEobj1d	135
update.spacetimeobj	136
variogram.intrinsic.spde	137

rSPDE-package	<i>Rational approximations of fractional SPDEs.</i>
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Description

rSPDE is used for approximating fractional elliptic SPDEs

$$L^\beta(\tau u(s)) = W,$$

where L is a differential operator and $\beta > 0$ is a general fractional power.

Details

The approximation is based on a rational approximation of the fractional operator, and allows for computationally efficient inference and simulation.

The main functions for computing rational approximation objects are:

`fractional.operators()` works for general rational operators

`matern.operators()` works for random fields with stationary Matern covariance functions

`spde.matern.operators()` works for random fields with defined as solutions to a possibly non-stationary Matern-type SPDE model.

`rspde.matern()` R-INLA implementation of the covariance-based rational approximation for random fields with stationary Matern covariance functions

Basic statistical operations such as likelihood evaluations (see `[rspde.loglike]`, `[rspde.matern.loglike]`) and kriging predictions (see `[predict.rspdeobj]`, `[predict.CBrspdeobj]`) using the rational approximations are also implemented.

For illustration purposes, the package contains a simple FEM implementation for models on R. For spatial models, the FEM implementation in the R-INLA package is recommended.

For a more detailed introduction to the package, see the rSPDE Vignettes.

Author(s)

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See Also

Useful links:

- <https://davidbolin.github.io/rSPDE/>
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/davidbolin/rSPDE/issues>

augment.rspde_lme *Augment data with information from a rspde_lme object*

Description

Augment accepts a model object and a dataset and adds information about each observation in the dataset. It includes predicted values in the `.fitted` column, residuals in the `.resid` column, and standard errors for the fitted values in a `.se.fit` column. It also contains the New columns always begin with a `.` prefix to avoid overwriting columns in the original dataset.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'rspde_lme'
augment(
  x,
  newdata = NULL,
  loc = NULL,
  mesh = FALSE,
  which_repl = NULL,
  se_fit = FALSE,
  conf_int = FALSE,
  pred_int = FALSE,
  level = 0.95,
  n_samples = 100,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A <code>rspde_lme</code> object.
<code>newdata</code>	A <code>data.frame</code> or a list containing the covariates, the edge number and the distance on edge for the locations to obtain the prediction. If <code>NULL</code> , the fitted values will be given for the original locations where the model was fitted.
<code>loc</code>	Prediction locations. Can either be a <code>data.frame</code> , a matrix or a character vector, that contains the names of the columns of the coordinates of the locations. For models using <code>metric_graph</code> objects, please use <code>edge_number</code> and <code>distance_on_edge</code> instead.
<code>mesh</code>	Obtain predictions for mesh nodes? The graph must have a mesh, and either <code>only_latent</code> is set to <code>TRUE</code> or the model does not have covariates.
<code>which_repl</code>	Which replicates to obtain the prediction. If <code>NULL</code> predictions will be obtained for all replicates. Default is <code>NULL</code> .
<code>se_fit</code>	Logical indicating whether or not a <code>.se.fit</code> column should be added to the augmented output. If <code>TRUE</code> , it only returns a non-NA value if type of prediction is 'link'.
<code>conf_int</code>	Logical indicating whether or not confidence intervals for the fitted variable should be built.

pred_int	Logical indicating whether or not prediction intervals for future observations should be built.
level	Level of confidence and prediction intervals if they are constructed.
n_samples	Number of samples when computing prediction intervals.
...	Additional arguments. Expert use only.

Value

A `tidyr::tibble()` with columns:

- `.fitted` Fitted or predicted value.
- `.fittedlwrconf` Lower bound of the confidence interval, if `conf_int = TRUE`
- `.fitteduprconf` Upper bound of the confidence interval, if `conf_int = TRUE`
- `.fittedlwrpred` Lower bound of the prediction interval, if `pred_int = TRUE`
- `.fitteduprpred` Upper bound of the prediction interval, if `pred_int = TRUE`
- `.fixed` Prediction of the fixed effects.
- `.random` Prediction of the random effects.
- `.resid` The ordinary residuals, that is, the difference between observed and fitted values.
- `.se_fit` Standard errors of fitted values, if `se_fit = TRUE`.

See Also

[glance.rspde_lme](#)

bru_get_mapper.inla_rspde_anisotropic2d
rSPDE anisotropic inlabru mapper

Description

rSPDE anisotropic inlabru mapper

Usage

```
bru_get_mapper.inla_rspde_anisotropic2d(model, ...)
```

Arguments

model	An <code>inla_rspde_anisotropic2d</code> object for which to construct or extract a mapper
...	Arguments passed on to other methods

```
bru_get_mapper.inla_rspde_fintrinsic
      rSPDE inlabru mapper
```

Description

rSPDE inlabru mapper

Usage

```
bru_get_mapper.inla_rspde_fintrinsic(model, ...)
```

Arguments

model	An inla_rspde_fintrinsic object for which to construct or extract a mapper
...	Arguments passed on to other methods

```
bru_get_mapper.inla_rspde_matern1d
      rSPDE stationary inlabru mapper
```

Description

rSPDE stationary inlabru mapper

Usage

```
bru_get_mapper.inla_rspde_matern1d(model, ...)
ibm_n.bru_mapper_inla_rspde_matern1d(mapper, ...)
ibm_values.bru_mapper_inla_rspde_matern1d(mapper, ...)
ibm_jacobian.bru_mapper_inla_rspde_matern1d(mapper, input, ...)
```

Arguments

model	An inla_rspde_matern1d object for which to construct or extract a mapper
...	Arguments passed on to other methods
mapper	A bru_mapper_inla_rspde_matern1d object
input	The values for which to produce a mapping matrix

```
bru_get_mapper.inla_rspde_spacetime
    rSPDE space time inlabru mapper
```

Description

rSPDE space time inlabru mapper

Usage

```
bru_get_mapper.inla_rspde_spacetime(model, ...)
```

Arguments

model	An inla_rspde_spacetime object for which to construct or extract a mapper
...	Arguments passed on to other methods

```
construct.spde.matern.loglike
    Constructor of Matern loglikelihood functions for non-stationary models.
```

Description

This function evaluates the log-likelihood function for observations of a non-stationary Gaussian process defined as the solution to the SPDE

$$(\kappa(s) - \Delta)^\beta (\tau(s)u(s)) = W.$$

The observations are assumed to be generated as $Y_i = u(s_i) + \epsilon_i$, where ϵ_i are iid mean-zero Gaussian variables. The latent model is approximated using a rational approximation of the fractional SPDE model.

Usage

```
construct.spde.matern.loglike(
  object,
  Y,
  A,
  sigma.e = NULL,
  mu = 0,
  nu = NULL,
  m = NULL,
  log_scale = TRUE,
  return_negative_likelihood = TRUE
)
```


Arguments

object	The rational SPDE approximation, computed using <code>matern.operators()</code>
Y	The observations, either a vector or a matrix where the columns correspond to independent replicates of observations.
A	An observation matrix that links the measurement location to the finite element basis.
sigma.e	IF non-null, the standard deviation of the measurement noise will be kept fixed in the returned likelihood.
mu	Expectation vector of the latent field (default = 0).
nu	If non-null, the shape parameter will be kept fixed in the returned likelihood.
m	If non-null, update the order of the rational approximation, which needs to be a positive integer.
log_scale	Should the parameters be evaluated in log-scale?
return_negative_likelihood	Return minus the likelihood to turn the maximization into a minimization?

Value

The log-likelihood function. The parameters of the returned function are given in the order theta, nu, sigma.e, whenever they are available.

See Also

[matern.operators\(\)](#), [predict.CBrSPDEobj\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# this example illustrates how the function can be used for maximum
# likelihood estimation
# Sample a Gaussian Matern process on R using a rational approximation
set.seed(123)
sigma.e <- 0.1
n.rep <- 10
n.obs <- 100
n.x <- 51
# create mass and stiffness matrices for a FEM discretization
x <- seq(from = 0, to = 1, length.out = n.x)
fem <- rSPDE.fem1d(x)
tau <- rep(0.5, n.x)
nu <- 0.8
alpha <- nu + 0.5
kappa <- rep(1, n.x)
# Matern parameterization
# compute rational approximation
op <- spde.matern.operators(
  loc_mesh = x,
  kappa = kappa, tau = tau, alpha = alpha,
  parameterization = "spde", d = 1
```

```

)
# Sample the model
u <- simulate(op, n.rep)
# Create some data
obs.loc <- runif(n = n.obs, min = 0, max = 1)
A <- rSPDE.A1d(x, obs.loc)
noise <- rnorm(n.obs * n.rep)
dim(noise) <- c(n.obs, n.rep)
Y <- as.matrix(A %*% u + sigma.e * noise)
# define negative likelihood function for optimization using matern.loglike
mlik <- construct.spde.matern.loglike(op, Y, A)
#' #The parameters can now be estimated by minimizing mlik with optim

# Choose some reasonable starting values depending on the size of the domain
theta0 <- log(c(1 / sqrt(var(c(Y))), sqrt(8), 0.9, 0.01))
# run estimation and display the results
theta <- optim(theta0, mlik)
print(data.frame(
  tau = c(tau[1], exp(theta$par[1])), kappa = c(kappa[1], exp(theta$par[2])),
  nu = c(nu, exp(theta$par[3])), sigma.e = c(sigma.e, exp(theta$par[4])),
  row.names = c("Truth", "Estimates")
))

# SPDE parameterization
# compute rational approximation
op <- spde.matern.operators(
  kappa = kappa, tau = tau, alpha = alpha,
  loc_mesh = x, d = 1,
  parameterization = "spde"
)
# Sample the model
u <- simulate(op, n.rep)
# Create some data
obs.loc <- runif(n = n.obs, min = 0, max = 1)
A <- rSPDE.A1d(x, obs.loc)
noise <- rnorm(n.obs * n.rep)
dim(noise) <- c(n.obs, n.rep)
Y <- as.matrix(A %*% u + sigma.e * noise)
# define negative likelihood function for optimization using matern.loglike
mlik <- construct.spde.matern.loglike(op, Y, A)
#' #The parameters can now be estimated by minimizing mlik with optim

# Choose some reasonable starting values depending on the size of the domain
theta0 <- log(c(1 / sqrt(var(c(Y))), sqrt(8), 0.9, 0.01))
# run estimation and display the results
theta <- optim(theta0, mlik)
print(data.frame(
  tau = c(tau[1], exp(theta$par[1])), kappa = c(kappa[1], exp(theta$par[2])),
  nu = c(nu, exp(theta$par[3])), sigma.e = c(sigma.e, exp(theta$par[4])),
  row.names = c("Truth", "Estimates")
))

```

`create_train_test_indices`*Create train and test splits for cross-validation*

Description

Creates train and test splits for cross-validation by handling multiple data types and supporting k-fold, leave-one-out (LOO), and leave-percentage-out (LPO) methods. Handles missing values and maintains data structure across multiple datasets.

Usage

```
create_train_test_indices(  
  data_list,  
  cv_type = c("k-fold", "loo", "lpo"),  
  k = 5,  
  percentage = 20,  
  number_folds = 10  
)
```

Arguments

<code>data_list</code>	A list of datasets, one per likelihood. Each dataset can be a <code>data.frame</code> , <code>SpatialPointsDataFrame</code> , or <code>metric_graph_data</code> object
<code>cv_type</code>	Type of cross-validation: "k-fold", "loo", or "lpo". Default is "k-fold"
<code>k</code>	Number of folds for k-fold CV. Default is 5
<code>percentage</code>	Training data percentage for LPO CV (1-99). Default is 20
<code>number_folds</code>	Number of folds for LPO CV. Default is 10

Details

The function handles NA values by removing rows with any missing values before creating splits. For multiple datasets, indices are mapped back to their original positions in each dataset.

Value

A list where each element contains:

<code>train</code>	Indices for training data mapped to original datasets
<code>test</code>	Indices for test data mapped to original datasets

cross_validation *Perform cross-validation on a list of fitted models.*

Description

Obtain several scores for a list of fitted models according to a folding scheme.

Usage

```
cross_validation(
  models,
  model_names = NULL,
  scores = c("mae", "mse", "crps", "scrps", "dss"),
  cv_type = c("k-fold", "loo", "lpo"),
  weight_thr = NULL,
  k = 5,
  percentage = 20,
  number_folds = 10,
  n_samples = 1000,
  return_scores_folds = FALSE,
  orientation_results = c("negative", "positive"),
  include_best = TRUE,
  train_test_indexes = NULL,
  return_train_test = FALSE,
  return_post_samples = FALSE,
  return_true_test_values = FALSE,
  parallelize_RP = FALSE,
  n_cores_RP = parallel::detectCores() - 1,
  true_CV = TRUE,
  save_settings = FALSE,
  print = TRUE,
  fit_verbos = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

models	A fitted model obtained from calling the <code>bru()</code> function or a list of fitted models. All models in the list must have the same number of likelihoods and must be fitted to identical datasets.
model_names	A vector containing the names of the models to appear in the returned <code>data.frame</code> . If <code>NULL</code> , the names will be of the form <code>Model 1</code> , <code>Model 2</code> , and so on. By default, it will try to obtain the name from the models list.
scores	A vector containing the scores to be computed. The options are "mse", "crps", "scrps", "dss", "wcrps" and "swcrps". By default, all scores are computed.
cv_type	The type of the folding to be carried out. The options are <code>k-fold</code> for <code>k-fold</code> cross-validation, in which case the parameter <code>k</code> should be provided, <code>loo</code> , for

	leave-one-out and lpo for leave-percentage-out, in this case, the parameter percentage should be given, and also the number_folds with the number of folds to be done. The default is k-fold.
weight_thr	When computing "wcrps" or "swcrps", the threshold to be used to compute the weights. Must be supplied if any of these scores are requested. No default value is provided.
k	The number of folds to be used in k-fold cross-validation. Will only be used if cv_type is k-fold.
percentage	The percentage (from 1 to 99) of the data to be used to train the model. Will only be used if cv_type is lpo.
number_folds	Number of folds to be done if cv_type is lpo.
n_samples	Number of samples to compute the posterior statistics to be used to compute the scores.
return_scores_folds	If TRUE, the scores for each fold will also be returned.
orientation_results	character vector. The options are "negative" and "positive". If "negative", the smaller the scores the better. If "positive", the larger the scores the better.
include_best	Should a row indicating which model was the best for each score be included?
train_test_indexes	A list where each element corresponds to a fold. Each fold contains: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • train: A list of training index vectors, one for each likelihood. • test: A list of test index vectors, one for each likelihood, with the same length as train. This list is typically obtained by setting the argument return_train_test to TRUE. When supplying train_test_indexes, the cv_type, k, percentage and number_folds arguments are ignored.
return_train_test	Logical. Should the training and test indexes be returned? If 'TRUE' the train and test indexes will be the 'train_test' element of the returned list.
return_post_samples	If TRUE the posterior samples will be included in the returned list.
return_true_test_values	If TRUE the true test values will be included in the returned list.
parallelize_RP	Logical. Should the computation of CRPS and SCRPS (and for some cases, DSS) be parallelized?
n_cores_RP	Number of cores to be used if parallelize_rp is TRUE.
true_cv	Should a TRUE cross-validation be performed? If TRUE the models will be fitted on the training dataset. If FALSE, the parameters will be kept fixed at the ones obtained in the result object.
save_settings	Logical. If TRUE, the settings used in the cross-validation will also be returned.
print	Should partial results be printed throughout the computation?
fit_verbose	Should INLA's run during cross-validation be verbose?

Value

A data.frame with the fitted models and the corresponding scores.

 folded.matern.covariance.1d

The 1d folded Matern covariance function

Description

folded.matern.covariance.1d evaluates the 1d folded Matern covariance function over an interval $[0, L]$.

Usage

```
folded.matern.covariance.1d(
  h,
  m,
  kappa,
  nu,
  sigma,
  L = 1,
  N = 10,
  boundary = c("neumann", "dirichlet", "periodic")
)
```

Arguments

h, m	Vectors of arguments of the covariance function.
kappa	Range parameter.
nu	Shape parameter.
sigma	Standard deviation.
L	The upper bound of the interval $[0, L]$. By default, $L=1$.
N	The truncation parameter.
boundary	The boundary condition. The possible conditions are "neumann" (default), "dirichlet" or "periodic".

Details

folded.matern.covariance.1d evaluates the 1d folded Matern covariance function over an interval $[0, L]$ under different boundary conditions. For periodic boundary conditions

$$C_{\mathcal{P}}(h, m) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} (C(h - m + 2kL)),$$

for Neumann boundary conditions

$$C_{\mathcal{N}}(h, m) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} (C(h - m + 2kL) + C(h + m + 2kL)),$$

and for Dirichlet boundary conditions:

$$C_{\mathcal{D}}(h, m) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} (C(h - m + 2kL) - C(h + m + 2kL)),$$

where $C(\cdot)$ is the Matern covariance function:

$$C(h) = \frac{\sigma^2}{2^{\nu-1}\Gamma(\nu)} (\kappa h)^{\nu} K_{\nu}(\kappa h).$$

We consider the truncation:

$$C_{\mathcal{P},N}(h, m) = \sum_{k=-N}^N C(h - m + 2kL), C_{\mathcal{N},N}(h, m) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} (C(h - m + 2kL) + C(h + m + 2kL)),$$

and

$$C_{\mathcal{D},N}(h, m) = \sum_{k=-N}^N (C(h - m + 2kL) - C(h + m + 2kL)).$$

Value

A matrix with the corresponding covariance values.

Examples

```
x <- seq(from = 0, to = 1, length.out = 101)
plot(x, folded.matern.covariance.1d(rep(0.5, length(x)), x,
  kappa = 10, nu = 1 / 5, sigma = 1
),
type = "l", ylab = "C(h)", xlab = "h"
)
```

folded.matern.covariance.2d

The 2d folded Matern covariance function

Description

folded.matern.covariance.2d evaluates the 2d folded Matern covariance function over an interval $[0, L] \times [0, L]$.

Usage

```
folded.matern.covariance.2d(
  h,
  m,
  kappa,
  nu,
  sigma,
  L = 1,
  N = 10,
  boundary = c("neumann", "dirichlet", "periodic", "R2")
)
```

Arguments

h, m	Vectors with two coordinates.
kappa	Range parameter.
nu	Shape parameter.
sigma	Standard deviation.
L	The upper bound of the square $[0, L] \times [0, L]$. By default, L=1.
N	The truncation parameter.
boundary	The boundary condition. The possible conditions are "neumann" (default), "dirichlet", "periodic" or "R2".

Details

folded.matern.covariance.2d evaluates the 1d folded Matern covariance function over an interval $[0, L] \times [0, L]$ under different boundary conditions. For periodic boundary conditions

$$C_{\mathcal{P}}((h_1, h_2), (m_1, m_2)) = \sum_{k_2=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{k_1=-\infty}^{\infty} (C(\|(h_1 - m_1 + 2k_1L, h_2 - m_2 + 2k_2L)\|)),$$

for Neumann boundary conditions

$$C_{\mathcal{N}}((h_1, h_2), (m_1, m_2)) = \sum_{k_2=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{k_1=-\infty}^{\infty} (C(\|(h_1 - m_1 + 2k_1L, h_2 - m_2 + 2k_2L)\|) + C(\|(h_1 - m_1 + 2k_1L, h_2 + m_2 + 2k_2L)\|))$$

and for Dirichlet boundary conditions:

$$C_{\mathcal{D}}((h_1, h_2), (m_1, m_2)) = \sum_{k_2=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{k_1=-\infty}^{\infty} (C(\|(h_1 - m_1 + 2k_1L, h_2 - m_2 + 2k_2L)\|) - C(\|(h_1 - m_1 + 2k_1L, h_2 + m_2 + 2k_2L)\|))$$

where $C(\cdot)$ is the Matern covariance function:

$$C(h) = \frac{\sigma^2}{2^{\nu-1}\Gamma(\nu)} (\kappa h)^{\nu} K_{\nu}(\kappa h).$$

We consider the truncation for k_1, k_2 from $-N$ to N .

Value

The corresponding covariance.

Examples

```
h <- c(0.5, 0.5)
m <- c(0.5, 0.5)
folded.matern.covariance.2d(h, m, kappa = 10, nu = 1 / 5, sigma = 1)
```

fractional.operators *Rational approximations of fractional operators*

Description

`fractional.operators` is used for computing an approximation, which can be used for inference and simulation, of the fractional SPDE

$$L^\beta(\tau u(s)) = W.$$

Here L is a differential operator, $\beta > 0$ is the fractional power, τ is a positive scalar or vector that scales the variance of the solution u , and W is white noise.

Usage

```
fractional.operators(L, beta, C, scale.factor, m = 1, tau = 1)
```

Arguments

L	A finite element discretization of the operator L .
beta	The positive fractional power.
C	The mass matrix of the finite element discretization.
scale.factor	A constant c is a lower bound for the the smallest eigenvalue of the non-discretized operator L .
m	The order of the rational approximation, which needs to be a positive integer. The default value is 1. Higer values gives a more accurate approximation, which are more computationally expensive to use for inference. Currently, the largest value of m that is implemented is 4.
tau	The constant or vector that scales the variance of the solution. The default value is 1.

Details

The approximation is based on a rational approximation of the fractional operator, resulting in an approximate model on the form

$$P_l u(s) = P_r W,$$

where $P_j = p_j(L)$ are non-fractional operators defined in terms of polynomials p_j for $j = l, r$. The order of p_r is given by m and the order of p_l is $m + m_\beta$ where m_β is the integer part of β if $\beta > 1$ and $m_\beta = 1$ otherwise.

The discrete approximation can be written as $u = P_r x$ where $x \sim N(0, Q^{-1})$ and $Q = P_l^T C^{-1} P_l$. Note that the matrices P_r and Q may be ill-conditioned for $m > 1$. In this case, the methods in `operator.operations()` should be used for operations involving the matrices, since these methods are more numerically stable.

Value

`fractional.operators` returns an object of class "rSPDEobj". This object contains the following quantities:

P1	The operator P_l .
Pr	The operator P_r .
C	The mass lumped mass matrix.
Ci	The inverse of C.
m	The order of the rational approximation.
beta	The fractional power.
type	String indicating the type of approximation.
Q	The matrix <code>t(P1) %*% solve(C, P1)</code> .
type	String indicating the type of approximation.
P1.factors	List with elements that can be used to assemble P_l .
Pr.factors	List with elements that can be used to assemble P_r .

See Also

`matern.operators()`, `spde.matern.operators()`, `matern.operators()`

Examples

```
# Compute rational approximation of a Gaussian process with a
# Matern covariance function on R
kappa <- 10
sigma <- 1
nu <- 0.8

# create mass and stiffness matrices for a FEM discretization
x <- seq(from = 0, to = 1, length.out = 101)
fem <- rSPDE.fem1d(x)

# compute rational approximation of covariance function at 0.5
```

```

tau <- sqrt(gamma(nu) / (sigma^2 * kappa^(2 * nu) *
  (4 * pi)^(1 / 2) * gamma(nu + 1 / 2)))
op <- fractional.operators(
  L = fem$G + kappa^2 * fem$C, beta = (nu + 1 / 2) / 2,
  C = fem$C, scale.factor = kappa^2, tau = tau
)

v <- t(rSPDE.A1d(x, 0.5))
c.approx <- Sigma.mult(op, v)

# plot the result and compare with the true Matern covariance
plot(x, matern.covariance(abs(x - 0.5), kappa, nu, sigma),
  type = "l", ylab = "C(h)",
  xlab = "h", main = "Matern covariance and rational approximations"
)
lines(x, c.approx, col = 2)

```

```
get.initial.values.rSPDE
```

Initial values for log-likelihood optimization in rSPDE models with a latent stationary Gaussian Matern model

Description

Auxiliar function to obtain domain-based initial values for log-likelihood optimization in rSPDE models with a latent stationary Gaussian Matern model

Usage

```

get.initial.values.rSPDE(
  mesh = NULL,
  mesh.range = NULL,
  graph.obj = NULL,
  n.spde = 1,
  dim = NULL,
  B.tau = NULL,
  B.kappa = NULL,
  B.sigma = NULL,
  B.range = NULL,
  nu = NULL,
  parameterization = c("matern", "spde"),
  include.nu = TRUE,
  log.scale = TRUE,
  nu.upper.bound = NULL
)

```

Arguments

mesh	An in INLA mesh
mesh.range	The range of the mesh.
graph.obj	A <code>metric_graph</code> object. To be used in case both <code>mesh</code> and <code>mesh.range</code> are NULL.
n.spde	The number of basis functions in the mesh model.
dim	The dimension of the domain.
B.tau	Matrix with specification of log-linear model for τ . Will be used if <code>parameterization = 'spde'</code> .
B.kappa	Matrix with specification of log-linear model for κ . Will be used if <code>parameterization = 'spde'</code> .
B.sigma	Matrix with specification of log-linear model for σ . Will be used if <code>parameterization = 'matern'</code> .
B.range	Matrix with specification of log-linear model for ρ , which is a range-like parameter (it is exactly the range parameter in the stationary case). Will be used if <code>parameterization = 'matern'</code> .
nu	The smoothness parameter.
parameterization	Which parameterization to use? <code>matern</code> uses <code>range</code> , <code>std. deviation</code> and <code>nu</code> (smoothness). <code>spde</code> uses <code>kappa</code> , <code>tau</code> and <code>nu</code> (smoothness). The default is <code>matern</code> .
include.nu	Should we also provide an initial guess for <code>nu</code> ?
log.scale	Should the results be provided in log scale?
nu.upper.bound	Should an upper bound for <code>nu</code> be considered?

Value

A vector of the form `(theta_1,theta_2,theta_3)` or where `theta_1` is the initial guess for `tau`, `theta_2` is the initial guess for `kappa` and `theta_3` is the initial guess for `nu`.

gg_df	<i>Data frame for result objects from R-INLA fitted models to be used in ggplot2</i>
-------	--

Description

Data frame for result objects from R-INLA fitted models to be used in `ggplot2`

Usage

```
gg_df(result, ...)
```

Arguments

`result` a result object for which the data frame is desired
`...` further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

A data frame containing the posterior densities.

`gg_df.rspde_result` *Data frame for rspde_result objects to be used in ggplot2*

Description

Returns a ggplot-friendly data-frame with the marginal posterior densities.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'rspde_result'
gg_df(
  result,
  parameter = result$params,
  transform = TRUE,
  restrict_x_axis = NULL,
  restrict_quantiles = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`result` An `rspde_result` object.

`parameter` Vector. Which parameters to get the posterior density in the data.frame? The options are `std.dev`, `range`, `tau`, `kappa` and `nu`.

`transform` Should the posterior density be given in the original scale?

`restrict_x_axis` Variables to restrict the range of x axis based on quantiles.

`restrict_quantiles` Named list of quantiles to restrict x axis. It should contain the name of the parameter along with a vector with two elements specifying the lower and upper quantiles. The names should be match the ones in `result$params`. For example, if we want to restrict `nu` to the 0.05 and 0.95 quantiles we do `restrict_quantiles = c(0.05, 0.95)`.

`...` currently not used.

Value

A data frame containing the posterior densities.

glance.rspde_lme *Glance at an rspde_lme object*

Description

Glance accepts a `rspde_lme` object and returns a `tidyr::tibble()` with exactly one row of model summaries. The summaries are the square root of the estimated variance of the measurement error, residual degrees of freedom, AIC, BIC, log-likelihood, the type of latent model used in the fit and the total number of observations.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'rspde_lme'  
glance(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x` An `rspde_lme` object.
`...` Currently not used.

Value

A `tidyr::tibble()` with exactly one row and columns:

- `nobs` Number of observations used.
- `sigma` the square root of the estimated residual variance
- `logLik` The log-likelihood of the model.
- `AIC` Akaike's Information Criterion for the model.
- `BIC` Bayesian Information Criterion for the model.
- `deviance` Deviance of the model.
- `df.residual` Residual degrees of freedom.
- `model.type` Type of latent model fitted.

See Also

[augment.rspde_lme](#)

graph_data_rspde *Data extraction from metric graphs for 'rSPDE' models*

Description

Extracts data from metric graphs to be used by 'INLA' and 'inlabru'.

Usage

```
graph_data_rspde(
  graph_rspde,
  name = "field",
  repl = NULL,
  repl_col = NULL,
  group = NULL,
  group_col = NULL,
  only_pred = FALSE,
  time = NULL,
  bru = FALSE,
  tibble = FALSE,
  drop_na = FALSE,
  drop_all_na = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

graph_rspde	An <code>inla_metric_graph_spde</code> or <code>inla_rspde_spacetime</code> object built with the <code>rspde.metric_graph()</code> or <code>rspde.spacetime()</code> function.
name	A character string with the base name of the effect.
repl	Which replicates? If there is no replicates, one can set <code>repl</code> to <code>NULL</code> . If one wants all replicates, then one sets to <code>repl</code> to <code>.all</code> .
repl_col	Which "column" of the data contains the replicate variable?
group	Which groups? If there is no groups, one can set <code>group</code> to <code>NULL</code> . If one wants all groups, then one sets to <code>group</code> to <code>.all</code> .
group_col	Which "column" of the data contains the group variable?
only_pred	Should only return the <code>data.frame</code> to the prediction data?
time	Column containing times for space time models. Not needed when using <code>inlabru</code> . Only for INLA implementation of space time model.
bru	Should the data be processed for <code>inlabru</code> ?
tibble	Should the data be returned as a <code>tidyr::tibble</code> ?
drop_na	Should the rows with at least one NA for one of the columns be removed? DEFAULT is FALSE. This option is turned to FALSE if <code>only_pred</code> is TRUE.
drop_all_na	Should the rows with all variables being NA be removed? DEFAULT is TRUE. This option is turned to FALSE if <code>only_pred</code> is TRUE.

Value

An 'INLA' and 'inlabru' friendly list with the data.

```
ibm_n.bru_mapper_inla_rspde_fintrinsic
      rSPDE inlabru mapper
```

Description

rSPDE inlabru mapper

Usage

```
ibm_n.bru_mapper_inla_rspde_fintrinsic(mapper, ...)
ibm_values.bru_mapper_inla_rspde_fintrinsic(mapper, ...)
ibm_jacobian.bru_mapper_inla_rspde_fintrinsic(mapper, input, ...)
bru_get_mapper.inla_rspde(model, ...)
ibm_n.bru_mapper_inla_rspde(mapper, ...)
ibm_values.bru_mapper_inla_rspde(mapper, ...)
ibm_jacobian.bru_mapper_inla_rspde(mapper, input, ...)
```

Arguments

mapper	A bru_mapper_inla_rspde object
...	Arguments passed on to other methods
input	The values for which to produce a mapping matrix
model	An inla_rspde object for which to construct or extract a mapper

Examples

```
#tryCatch version
tryCatch({
  if (requireNamespace("INLA", quietly = TRUE) &&
      requireNamespace("inlabru", quietly = TRUE)) {
    library(INLA)
    library(inlabru)

    set.seed(123)
    m <- 100
    loc_2d_mesh <- matrix(runif(m * 2), m, 2)
    mesh_2d <- inla.mesh.2d(
```



```

    loc = loc_2d_mesh,
    cutoff = 0.05,
    max.edge = c(0.1, 0.5)
  )
  sigma <- 1
  range <- 0.2
  nu <- 0.8
  kappa <- sqrt(8 * nu) / range
  op <- matern.operators(
    mesh = mesh_2d, nu = nu,
    range = range, sigma = sigma, m = 2,
    parameterization = "matern"
  )
  u <- simulate(op)
  A <- inla.spde.make.A(
    mesh = mesh_2d,
    loc = loc_2d_mesh
  )
  sigma.e <- 0.1
  y <- A %*% u + rnorm(m) * sigma.e
  y <- as.vector(y)

  data_df <- data.frame(
    y = y, x1 = loc_2d_mesh[, 1],
    x2 = loc_2d_mesh[, 2]
  )
  rspde_model <- rspde.matern(
    mesh = mesh_2d,
    nu_upper_bound = 2
  )

  cmp <- y ~ Intercept(1) +
    field(cbind(x1,x2), model = rspde_model)

  rspde_fit <- bru(cmp, data = data_df)
  summary(rspde_fit)
}
#stable.tryCatch
}, error = function(e){print("Could not run the example")})

```

intrinsic.matern.operators

Covariance-based approximations of intrinsic fields

Description

intrinsic.matern.operators is used for computing a covariance-based rational SPDE approximation of intrinsic fields on R^d defined through the SPDE

$$(-\Delta)^{\beta/2}(\kappa^2 - \Delta)^{\alpha/2}(\tau u) = \mathcal{W}$$

Usage

```

intrinsic.matern.operators(
  kappa,
  tau,
  alpha,
  beta = 1,
  G = NULL,
  C = NULL,
  d = NULL,
  mesh = NULL,
  graph = NULL,
  loc_mesh = NULL,
  m_alpha = 2,
  m_beta = 2,
  compute_higher_order = FALSE,
  return_block_list = FALSE,
  type_rational_approximation = c("brasil", "chebfun", "chebfunLB"),
  fem_mesh_matrices = NULL,
  scaling = NULL,
  opts = NULL
)

```

Arguments

kappa	range parameter
tau	precision parameter
alpha	Smoothness parameter
beta	Smoothness parameter
G	The stiffness matrix of a finite element discretization of the domain of interest.
C	The mass matrix of a finite element discretization of the domain of interest.
d	The dimension of the domain.
mesh	An inla mesh.
graph	An optional <code>metric_graph</code> object. Replaces d, C and G.
loc_mesh	locations for the mesh for d=1.
m_alpha	The order of the rational approximation for the Matérn part, which needs to be a positive integer. The default value is 2.
m_beta	The order of the rational approximation for the intrinsic part, which needs to be a positive integer. The default value is 2.
compute_higher_order	Logical. Should the higher order finite element matrices be computed?
return_block_list	Logical. For type = "covariance", should the block parts of the precision matrix be returned separately as a list?

type_rational_approximation	Which type of rational approximation should be used? The current types are "brasil", "chebfun" or "chebfunLB".
fem_mesh_matrices	A list containing FEM-related matrices. The list should contain elements c0, g1, g2, g3, etc.
scaling	scaling factor, see details.
opts	options for numerical calculation of the scaling, see details.

Details

The covariance operator

$$\tau^{-2}(-\Delta)^{\beta}(\kappa^2 - \Delta)^{\alpha}$$

is approximated based on rational approximations of the two fractional components. The Laplacians are equipped with homogeneous Neumann boundary conditions. Unless supplied, the scaling is computed as the lowest positive eigenvalue of `sqrt(solve(c0))%*%g1%*%sqrt(solve(c0))`. `opts` provides a list of options for the numerical calculation of the scaling factor, which is done using `Rspectra::eigs_sym`. See the help of that function for details.

Value

`intrinsic.matern.operators` returns an object of class "intrinsicCBrSPDEobj". This object is a list including the following quantities:

C	The mass lumped mass matrix.
Ci	The inverse of C.
GCi	The stiffness matrix G times Ci
Q	The precision matrix.
Q_list	A list containing the blocks required to assemble the precision matrix.
alpha	The fractional power of the Matérn part of the operator.
beta	The fractional power of the intrinsic part of the operator.
kappa	Range parameter of the covariance function
tau	Scale parameter of the covariance function.
m_alpha	The order of the rational approximation for the Matérn part.
m_beta	The order of the rational approximation for the intrinsic part.
m	The total number of blocks in the precision matrix.
n	The number of mesh nodes.
d	The dimension of the domain.
type_rational_approximation	String indicating the type of rational approximation.
higher_order	Boolean indicating if higher order FEM-related matrices are computed.
return_block_list	Boolean indicating if the precision matrix is returned as a list with the blocks.

fem_mesh_matrices	A list containing the mass lumped mass matrix, the stiffness matrix and the higher-order FEM-related matrices.
make_A	A function to compute the projection matrix which links the field to observation locations.
variogram	A function to compute the variogram of the model at a specified node.
A	Matrix that sums the components in the approximation to the mesh nodes.
scaling	The scaling used in the intrinsic part of the model.

Examples

```

if (requireNamespace("RSpectra", quietly = TRUE)) {
  x <- seq(from = 0, to = 10, length.out = 201)
  beta <- 1
  alpha <- 1
  kappa <- 1
  op <- intrinsic.matern.operators(
    kappa = kappa, tau = 1, alpha = alpha,
    beta = beta, loc_mesh = x, d = 1
  )
  # Compute and plot the variogram of the model
  Sigma <- op$A[, -1] %%% solve(op$Q[-1, -1], t(op$A[, -1]))
  One <- rep(1, times = ncol(Sigma))
  D <- diag(Sigma)
  Gamma <- 0.5 * (One %%% t(D) + D %%% t(One) - 2 * Sigma)
  k <- 100
  plot(x, Gamma[k, ], type = "l")
  lines(x,
    variogram.intrinsic.spde(x[k], x, kappa, alpha, beta, L = 10, d = 1),
    col = 2, lty = 2
  )
}

```

intrinsic.operators *Covariance-based approximations of intrinsic fields*

Description

`intrinsic.matern.operators` is used for computing a covariance-based rational SPDE approximation of intrinsic fields on R^d defined through the SPDE

$$(-\Delta)^{\beta/2}(\tau u) = \mathcal{W}$$

Usage

```

intrinsic.operators(
  tau = NULL,
  beta = NULL,

```

```

G = NULL,
C = NULL,
d = NULL,
mesh = NULL,
graph = NULL,
loc_mesh = NULL,
m = 1,
compute_higher_order = FALSE,
return_block_list = FALSE,
type_rational_approximation = c("brasil", "chebfun", "chebfunLB"),
fem_mesh_matrices = NULL,
scaling = NULL,
opts = NULL
)

```

Arguments

tau	precision parameter
beta	Smoothness parameter
G	The stiffness matrix of a finite element discretization of the domain of interest.
C	The mass matrix of a finite element discretization of the domain of interest.
d	The dimension of the domain.
mesh	An inla mesh.
graph	An optional <code>metric_graph</code> object. Replaces d, C and G.
loc_mesh	locations for the mesh for d=1.
m	The order of the rational approximation for the intrinsic part, which needs to be a positive integer. The default value is 2.
compute_higher_order	Logical. Should the higher order finite element matrices be computed?
return_block_list	Logical. For type = "covariance", should the block parts of the precision matrix be returned separately as a list?
type_rational_approximation	Which type of rational approximation should be used? The current types are "brasil", "chebfun" or "chebfunLB".
fem_mesh_matrices	A list containing FEM-related matrices. The list should contain elements c0, g1, g2, g3, etc.
scaling	scaling factor, see details.
opts	options for numerical calculation of the scaling, see details.

Details

The covariance operator

$$\tau^{-2}(-\Delta)^\beta$$

is approximated based on a rational approximation. The Laplacian is equipped with homogeneous Neumann boundary conditions and a zero-mean constraint is additionally imposed to obtain a non-intrinsic model. The scaling is computed as the lowest positive eigenvalue of $\text{sqrt}(\text{solve}(c0))\%*\%g1\text{sqrt}(\text{solve}(c0))$. `opts` provides a list of options for the numerical calculation of the scaling factor, which is done using `RSpectra::eigs_sym`. See the help of that function for details.

Value

`intrinsic.operators` returns an object of class "intrinsicCBrSPDEobj".

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("RSpectra", quietly = TRUE)) {
  x <- seq(from = 0, to = 10, length.out = 201)
  beta <- 1
  alpha <- 1
  op <- intrinsic.operators(tau = 1, beta = beta, loc_mesh = x, d = 1)
  # Compute and plot the variogram of the model
  Sigma <- op$A[,-1] %*% solve(op$Q[-1,-1], t(op$A[,-1]))
  One <- rep(1, times = ncol(Sigma))
  D <- diag(Sigma)
  Gamma <- 0.5 * (One %*% t(D) + D %*% t(One) - 2 * Sigma)
  k <- 100
  plot(x, Gamma[k, ], type = "l")
  lines(x,
        variogram.intrinsic.spde(x[k], x, kappa = 0, alpha = 0,
                                beta = beta, L = 10, d = 1),
        col = 2, lty = 2
  )
}
```

matern.covariance *The Matern covariance function*

Description

`matern.covariance` evaluates the Matern covariance function

$$C(h) = \frac{\sigma^2}{2^{\nu-1}\Gamma(\nu)} (\kappa h)^\nu K_\nu(\kappa h).$$

Usage

```
matern.covariance(h, kappa, nu, sigma)
```

Arguments

<code>h</code>	Distances to evaluate the covariance function at.
<code>kappa</code>	Range parameter.
<code>nu</code>	Shape parameter.
<code>sigma</code>	Standard deviation.

Value

A vector with the values $C(h)$.

Examples

```
x <- seq(from = 0, to = 1, length.out = 101)
plot(x, matern.covariance(abs(x - 0.5), kappa = 10, nu = 1 / 5, sigma = 1),
     type = "l", ylab = "C(h)", xlab = "h"
    )
```

matern.operators

Rational approximations of stationary Gaussian Matern random fields

Description

matern.operators is used for computing a rational SPDE approximation of a stationary Gaussian random fields on R^d with a Matern covariance function

$$C(h) = \frac{\sigma^2}{2^{\nu-1}\Gamma(\nu)} (\kappa h)^\nu K_\nu(\kappa h)$$

Usage

```
matern.operators(
  kappa = NULL,
  tau = NULL,
  alpha = NULL,
  sigma = NULL,
  range = NULL,
  nu = NULL,
  G = NULL,
  C = NULL,
  d = NULL,
  mesh = NULL,
  graph = NULL,
  range_mesh = NULL,
  loc_mesh = NULL,
  m = 1,
  type = c("covariance", "operator"),
  parameterization = c("spde", "matern"),
  compute_higher_order = FALSE,
  return_block_list = FALSE,
  type_rational_approximation = c("brasil", "chebfun", "chebfunLB"),
  compute_logdet = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

kappa	Parameter kappa of the SPDE representation. If NULL, the range parameter will be used. If the range is also NULL, a starting value based on the mesh will be supplied.
tau	Parameter tau of the SPDE representation. If both sigma and tau are NULL, a starting value based on the mesh will be supplied.
alpha	Parameter alpha of the SPDE representation. If alpha is NULL, a starting value will be supplied.
sigma	Standard deviation of the covariance function. Used if parameterization is matern. If NULL, tau will be used. If tau is also NULL, a starting value based on the mesh will be supplied.
range	Range parameter of the covariance function. Used if parameterization is matern. If range is NULL, a starting value based on the mesh will be supplied.
nu	Shape parameter of the covariance function. Used if parameterization is matern. If NULL, a starting value will be supplied.
G	The stiffness matrix of a finite element discretization of the domain of interest. Does not need to be given if either mesh or graph is supplied.
C	The mass matrix of a finite element discretization of the domain of interest. Does not need to be given if either mesh or graph is supplied.
d	The dimension of the domain. Does not need to be given if either mesh or graph is provided.
mesh	An optional fmesher mesh. Replaces d, C and G.
graph	An optional metric_graph object. Replaces d, C and G.
range_mesh	The range of the mesh. Will be used to provide starting values for the parameters. Will be used if mesh and graph are NULL, and if one of the parameters (kappa or tau for spde parameterization, or sigma or range for matern parameterization) are not provided.
loc_mesh	The mesh locations used to construct the matrices C and G. This option should be provided if one wants to use the rspde_lme() function and will not provide neither graph nor mesh. Only works for 1d data. Does not work for metric graphs. For metric graphs you should supply the graph using the graph argument.
m	The order of the rational approximation, which needs to be a positive integer. The default value is 1.
type	The type of the rational approximation. The options are "covariance" and "operator". The default is "covariance".
parameterization	Which parameterization to use? matern uses range, std. deviation and nu (smoothness). spde uses kappa, tau and alpha. The default is spde.
compute_higher_order	Logical. Should the higher order finite element matrices be computed?
return_block_list	Logical. For type = "covariance", should the block parts of the precision matrix be returned separately as a list?

type_rational_approximation	Which type of rational approximation should be used? The current types are "brasil", "chebfun" or "chebfunLB".
compute_logdet	Should log determinants be computed while building the model? (For covariance-based models)

Details

If type is "covariance", we use the covariance-based rational approximation of the fractional operator. In the SPDE approach, we model u as the solution of the following SPDE:

$$L^{\alpha/2}(\tau u) = \mathcal{W},$$

where $L = -\Delta + \kappa^2 I$ and \mathcal{W} is the standard Gaussian white noise. The covariance operator of u is given by $L^{-\alpha}$. Now, let L_h be a finite-element approximation of L . We can use a rational approximation of order m on $L_h^{-\alpha}$ to obtain the following approximation:

$$L_{h,m}^{-\alpha} = L_h^{-m_\alpha} p(L_h^{-1}) q(L_h^{-1})^{-1},$$

where $m_\alpha = \lfloor \alpha \rfloor$, p and q are polynomials arising from such rational approximation. From this approximation we construct an approximate precision matrix for u .

If type is "operator", the approximation is based on a rational approximation of the fractional operator $(\kappa^2 - \Delta)^\beta$, where $\beta = (\nu + d/2)/2$. This results in an approximate model of the form

$$P_l u(s) = P_r W,$$

where $P_j = p_j(L)$ are non-fractional operators defined in terms of polynomials p_j for $j = l, r$. The order of p_r is given by m and the order of p_l is $m + m_\beta$ where m_β is the integer part of β if $\beta > 1$ and $m_\beta = 1$ otherwise.

The discrete approximation can be written as $u = P_r x$ where $x \sim N(0, Q^{-1})$ and $Q = P_l^T C^{-1} P_l$. Note that the matrices P_r and Q may be ill-conditioned for $m > 1$. In this case, the methods in `operator.operations()` should be used for operations involving the matrices, since these methods are more numerically stable.

Value

If type is "covariance", then `matern.operators` returns an object of class "CBrSPDEobj". This object is a list containing the following quantities:

C	The mass lumped mass matrix.
Ci	The inverse of C.
GCi	The stiffness matrix G times Ci
Gk	The stiffness matrix G along with the higher-order FEM-related matrices G2, G3, etc.
fem_mesh_matrices	A list containing the mass lumped mass matrix, the stiffness matrix and the higher-order FEM-related matrices.
m	The order of the rational approximation.

alpha	The fractional power of the precision operator.
type	String indicating the type of approximation.
d	The dimension of the domain.
nu	Shape parameter of the covariance function.
kappa	Range parameter of the covariance function
tau	Scale parameter of the covariance function.
sigma	Standard deviation of the covariance function.
type	String indicating the type of approximation.

If type is "operator", then `matern.operators` returns an object of class "rSPDEobj". This object contains the quantities listed in the output of `fractional.operators()`, the G matrix, the dimension of the domain, as well as the parameters of the covariance function.

See Also

[fractional.operators\(\)](#), [spde.matern.operators\(\)](#), [matern.operators\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# Compute the covariance-based rational approximation of a
# Gaussian process with a Matern covariance function on R
kappa <- 10
sigma <- 1
nu <- 0.8
range <- sqrt(8 * nu) / kappa

# create mass and stiffness matrices for a FEM discretization
nobs <- 101
x <- seq(from = 0, to = 1, length.out = 101)
fem <- rSPDE.fem1d(x)

# compute rational approximation of covariance function at 0.5
op_cov <- matern.operators(
  loc_mesh = x, nu = nu,
  range = range, sigma = sigma, d = 1, m = 2,
  parameterization = "matern"
)

v <- t(rSPDE.A1d(x, 0.5))
# Compute the precision matrix
Q <- op_cov$Q
# A matrix here is the identity matrix
A <- Diagonal(nobs)
# We need to concatenate 3 A's since we are doing a covariance-based rational
# approximation of order 2
Abar <- cbind(A, A, A)
w <- rbind(v, v, v)
# The approximate covariance function:
c_cov.approx <- (Abar) %*% solve(Q, w)
c.true <- folded.matern.covariance.1d(
```

```

    rep(0.5, length(x)),
    abs(x), kappa, nu, sigma
  )

# plot the result and compare with the true Matern covariance
plot(x, c.true,
     type = "l", ylab = "C(h)",
     xlab = "h", main = "Matern covariance and rational approximations"
  )
lines(x, c_cov.approx, col = 2)

# Compute the operator-based rational approximation of a Gaussian
# process with a Matern covariance function on R
kappa <- 10
sigma <- 1
nu <- 0.8
range <- sqrt(8 * nu) / kappa

# create mass and stiffness matrices for a FEM discretization
x <- seq(from = 0, to = 1, length.out = 101)
fem <- rSPDE.fem1d(x)

# compute rational approximation of covariance function at 0.5
op <- matern.operators(
  range = range, sigma = sigma, nu = nu,
  loc_mesh = x, d = 1,
  type = "operator",
  parameterization = "matern"
)

v <- t(rSPDE.A1d(x, 0.5))
c.approx <- Sigma.mult(op, v)
c.true <- folded.matern.covariance.1d(
  rep(0.5, length(x)),
  abs(x), kappa, nu, sigma
)

# plot the result and compare with the true Matern covariance
plot(x, c.true,
     type = "l", ylab = "C(h)",
     xlab = "h", main = "Matern covariance and rational approximation"
  )
lines(x, c.approx, col = 2)

```

Description

The function is used for computing an approximation, which can be used for inference and simulation, of the fractional SPDE

$$(\kappa^2 - \Delta)^{\alpha/2}(\tau u(s)) = W$$

on intervals or metric graphs. Here W is Gaussian white noise, κ controls the range, $\alpha = \nu + 1/2$ with $\nu > 0$ controls the smoothness and τ is related to the marginal variances through

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\Gamma(\nu)}{\tau^2 \Gamma(\alpha) 2\sqrt{\pi} \kappa^{2\nu}}.$$

Usage

```
matern.rational(
  graph = NULL,
  loc = NULL,
  bc = c("free", "Neumann", "Dirichlet"),
  kappa = NULL,
  range = NULL,
  nu = NULL,
  sigma = NULL,
  tau = NULL,
  alpha = NULL,
  m = 2,
  parameterization = c("matern", "spde"),
  type_rational_approximation = "brasil",
  type_interp = "spline"
)
```

Arguments

graph	Metric graph object. The default is NULL, which means that a stationary Matern model on the line is created.
loc	Locations where to evaluate the model.
bc	Specifies the boundary conditions. The default is "free" which gives stationary Matern models on intervals. Other options are "Neumann" or "Dirichlet".
kappa	Range parameter
range	practical correlation range
nu	Smoothness parameter
sigma	Standard deviation
tau	Precision parameter
alpha	Smoothness parameter
m	The order of the approximation
parameterization	Which parameterization to use? matern uses range, std. deviation and nu (smoothness). spde uses kappa, tau and alpha. The default is matern.

`type_rational_approximation` Method used to compute the coefficients of the rational approximation.
`type_interp` Interpolation method for the rational coefficients.

Value

A model object for the the approximation

Examples

```

s <- seq(from = 0, to = 1, length.out = 101)
kappa <- 20
sigma <- 2
nu <- 0.8
r <- sqrt(8*nu)/kappa #range parameter
op_cov <- matern.rational(loc = s, nu = nu, range = r, sigma = sigma, m = 2,
parameterization = "matern")
cov.true <- matern.covariance(abs(s-s[1]), kappa = kappa, sigma = sigma, nu = nu)
cov.approx <- op_cov$covariance(ind = 1)

plot(s, cov.true)
lines(s, cov.approx, col = 2)
  
```

`matern.rational.cov` *Rational approximation of the Matern covariance*

Description

Computes a rational approximation of the Matern covariance function on intervals.

Usage

```

matern.rational.cov(
  h,
  order,
  kappa,
  nu,
  sigma,
  type_rational = "brasil",
  type_interp = "linear"
)
  
```

Arguments

<code>h</code>	Distances to compute the covariance for
<code>order</code>	The order of the approximation
<code>kappa</code>	Range parameter
<code>nu</code>	Smoothness parameter

sigma Standard deviation
 type_rational Method used to compute the coefficients of the rational approximation.
 type_interp Interpolation method for the rational coefficients.

Value

The covariance matrix of the approximation

Examples

```
h <- seq(from = 0, to = 1, length.out = 100)
cov.true <- matern.covariance(h, kappa = 10, sigma = 1, nu = 0.8)
cov.approx <- matern.rational.cov(h, kappa = 10, sigma = 1, nu = 0.8, order = 2)

plot(h, cov.true)
lines(h, cov.approx, col = 2)
```

matern2d.operators	<i>Rational approximations of stationary anisotropic Gaussian Matern random fields</i>
--------------------	--

Description

matern2d.operators is used for computing a rational SPDE approximation of a stationary Gaussian random fields on R^d with a Matern covariance function

$$C(h) = \frac{\sigma^2}{2^{\nu-1}\Gamma(\nu)} (\sqrt{h^T H^{-1} h})^\nu K_\nu(\sqrt{h^T H^{-1} h})$$

, based on a SPDE representation of the form

$$(I - \nabla \cdot (H \nabla))^{\nu+1/2} u = c \sigma W$$

, where $c > 0$ is a constant. The matrix H is defined as

$$\begin{bmatrix} h_x^2 & h_x h_y h_{xy} \\ h_x h_y h_{xy} & h_y^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Usage

```
matern2d.operators(
  hx = NULL,
  hy = NULL,
  hxy = NULL,
  nu = NULL,
  sigma = NULL,
  mesh = NULL,
  fem = NULL,
```

```

    m = 1,
    type_rational_approximation = c("brasil", "chebfun", "chebfunLB"),
    return_fem_matrices = FALSE
  )

```

Arguments

hx	Parameter in the H matrix.
hy	Parameter in the H matrix.
hxy	Parameter in the H matrix.
nu	Smoothness parameter.
sigma	standard deviation parameter.
mesh	An fmesher mesh.
fem	Optional precomputed FEM matrices.
m	The order of the rational approximation, which needs to be a positive integer. The default value is 1.
type_rational_approximation	Which type of rational approximation should be used? The current types are "brasil", "chebfun" or "chebfunLB".
return_fem_matrices	Should the FEM matrices be returned?

Value

An object of type CBrSPDEobj2d

See Also

[fractional.operators\(\)](#), [spde.matern.operators\(\)](#), [matern.operators\(\)](#)

Examples

```

library(fmesher)
n_loc <- 2000
loc_2d_mesh <- matrix(runif(n_loc * 2), n_loc, 2)
mesh_2d <- fm_mesh_2d(loc = loc_2d_mesh, cutoff = 0.03, max.edge = c(0.1, 0.5))
op <- matern2d.operators(mesh = mesh_2d)

```

operator.operations *Operations with the Pr and Pl operators*

Description

Functions for multiplying and solving with the P_r and P_l operators as well as the latent precision matrix $Q = P_l C^{-1} P_l$ and covariance matrix $\Sigma = P_r Q^{-1} P_r^T$. These operations are done without first assembling P_r, P_l in order to avoid numerical problems caused by ill-conditioned matrices.

Usage

```
Pr.mult(obj, v, transpose = FALSE)
Pr.solve(obj, v, transpose = FALSE)
Pl.mult(obj, v, transpose = FALSE)
Pl.solve(obj, v, transpose = FALSE)
Q.mult(obj, v)
Q.solve(obj, v)
Qsqr.mult(obj, v, transpose = FALSE)
Qsqr.solve(obj, v, transpose = FALSE)
Sigma.mult(obj, v)
Sigma.solve(obj, v)
```

Arguments

obj	rSPDE object
v	vector to apply the operation to
transpose	set to TRUE if the operation should be performed with the transposed object

Details

`Pl.mult`, `Pr.mult`, and `Q.mult` multiplies the vector with the respective object. Changing `mult` to `solve` in the function names multiplies the vector with the inverse of the object. `Qsqr.mult` and `Qsqr.solve` performs the operations with the square-root type object $Q_r = C^{-1/2} P_l$ defined so that $Q = Q_r^T Q_r$.

Value

A vector with the values of the operation

precision	<i>Get the precision matrix of CBrSPDEobj objects</i>
-----------	---

Description

Function to get the precision matrix of a CBrSPDEobj object

Usage

```
precision(object, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'CBrSPDEobj'  
precision(  
  object,  
  nu = NULL,  
  kappa = NULL,  
  sigma = NULL,  
  range = NULL,  
  tau = NULL,  
  m = NULL,  
  ...  
)
```

Arguments

object	The covariance-based rational SPDE approximation, computed using matern.operators()
...	Currently not used.
nu	If non-null, update the shape parameter of the covariance function.
kappa	If non-null, update the range parameter of the covariance function.
sigma	If non-null, update the standard deviation of the covariance function.
range	If non-null, update the range parameter of the covariance function.
tau	If non-null, update the parameter tau.
m	If non-null, update the order of the rational approximation, which needs to be a positive integer.

Value

The precision matrix.

See Also

[simulate.CBrSPDEobj\(\)](#), [matern.operators\(\)](#)

Examples

```

# Compute the covariance-based rational approximation of a
# Gaussian process with a Matern covariance function on R
kappa <- 10
sigma <- 1
nu <- 0.8
range <- 0.2

# create mass and stiffness matrices for a FEM discretization
x <- seq(from = 0, to = 1, length.out = 101)
fem <- rSPDE.fem1d(x)

# compute rational approximation of covariance function at 0.5
tau <- sqrt(gamma(nu) / (sigma^2 * kappa^(2 * nu) *
  (4 * pi)^(1 / 2) * gamma(nu + 1 / 2)))
op_cov <- matern.operators(
  loc_mesh = x, nu = nu,
  range = range, sigma = sigma, d = 1, m = 2,
  parameterization = "matern"
)

# Get the precision matrix:
prec_matrix <- precision(op_cov)

```

```
precision.CBrSPDEobj2d
```

Get the precision matrix of CBrSPDEobj2d objects

Description

Function to get the precision matrix of a CBrSPDEobj2d object

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'CBrSPDEobj2d'
precision(
  object,
  nu = NULL,
  hx = NULL,
  hy = NULL,
  hxy = NULL,
  sigma = NULL,
  m = NULL,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

object	The covariance-based rational SPDE approximation, computed using matern2d.operators()
nu	If non-null, update the shape parameter of the covariance function.
hx	If non-null, update the hx parameter.
hy	If non-null, update the hy parameter.
hxy	If non-null, update the hxy parameter.
sigma	If non-null, update the standard deviation of the covariance function.
m	If non-null, update the order of the rational approximation, which needs to be a positive integer.
...	Currently not used.

Value

The precision matrix.

See Also

[simulate.CBrSPDEobj2d\(\)](#), [matern2d.operators\(\)](#)

Examples

```
library(fmesher)
n_loc <- 2000
loc_2d_mesh <- matrix(runif(n_loc * 2), n_loc, 2)
mesh_2d <- fm_mesh_2d(loc = loc_2d_mesh, cutoff = 0.03, max.edge = c(0.1, 0.5))
op <- matern2d.operators(mesh = mesh_2d)
Q <- precision(op)
```

precision.inla_rspde *Get the precision matrix of inla_rspde objects*

Description

Function to get the precision matrix of an `inla_rspde` object created with the `rspde.matern()` function.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'inla_rspde'
precision(object, theta = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

object	The inla_rspde object obtained with the <code>rspde.matern()</code> function.
theta	If null, the starting values for theta will be used. Otherwise, it must be supplied as a vector. For stationary models, we have $\text{theta} = \text{c}(\log(\text{tau}), \log(\text{kappa}), \text{nu})$. For nonstationary models, we have $\text{theta} = \text{c}(\text{theta}_1, \text{theta}_2, \dots, \text{theta}_n, \text{nu})$.
...	Currently not used.

Value

The precision matrix.

See Also

[precision.CBrSPDEobj\(\)](#), [matern.operators\(\)](#)

precision.intrinsicCBrSPDEobj

Get the precision matrix of intrinsicCBrSPDEobj objects

Description

Function to get the precision matrix of a `intrinsicCBrSPDEobj` object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'intrinsicCBrSPDEobj'
precision(
  object,
  kappa = NULL,
  tau = NULL,
  alpha = NULL,
  beta = NULL,
  ld = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

object	The model object computed using intrinsic.matern.operators()
kappa	If non-null, update the range parameter.
tau	If non-null, update the precision parameter.
alpha	If non-null, update the alpha parameter.
beta	If non-null, update the beta parameter.
ld	If TRUE, return the log determinant of the precision matrix instead of the precision matrix. By default FALSE.
...	Currently not used.

Value

The precision matrix.

See Also

`simulate.intrinsicCBrSPDEobj()`, `intrinsic.matern.operators()`

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("RSpectra", quietly = TRUE)) {
  x <- seq(from = 0, to = 10, length.out = 201)
  beta <- 1
  alpha <- 1
  kappa <- 1
  op <- intrinsic.matern.operators(
    kappa = kappa, tau = 1, alpha = alpha,
    beta = beta, loc_mesh = x, d = 1
  )
  Q <- precision(op)
}
```

`precision.rSPDEobj1d` *Get the precision matrix of rSPDEobj1d objects*

Description

Function to get the precision matrix of a rSPDEobj1d object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'rSPDEobj1d'
precision(
  object,
  loc = NULL,
  nu = NULL,
  kappa = NULL,
  sigma = NULL,
  range = NULL,
  tau = NULL,
  m = NULL,
  ordering = c("field", "location"),
  ldl = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

object	The covariance-based rational SPDE approximation, computed using <code>matern.rational()</code>
loc	If non-null, update the locations where to evaluate the model.
nu	If non-null, update the shape parameter of the covariance function.
kappa	If non-null, update the range parameter of the covariance function.
sigma	If non-null, update the standard deviation of the covariance function.
range	If non-null, update the range parameter of the covariance function.
tau	If non-null, update the parameter tau.
m	If non-null, update the order of the rational approximation, which needs to be a positive integer.
ordering	Return the matrices ordered by field or by location?
ldl	Directly build the LDL factorization of the precision matrix?
...	Currently not used.

Value

A list containing the precision matrix Q of the process and its derivatives if they exist, and a matrix A that extracts the elements corresponding to the process. If `ldl=TRUE`, the LDL factorization is returned instead of Q . If the locations are not ordered, the precision matrix is given for the ordered locations, but the A matrix returns to the original order.

See Also

`simulate.rSPDEobj1d()`, `matern.rational()`

Examples

```
# Compute the covariance-based rational approximation of a
# Gaussian process with a Matern covariance function on R
sigma <- 1
nu <- 0.8
range <- 0.2

# create mass and stiffness matrices for a FEM discretization
x <- seq(from = 0, to = 1, length.out = 101)

op_cov <- matern.rational(
  loc = x, nu = nu,
  range = range, sigma = sigma, m = 2,
  parameterization = "matern"
)

# Get the precision matrix:
prec_matrix <- precision(op_cov)
```

`precision.spacetimeobj`*Get the precision matrix of spacetimeobj objects*

Description

Function to get the precision matrix of a spacetimeobj object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'spacetimeobj'  
precision(object, kappa = NULL, sigma = NULL, gamma = NULL, rho = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	The model object computed using <code>spacetime.operators()</code>
<code>kappa</code>	If non-null, update the range parameter of the covariance function.
<code>sigma</code>	If non-null, update the standard deviation of the covariance function.
<code>gamma</code>	If non-null, update the temporal range parameter of the covariance function.
<code>rho</code>	If non-null, update the drift parameter of the covariance function.
<code>...</code>	Currently not used.

Value

The precision matrix.

See Also

[simulate.spacetimeobj\(\)](#), [spacetime.operators\(\)](#)

Examples

```
s <- seq(from = 0, to = 20, length.out = 101)  
t <- seq(from = 0, to = 20, length.out = 31)  
  
op_cov <- spacetime.operators(space_loc = s, time_loc = t,  
                             kappa = 5, sigma = 10, alpha = 1,  
                             beta = 2, rho = 1, gamma = 0.05)  
prec_matrix <- precision(op_cov)
```

predict.CBrSPDEobj	<i>Prediction of a fractional SPDE using the covariance-based rational SPDE approximation</i>
--------------------	---

Description

The function is used for computing kriging predictions based on data $Y_i = u(s_i) + \epsilon_i$, where ϵ is mean-zero Gaussian measurement noise and $u(s)$ is defined by a fractional SPDE $(\kappa^2 I - \Delta)^{\alpha/2}(\tau u(s)) = W$, where W is Gaussian white noise and $\alpha = \nu + d/2$, where d is the dimension of the domain.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'CBrSPDEobj'
predict(
  object,
  A,
  Aprd,
  Y,
  sigma.e,
  mu = 0,
  compute.variances = FALSE,
  posterior_samples = FALSE,
  n_samples = 100,
  only_latent = FALSE,
  compute_var_method = c("direct", "loop"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

object	The covariance-based rational SPDE approximation, computed using matern.operators()
A	A matrix linking the measurement locations to the basis of the FEM approximation of the latent model.
Aprd	A matrix linking the prediction locations to the basis of the FEM approximation of the latent model.
Y	A vector with the observed data, can also be a matrix where the columns are observations of independent replicates of u .
sigma.e	The standard deviation of the Gaussian measurement noise. Put to zero if the model does not have measurement noise.
mu	Expectation vector of the latent field (default = 0).
compute.variances	Set to also TRUE to compute the kriging variances.
posterior_samples	If TRUE, posterior samples will be returned.

n_samples Number of samples to be returned. Will only be used if `sampling` is TRUE.

only_latent Should the posterior samples be only given to the latent model?

compute_var_method Method to compute the variances. Options are: "direct", "loop", and "selected_inv". The "direct" method computes the variance directly, which is faster but can be memory intensive. The "loop" method computes the variance by looping over the elements, which is more memory efficient but slower.

... further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

A list with elements

mean The kriging predictor (the posterior mean of $u|Y$).

variance The posterior variances (if computed).

Examples

```
set.seed(123)
# Sample a Gaussian Matern process on R using a rational approximation
kappa <- 10
sigma <- 1
nu <- 0.8
sigma.e <- 0.3
range <- 0.2

# create mass and stiffness matrices for a FEM discretization
x <- seq(from = 0, to = 1, length.out = 101)
fem <- rSPDE.fem1d(x)

tau <- sqrt(gamma(nu) / (sigma^2 * kappa^(2 * nu) *
  (4 * pi)^(1 / 2) * gamma(nu + 1 / 2)))

# Compute the covariance-based rational approximation
op_cov <- matern.operators(
  loc_mesh = x, nu = nu,
  range = range, sigma = sigma, d = 1, m = 2,
  parameterization = "matern"
)

# Sample the model
u <- simulate(op_cov)

# Create some data
obs.loc <- runif(n = 10, min = 0, max = 1)
A <- rSPDE.A1d(x, obs.loc)
Y <- as.vector(A %*% u + sigma.e * rnorm(10))

# compute kriging predictions at the FEM grid
A.krig <- rSPDE.A1d(x, x)
u.krig <- predict(op_cov,
```

```

A = A, Aprd = A.krig, Y = Y, sigma.e = sigma.e,
compute.variances = TRUE
)

plot(obs.loc, Y,
     ylab = "u(x)", xlab = "x", main = "Data and prediction",
     ylim = c(
       min(u.krig$mean - 2 * sqrt(u.krig$variance)),
       max(u.krig$mean + 2 * sqrt(u.krig$variance))
     )
)
lines(x, u.krig$mean)
lines(x, u.krig$mean + 2 * sqrt(u.krig$variance), col = 2)
lines(x, u.krig$mean - 2 * sqrt(u.krig$variance), col = 2)

```

predict.CBrSPDEobj2d *Prediction of an anisotropic Whittle-Matern field*

Description

The function is used for computing kriging predictions based on data $Y_i = u(s_i) + \epsilon_i$, where ϵ is mean-zero Gaussian measurement noise and $u(s)$ is defined by a SPDE as described in [matern2d.operators\(\)](#).

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'CBrSPDEobj2d'
predict(
  object,
  A,
  Aprd,
  Y,
  sigma.e,
  mu = 0,
  compute.variances = FALSE,
  posterior_samples = FALSE,
  n_samples = 100,
  only_latent = FALSE,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

object	The covariance-based rational SPDE approximation, computed using matern2d.operators()
A	A matrix linking the measurement locations to the basis of the FEM approximation of the latent model.
Aprd	A matrix linking the prediction locations to the basis of the FEM approximation of the latent model.

Y	A vector with the observed data, can also be a matrix where the columns are observations of independent replicates of u .
sigma.e	The standard deviation of the Gaussian measurement noise. Put to zero if the model does not have measurement noise.
mu	Expectation vector of the latent field (default = 0).
compute.variances	Set to also TRUE to compute the kriging variances.
posterior_samples	If TRUE, posterior samples will be returned.
n_samples	Number of samples to be returned. Will only be used if sampling is TRUE.
only_latent	Should the posterior samples be only given to the latent model?
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

A list with elements

mean	The kriging predictor (the posterior mean of $u Y$).
variance	The posterior variances (if computed).

Examples

```

library(fmshesher)
n_loc <- 2000
loc_2d_mesh <- matrix(runif(n_loc * 2), n_loc, 2)
mesh_2d <- fm_mesh_2d(loc = loc_2d_mesh, cutoff = 0.01, max.edge = c(0.1, 0.5))
op <- matern2d.operators(hx = 0.08, hy = 0.08, hxy = 0.5, nu = 0.5,
sigma = 1, mesh = mesh_2d)
u <- simulate(op)
n.obs <- 2000
obs.loc <- cbind(runif(n.obs), runif(n.obs))
A <- fm_basis(mesh_2d, obs.loc)
sigma.e <- 0.1
Y <- as.vector(A%*%u + sigma.e*rnorm(n.obs))
A <- op$make_A(obs.loc)
proj <- fm_evaluator(mesh_2d, dims = c(100, 100),
xlim = c(0,1), ylim = c(0,1))
Aprd <- op$make_A(proj$lattice$loc)
u.krig <- predict(op, A = A, Aprd = Aprd, Y = Y, sigma.e = sigma.e)

```

predict.inla_rspde_matern1d

Predict method for 'inlabru' stationary Matern 1d models

Description

Auxiliar function to obtain predictions of the stationary Matern 1d models using 'inlabru'.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'inla_rspde_matern1d'
predict(
  object,
  cmp,
  bru_fit,
  newdata = NULL,
  formula = NULL,
  n.samples = 100,
  seed = 0L,
  probs = c(0.025, 0.5, 0.975),
  return_original_order = TRUE,
  num.threads = NULL,
  include = NULL,
  exclude = NULL,
  drop = FALSE,
  tolerance = 1e-04,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	An <code>inla_rspde_matern1d</code> object built with the <code>rspde.matern1d()</code> function.
<code>cmp</code>	The 'inlabru' component used to fit the model.
<code>bru_fit</code>	A fitted model using 'inlabru' or 'INLA'.
<code>newdata</code>	A data.frame of covariates needed for the prediction.
<code>formula</code>	A formula where the right hand side defines an R expression to evaluate for each generated sample. If NULL, the latent and hyperparameter states are returned as named list elements. See Details for more information.
<code>n.samples</code>	Integer setting the number of samples to draw in order to calculate the posterior statistics. The default is rather low but provides a quick approximate result.
<code>seed</code>	Random number generator seed passed on to <code>inla.posterior.sample()</code>
<code>probs</code>	A numeric vector of probabilities with values in the standard unit interval to be passed to <code>stats::quantile</code>
<code>return_original_order</code>	Should the predictions be returned in the original order?
<code>num.threads</code>	Specification of desired number of threads for parallel computations. Default NULL, leaves it up to 'INLA'. When <code>seed != 0</code> , overridden to "1:1"
<code>include</code>	Character vector of component labels that are needed by the predictor expression; Default: NULL (include all components that are not explicitly excluded)
<code>exclude</code>	Character vector of component labels that are not used by the predictor expression. The exclusion list is applied to the list as determined by the include parameter; Default: NULL (do not remove any components from the inclusion list)

drop	logical; If keep=FALSE, data is a SpatialDataFrame, and the prediction summary has the same number of rows as data, then the output is a SpatialDataFrame object. Default FALSE.
tolerance	Tolerance for merging locations.
...	Additional arguments passed on to inla.posterior.sample().

Value

A list with predictions.

predict.intrinsicCBrSPDEobj

Prediction of an intrinsic Whittle-Matern model

Description

The function is used for computing kriging predictions based on data $Y_i = u(s_i) + \epsilon_i$, where ϵ is mean-zero Gaussian measurement noise and $u(s)$ is defined by an intrinsic SPDE as described in [intrinsic.matern.operators\(\)](#).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'intrinsicCBrSPDEobj'
predict(
  object,
  A,
  Aprd,
  Y,
  sigma.e,
  mu = 0,
  compute.variances = FALSE,
  posterior_samples = FALSE,
  n_samples = 100,
  only_latent = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

object	The covariance-based rational SPDE approximation, computed using intrinsic.matern.operators()
A	A matrix linking the measurement locations to the basis of the FEM approximation of the latent model.
Aprd	A matrix linking the prediction locations to the basis of the FEM approximation of the latent model.
Y	A vector with the observed data, can also be a matrix where the columns are observations of independent replicates of u .

sigma.e The standard deviation of the Gaussian measurement noise. Put to zero if the model does not have measurement noise.
mu Expectation vector of the latent field (default = 0).
compute.variances Set to also TRUE to compute the kriging variances.
posterior_samples If TRUE, posterior samples will be returned.
n_samples Number of samples to be returned. Will only be used if `sampling` is TRUE.
only_latent Should the posterior samples be only given to the latent model?
... further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

A list with elements

mean The kriging predictor (the posterior mean of $u|Y$).
variance The posterior variances (if computed).

Examples

```

if (requireNamespace("RSpectra", quietly = TRUE)) {
  x <- seq(from = 0, to = 10, length.out = 201)
  beta <- 1
  alpha <- 1
  kappa <- 1
  op <- intrinsic.matern.operators(
    kappa = kappa, tau = 1, alpha = alpha,
    beta = beta, loc_mesh = x, d = 1
  )
  # Create some data
  u <- simulate(op)
  sigma.e <- 0.1
  obs.loc <- runif(n = 20, min = 0, max = 10)
  A <- rSPDE.A1d(x, obs.loc)
  Y <- as.vector(A %*% u + sigma.e * rnorm(20))

  # compute kriging predictions at the FEM grid
  A.krig <- rSPDE.A1d(x, x)
  u.krig <- predict(op,
    A = A, Aprd = A.krig, Y = Y, sigma.e = sigma.e,
    compute.variances = TRUE
  )

  plot(obs.loc, Y,
    ylab = "u(x)", xlab = "x", main = "Data and prediction",
    ylim = c(
      min(u.krig$mean - 2 * sqrt(u.krig$variance)),
      max(u.krig$mean + 2 * sqrt(u.krig$variance))
    )
  )
}

```

```

lines(x, u.krig$mean)
lines(x, u.krig$mean + 2 * sqrt(u.krig$variance), col = 2)
lines(x, u.krig$mean - 2 * sqrt(u.krig$variance), col = 2)
}

```

predict.rSPDEobj *Prediction of a fractional SPDE using a rational SPDE approximation*

Description

The function is used for computing kriging predictions based on data $Y_i = u(s_i) + \epsilon_i$, where ϵ is mean-zero Gaussian measurement noise and $u(s)$ is defined by a fractional SPDE $L^\beta u(s) = W$, where W is Gaussian white noise.

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'rSPDEobj'
predict(
  object,
  A,
  Aprd,
  Y,
  sigma.e,
  compute.variances = FALSE,
  posterior_samples = FALSE,
  n_samples = 100,
  only_latent = FALSE,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

object	The rational SPDE approximation, computed using fractional.operators() , matern.operators() , or spde.matern.operators() .
A	A matrix linking the measurement locations to the basis of the FEM approximation of the latent model.
Aprd	A matrix linking the prediction locations to the basis of the FEM approximation of the latent model.
Y	A vector with the observed data, can also be a matrix where the columns are observations of independent replicates of u .
sigma.e	The standard deviation of the Gaussian measurement noise. Put to zero if the model does not have measurement noise.
compute.variances	Set to also TRUE to compute the kriging variances.
posterior_samples	If TRUE, posterior samples will be returned.

n_samples Number of samples to be returned. Will only be used if `sampling` is TRUE.
 only_latent Should the posterior samples be only given to the latent model?
 ... further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

A list with elements

mean The kriging predictor (the posterior mean of $u|Y$).
 variance The posterior variances (if computed).
 samples A matrix containing the samples if `sampling` is TRUE.

Examples

```
# Sample a Gaussian Matern process on R using a rational approximation
kappa <- 10
sigma <- 1
nu <- 0.8
sigma.e <- 0.3
range <- sqrt(8 * nu) / kappa

# create mass and stiffness matrices for a FEM discretization
x <- seq(from = 0, to = 1, length.out = 101)
fem <- rSPDE.fem1d(x)

# compute rational approximation
op <- matern.operators(
  range = range, sigma = sigma,
  nu = nu, loc_mesh = x, d = 1,
  parameterization = "matern"
)

# Sample the model
u <- simulate(op)

# Create some data
obs.loc <- runif(n = 10, min = 0, max = 1)
A <- rSPDE.A1d(x, obs.loc)
Y <- as.vector(A %*% u + sigma.e * rnorm(10))

# compute kriging predictions at the FEM grid
A.krig <- rSPDE.A1d(x, x)
u.krig <- predict(op,
  A = A, Aprd = A.krig, Y = Y, sigma.e = sigma.e,
  compute.variances = TRUE
)

plot(obs.loc, Y,
  ylab = "u(x)", xlab = "x", main = "Data and prediction",
  ylim = c(
    min(u.krig$mean - 2 * sqrt(u.krig$variance)),
```



```

      max(u.krig$mean + 2 * sqrt(u.krig$variance))
    )
  )
  lines(x, u.krig$mean)
  lines(x, u.krig$mean + 2 * sqrt(u.krig$variance), col = 2)
  lines(x, u.krig$mean - 2 * sqrt(u.krig$variance), col = 2)

```

predict.rspde_lme *Prediction of a mixed effects regression model on a metric graph.*

Description

Prediction of a mixed effects regression model on a metric graph.

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'rspde_lme'
predict(
  object,
  newdata = NULL,
  loc = NULL,
  time = NULL,
  mesh = FALSE,
  which_repl = NULL,
  compute_variances = FALSE,
  posterior_samples = FALSE,
  n_samples = 100,
  sample_latent = FALSE,
  return_as_list = FALSE,
  return_original_order = TRUE,
  ...,
  data = lifecycle::deprecated()
)

```

Arguments

object	The fitted object with the <code>rspde_lme()</code> function
newdata	A <code>data.frame</code> or a list containing the covariates, the edge number and the distance on edge for the locations to obtain the prediction.
loc	Prediction locations. Can either be a <code>data.frame</code> , a matrix or a character vector, that contains the names of the columns of the coordinates of the locations. For models using <code>metric_graph</code> objects, please use <code>edge_number</code> and <code>distance_on_edge</code> instead.
time	Prediction times for spatio-temporal models.
mesh	Obtain predictions for mesh nodes? The graph must have a mesh, and either <code>only_latent</code> is set to <code>TRUE</code> or the model does not have covariates.

which_repl	Which replicates to use? If NULL all replicates will be used.
compute_variances	Set to also TRUE to compute the kriging variances.
posterior_samples	If TRUE, posterior samples will be returned.
n_samples	Number of samples to be returned. Will only be used if <code>sampling</code> is TRUE.
sample_latent	Do posterior samples only for the random effects?
return_as_list	Should the means of the predictions and the posterior samples be returned as a list, with each replicate being an element?
return_original_order	Should the results be return in the original (input) order or in the order inside the graph?
...	Additional arguments. Expert use only.
data	[Deprecated] Use <code>newdata</code> instead.

Value

A list with elements `mean`, which contains the means of the predictions, `fe_mean`, which is the prediction for the fixed effects, `re_mean`, which is the prediction for the random effects, `variance` (if `compute_variance` is TRUE), which contains the variances of the predictions, `samples` (if `posterior_samples` is TRUE), which contains the posterior samples.

predict.spacetimeobj *Prediction of a space-time SPDE*

Description

The function is used for computing kriging predictions based on data $Y_i = u(s_i, t_i) + \epsilon_i$, where ϵ is mean-zero Gaussian measurement noise and $u(s, t)$ is defined by a spatio-temporal SPDE as described in [spacetime.operators\(\)](#).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'spacetimeobj'
predict(
  object,
  A,
  Aprd,
  Y,
  sigma.e,
  mu = 0,
  compute.variances = FALSE,
  posterior_samples = FALSE,
  n_samples = 100,
  only_latent = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

object	The covariance-based rational SPDE approximation, computed using <code>spacetime.operators()</code>
A	A matrix linking the measurement locations to the basis of the FEM approximation of the latent model.
Aprd	A matrix linking the prediction locations to the basis of the FEM approximation of the latent model.
Y	A vector with the observed data, can also be a matrix where the columns are observations of independent replicates of u .
sigma.e	The standard deviation of the Gaussian measurement noise. Put to zero if the model does not have measurement noise.
mu	Expectation vector of the latent field (default = 0).
compute.variances	Set to also TRUE to compute the kriging variances.
posterior.samples	If TRUE, posterior samples will be returned.
n.samples	Number of samples to be returned. Will only be used if <code>sampling</code> is TRUE.
only_latent	Should the posterior samples be only given to the latent model?
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

A list with elements

mean	The kriging predictor (the posterior mean of $u Y$).
variance	The posterior variances (if computed).

Examples

```
s <- seq(from = 0, to = 20, length.out = 101)
t <- seq(from = 0, to = 20, length.out = 31)

op_cov <- spacetime.operators(space_loc = s, time_loc = t,
                             kappa = 5, sigma = 10, alpha = 1,
                             beta = 2, rho = 1, gamma = 0.05)

# generate data
sigma.e <- 0.01
n.obs <- 500
obs.loc <- data.frame(x = max(s)*runif(n.obs),
                     t = max(t)*runif(n.obs))
A <- rSPDE.Ast(space_loc = s, time_loc = t, obs.s = obs.loc$x, obs.t = obs.loc$t)
Aprd <- Diagonal(dim(A)[2])
x <- simulate(op_cov, nsim = 1)
Y <- A%%x + sigma.e*rnorm(n.obs)
u.krig <- predict(op_cov, A, Aprd, Y, sigma.e)
```

rational.order *Get the order of rational approximation.*

Description

Get the order of rational approximation.

Usage

```
rational.order(object)
```

Arguments

object A CBrSPDEobj object or an inla_rspde object.

Value

The order of rational approximation.

rational.order<- *Changing the order of the rational approximation*

Description

Changing the order of the rational approximation

Usage

```
rational.order(x) <- value
```

Arguments

x A CBrSPDE or an rpsde.inla object
value The order of rational approximation.

Value

An object of the same class with the new order of rational approximation.

rational.type	<i>Get type of rational approximation.</i>
---------------	--

Description

Get type of rational approximation.

Usage

```
rational.type(object)
```

Arguments

object A CBrSPDEobj object or an inla_rspde object.

Value

The type of rational approximation.

rational.type<-	<i>Changing the type of the rational approximation</i>
-----------------	--

Description

Changing the type of the rational approximation

Usage

```
rational.type(x) <- value
```

Arguments

x A CBrSPDE or an rpsde.inla object

value The type of rational approximation. The current options are "chebfun", "brasil" and "chebfunLB"

Value

An object of the same class with the new rational approximation.

require.nowarnings *Warnings free loading of add-on packages*

Description

Turn off all warnings for `require()`, to allow clean completion of examples that require unavailable Suggested packages.

Usage

```
require.nowarnings(package, lib.loc = NULL, character.only = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`package` The name of a package, given as a character string.

`lib.loc` a character vector describing the location of R library trees to search through, or NULL. The default value of NULL corresponds to all libraries currently known to `.libPaths()`. Non-existent library trees are silently ignored.

`character.only` a logical indicating whether package can be assumed to be a character string.

Details

`require(package)` acts the same as `require(package, quietly = TRUE)` but with warnings turned off. In particular, no warning or error is given if the package is unavailable. Most cases should use `requireNamespace(package, quietly = TRUE)` instead, which doesn't produce warnings.

Value

`require.nowarnings` returns (invisibly) TRUE if it succeeds, otherwise FALSE

See Also

[require\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## This should produce no output:
if (require.nowarnings(nonexistent)) {
  message("Package loaded successfully")
}
```

`rSPDE.A1d`*Observation matrix for finite element discretization on R*

Description

A finite element discretization on R can be written as $u(s) = \sum_i^n u_i \varphi_i(s)$ where $\varphi_i(s)$ is a piecewise linear "hat function" centered at location x_i . This function computes an $m \times n$ matrix A that links the basis function in the expansion to specified locations $s = (s_1, \dots, s_m)$ in the domain through $A_{ij} = \varphi_j(s_i)$.

Usage`rSPDE.A1d(x, loc)`**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	The locations of the nodes in the FEM discretization.
<code>loc</code>	The locations (s_1, \dots, s_m)

Value

The sparse matrix A .

Author(s)

David Bolin <davidbolin@gmail.com>

See Also

[rSPDE.fem1d\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# create mass and stiffness matrices for a FEM discretization on [0,1]
x <- seq(from = 0, to = 1, length.out = 101)
fem <- rSPDE.fem1d(x)

# create the observation matrix for some locations in the domain
obs.loc <- runif(n = 10, min = 0, max = 1)
A <- rSPDE.A1d(x, obs.loc)
```

rspde.anisotropic2d *Rational approximations of stationary anisotropic Gaussian Matern random fields*

Description

rspde.anisotropic2d computes a Finite Element Method (FEM) approximation of a Gaussian random field defined as the solution to the stochastic partial differential equation (SPDE):

$$C(h) = \frac{\sigma^2}{2^{\nu-1}\Gamma(\nu)} (\sqrt{h^T H^{-1} h})^\nu K_\nu(\sqrt{h^T H^{-1} h})$$

, based on a SPDE representation of the form

$$(I - \nabla \cdot (H \nabla))^{\nu+1/2} u = c \sigma W$$

, where $c > 0$ is a constant. The matrix H is defined as

$$\begin{bmatrix} h_x^2 & h_x h_y h_{xy} \\ h_x h_y h_{xy} & h_y^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Usage

```
rspde.anisotropic2d(
  mesh,
  nu = NULL,
  nu.upper.bound = 2,
  rspde.order = 1,
  prior.hx = NULL,
  prior.hy = NULL,
  prior.hxy = NULL,
  prior.sigma = NULL,
  prior.precision = NULL,
  prior.nu = NULL,
  prior.nu.dist = "lognormal",
  nu.prec.inc = 0.01,
  type.rational.approx = "brasil",
  shared_lib = "detect",
  debug = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

mesh Spatial mesh for the FEM approximation.

nu If nu is set to a parameter, nu will be kept fixed and will not be estimated. If nu is NULL, it will be estimated.

nu.upper.bound Upper bound for the smoothness parameter ν . If NULL, it will be set to 2.

rspde.order	The order of the covariance-based rational SPDE approach. The default order is 1.
prior.hx	A list specifying the prior for the parameter h_x in the matrix H . This list may contain two elements: mean and/or precision, both of which must be numeric scalars. The precision refers to the prior on $\log(h_x)$. If NULL, default values will be used. The mean value is also used as starting value for hx.
prior.hy	A list specifying the prior for the parameter h_y in the matrix H . This list may contain two elements: mean and/or precision, both of which must be numeric scalars. The precision refers to the prior on $\log(h_x)$. If NULL, default values will be used. The mean value is also used as starting value for hy.
prior.hxy	A list specifying the prior for the parameter h_x in the matrix H . This list may contain two elements: mean and/or precision, both of which must be numeric scalars. The precision refers to the prior on $\log((h_{xy} + 1)/(1 - h_{xy}))$. If NULL, default values will be used. The mean value is also used as starting value for hxy.
prior.sigma	A list specifying the prior for the variance parameter σ . This list may contain two elements: mean and/or precision, both of which must be numeric scalars. The precision refers to the prior on $\log(\sigma)$. If NULL, default values will be used. The mean value is also used as starting value for sigma.
prior.precision	A precision matrix for $\log(h_x), \log(h_y), \log((h_{xy} + 1)/(1 - h_{xy})), \log(\sigma)$. This matrix replaces the precision element from <code>prior.kappa</code> , <code>prior.sigma</code> , <code>prior.gamma</code> , and <code>prior.rho</code> respectively. For dimension 1 <code>prior.precision</code> must be a 4x4 matrix. For dimension 2, ρ is a vector of length 2, so in this case <code>prior.precision</code> must be a 5x5 matrix. If NULL, a diagonal precision matrix with default values will be used.
prior.nu	a list containing the elements mean and prec for beta distribution, or loglocation and logscale for a truncated lognormal distribution. loglocation stands for the location parameter of the truncated lognormal distribution in the log scale. prec stands for the precision of a beta distribution. logscale stands for the scale of the truncated lognormal distribution on the log scale. Check details below.
prior.nu.dist	The distribution of the smoothness parameter. The current options are "beta" or "lognormal". The default is "lognormal".
nu.prec.inc	Amount to increase the precision in the beta prior distribution. Check details below.
type.rational.approx	Which type of rational approximation should be used? The current types are "brasil", "chebfun" or "chebfunLB".
shared_lib	String specifying which shared library to use for the Cgeneric implementation. Options are "detect", "INLA", or "rSPDE". You may also specify the direct path to a .so (or .dll) file.
debug	Logical value indicating whether to enable INLA debug mode.
...	Additional arguments passed internally for configuration purposes.

Value

An object of class `inla_rspde_spacetime` representing the FEM approximation of the space-time Gaussian random field.

`rSPDE.Ast`
Observation matrix for space-time models

Description

Observation matrix for space-time models

Usage

```
rSPDE.Ast(
  mesh_space = NULL,
  space_loc = NULL,
  mesh_time = NULL,
  time_loc = NULL,
  graph = NULL,
  obs.s = NULL,
  obs.t = NULL,
  ind.field = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>mesh_space</code>	mesh object for models on 1d or 2d domains
<code>space_loc</code>	mesh locations for models on 1d domains
<code>mesh_time</code>	mesh object for time discretization
<code>time_loc</code>	mesh locations for time discretization
<code>graph</code>	MetricGraph object for models on metric graphs
<code>obs.s</code>	spatial locations of observations
<code>obs.t</code>	time points for observations
<code>ind.field</code>	indices for field (if Dirichlet conditions are used)

Value

Observation matrix linking observation locations to mesh nodes

Examples

```
s <- seq(from = 0, to = 20, length.out = 11)
t <- seq(from = 0, to = 20, length.out = 5)
n.obs <- 10
obs.loc <- data.frame(x = max(s)*runif(n.obs),
  t = max(t)*runif(n.obs))
A <- rSPDE.Ast(space_loc = s,time_loc = t,
  obs.s = obs.loc$x, obs.t = obs.loc$t)
```

```
rSPDE.construct.matern.loglike
```

Constructor of Matern loglikelihood functions.

Description

This function returns a log-likelihood function for a Gaussian process with a Matern covariance function, that is observed under Gaussian measurement noise: $Y_i = u(s_i) + \epsilon_i$, where ϵ_i are iid mean-zero Gaussian variables. The latent model is approximated using the a rational approximation of the fractional SPDE model corresponding to the Gaussian process.

Usage

```
rSPDE.construct.matern.loglike(
  object,
  Y,
  A,
  sigma.e = NULL,
  mu = 0,
  nu = NULL,
  tau = NULL,
  kappa = NULL,
  sigma = NULL,
  range = NULL,
  parameterization = c("spde", "matern"),
  m = NULL,
  log_scale = TRUE,
  return_negative_likelihood = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

object	The rational SPDE approximation, computed using <code>matern.operators()</code>
Y	The observations, either a vector or a matrix where the columns correspond to independent replicates of observations.
A	An observation matrix that links the measurement location to the finite element basis.

<code>sigma.e</code>	If non-null, the standard deviation of the measurement noise will be kept fixed in the returned likelihood.
<code>mu</code>	Expectation vector of the latent field (default = 0).
<code>nu</code>	If non-null, the shape parameter will be kept fixed in the returned likelihood.
<code>tau</code>	If non-null, the tau parameter will be kept fixed in the returned likelihood. (Replaces sigma)
<code>kappa</code>	If non-null, the range parameter will be kept fixed in the returned likelihood.
<code>sigma</code>	If non-null, the standard deviation will be kept fixed in the returned likelihood.
<code>range</code>	If non-null, the range parameter will be kept fixed in the returned likelihood. (Replaces kappa)
<code>parameterization</code>	If <code>spde</code> , then one will use the parameters <code>tau</code> and <code>kappa</code> . If <code>matern</code> , then one will use the parameters <code>sigma</code> and <code>range</code> .
<code>m</code>	If non-null, update the order of the rational approximation, which needs to be a positive integer.
<code>log_scale</code>	Should the parameters be evaluated in log-scale?
<code>return_negative_likelihood</code>	Return minus the likelihood to turn the maximization into a minimization?

Value

The log-likelihood function. The parameters of the returned function are given in the order `sigma`, `kappa`, `nu`, `sigma.e`, whenever they are available.

See Also

[matern.operators\(\)](#), [predict.CBrSPDEobj\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# this example illustrates how the function can be used for maximum
# likelihood estimation

set.seed(123)
# Sample a Gaussian Matern process on R using a rational approximation
nu <- 0.8
sigma <- 1
sigma.e <- 0.1
n.rep <- 10
n.obs <- 200
n.x <- 51
range <- 0.2
# create mass and stiffness matrices for a FEM discretization
x <- seq(from = 0, to = 1, length.out = n.x)
# Compute the covariance-based rational approximation
op_cov <- matern.operators(
  loc_mesh = x, nu = nu,
  range = range, sigma = sigma, d = 1, m = 2,
```

```

    parameterization = "matern"
  )
  # Sample the model
  u <- simulate(op_cov, n.rep)
  # Create some data
  obs.loc <- runif(n = n.obs, min = 0, max = 1)
  A <- rSPDE.A1d(x, obs.loc)
  noise <- rnorm(n.obs * n.rep)
  dim(noise) <- c(n.obs, n.rep)
  Y <- as.matrix(A %*% u + sigma.e * noise)

  # Define the negative likelihood function for optimization
  # using CBrSPDE.matern.loglike
  # Matern parameterization
  loglike <- rSPDE.construct.matern.loglike(op_cov, Y, A, parameterization = "matern")

  # The parameters can now be estimated by minimizing mlik with optim

  # Choose some reasonable starting values depending on the size of the domain
  theta0 <- c(
    get.initial.values.rSPDE(mesh.range = 1, dim = 1),
    log(0.1 * sd(as.vector(Y)))
  )
  # run estimation and display the results
  theta <- optim(theta0, loglike,
    method = "L-BFGS-B"
  )
  print(data.frame(
    sigma = c(sigma, exp(theta$par[1])), range = c(range, exp(theta$par[2])),
    nu = c(nu, exp(theta$par[3])), sigma.e = c(sigma.e, exp(theta$par[4])),
    row.names = c("Truth", "Estimates")
  ))

```

rSPDE.fem1d

Finite element calculations for problems on R

Description

This function computes mass and stiffness matrices for a FEM approximation on R , assuming Neumann boundary conditions. These matrices are needed when discretizing the operators in rational approximations.

Usage

```
rSPDE.fem1d(x)
```

Arguments

x Locations of the nodes in the FEM approximation.

Value

The function returns a list with the following elements

G	The stiffness matrix with elements $(\nabla\phi_i, \nabla\phi_j)$.
C	The mass matrix with elements (ϕ_i, ϕ_j) .
Cd	Mass lumped mass matrix.
B	Matrix with elements $(\nabla\phi_i, \phi_j)$.

Author(s)

David Bolin <davidbolin@gmail.com>

See Also

[rSPDE.A1d\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# create mass and stiffness matrices for a FEM discretization on [0,1]
x <- seq(from = 0, to = 1, length.out = 101)
fem <- rSPDE.fem1d(x)
```

rSPDE.fem2d

Finite element calculations for problems in 2D

Description

This function computes mass and stiffness matrices for a mesh in 2D, assuming Neumann boundary conditions.

Usage

```
rSPDE.fem2d(FV, P)
```

Arguments

FV	Matrix where each row defines a triangle
P	Locations of the nodes in the mesh.

Value

The function returns a list with the following elements

G	The stiffness matrix with elements $(\nabla\phi_i, \nabla\phi_j)$.
C	The mass matrix with elements (ϕ_i, ϕ_j) .
Cd	The mass lumped matrix with diagonal elements $(\phi_i, 1)$.
Hxx	Matrix with elements $(\partial_x\phi_i, \partial_x\phi_j)$.
Hyy	Matrix with elements $(\partial_y\phi_i, \partial_y\phi_j)$.
Hxy	Matrix with elements $(\partial_x\phi_i, \partial_y\phi_j)$.
Hyx	Matrix with elements $(\partial_y\phi_i, \partial_x\phi_j)$.
Bx	Matrix with elements $(\partial_x\phi_i, \phi_j)$.
By	Matrix with elements $(\partial_y\phi_i, \phi_j)$.

Author(s)

David Bolin <davidbolin@gmail.com>

See Also

[rSPDE.fem1d\(\)](#)

Examples

```
P <- rbind(c(0, 0), c(1, 0), c(1, 1), c(0, 1))
FV <- rbind(c(1, 2, 3), c(2, 3, 4))
fem <- rSPDE.fem2d(FV, P)
```

rspde.intrinsic

Rational approximations of fractional intrinsic fields

Description

rspde.intrinsic computes a Finite Element Method (FEM) approximation of a Gaussian random field defined as the solution to the stochastic partial differential equation (SPDE):

$$(-\Delta)^{(\nu+d/2)/2} \tau u = W$$

Usage

```

rspde.intrinsic(
  mesh,
  nu = NULL,
  nu.upper.bound = 2,
  mean.correction = FALSE,
  rspde.order = 1,
  prior.tau = NULL,
  prior.nu = NULL,
  prior.nu.dist = "lognormal",
  nu.prec.inc = 0.01,
  diagonal = 1e-05,
  type.rational.approx = "brasil",
  shared_lib = "detect",
  debug = FALSE,
  cache = TRUE,
  scaling = NULL,
  opts = NULL,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

mesh	Spatial mesh for the FEM approximation.
nu	If nu is set to a parameter, nu will be kept fixed and will not be estimated. If nu is NULL, it will be estimated.
nu.upper.bound	Upper bound for the smoothness parameter ν . If NULL, it will be set to 2.
mean.correction	Add mean correction for extreme value models?
rspde.order	The order of the covariance-based rational SPDE approach. The default order is 1.
prior.tau	A list specifying the prior for the variance parameter τ . This list may contain two elements: mean and/or precision, both of which must be numeric scalars.
prior.nu	a list containing the elements mean and prec for beta distribution, or loglocation and logscale for a truncated lognormal distribution. loglocation stands for the location parameter of the truncated lognormal distribution in the log scale. prec stands for the precision of a beta distribution. logscale stands for the scale of the truncated lognormal distribution on the log scale. Check details below.
prior.nu.dist	The distribution of the smoothness parameter. The current options are "beta" or "lognormal". The default is "lognormal".
nu.prec.inc	Amount to increase the precision in the beta prior distribution. Check details below.
diagonal	Number added to diagonal of Q for increased stability.

type.rational.approx	Which type of rational approximation should be used? The current types are "brasil", "chebfun" or "chebfunLB".
shared_lib	String specifying which shared library to use for the Cgeneric implementation. Options are "detect", "INLA", or "rSPDE". You may also specify the direct path to a .so (or .dll) file.
debug	Logical value indicating whether to enable INLA debug mode.
cache	Use caching internally in the estimation?
scaling	A positive numeric value of length 1 for scaling the model. If NULL (default), it will be computed using RSpectra::eigs. Must be positive if provided.
opts	A list of options passed to RSpectra::eigs function. See RSpectra documentation for available options.
...	Additional arguments passed internally for configuration purposes.

Value

An object of class `inla_rspde_intrinsic` representing the FEM approximation of the intrinsic Gaussian random field.

rSPDE.loglike	<i>Object-based log-likelihood function for latent Gaussian fractional SPDE model</i>
---------------	---

Description

This function evaluates the log-likelihood function for a fractional SPDE model $L^\beta u(s) = W$ that is observed under Gaussian measurement noise: $Y_i = u(s_i) + \epsilon_i$, where ϵ_i are iid mean-zero Gaussian variables and $x(s) = \mu(s) + u(s)$, where $\mu(s)$ is the expectation vector of the latent field.

Usage

```
rSPDE.loglike(obj, Y, A, sigma.e, mu = 0)
```

Arguments

obj	The rational SPDE approximation, computed using <code>fractional.operators()</code> , <code>matern.operators()</code> , or <code>spde.matern.operators()</code> .
Y	The observations, either a vector or a matrix where the columns correspond to independent replicates of observations.
A	An observation matrix that links the measurement location to the finite element basis.
sigma.e	The standard deviation of the measurement noise.
mu	Expectation vector of the latent field (default = 0).

Value

The log-likelihood value.

Note

This example below shows how the function can be used to evaluate the likelihood of a latent Matern model.

See Also

[spde.matern.loglike\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# Sample a Gaussian Matern process on R using a rational approximation
kappa <- 10
sigma <- 1
nu <- 0.8
sigma.e <- 0.3
range <- 0.2

# create mass and stiffness matrices for a FEM discretization
x <- seq(from = 0, to = 1, length.out = 101)
fem <- rSPDE.fem1d(x)

# compute rational approximation
op <- matern.operators(
  range = range, sigma = sigma, nu = nu,
  loc_mesh = x, d = 1,
  type = "operator", parameterization = "matern"
)

# Sample the model
u <- simulate(op)

# Create some data
obs.loc <- runif(n = 10, min = 0, max = 1)
A <- rSPDE.A1d(x, obs.loc)
Y <- as.vector(A %*% u + sigma.e * rnorm(10))

# compute log-likelihood of the data
lik1 <- rSPDE.loglike(op, Y, A, sigma.e)
cat(lik1)
```

Description

Constructs observation/prediction weight matrices for rSPDE models based on `inla.mesh` or `inla.mesh.1d` objects.

Usage

```
rspde.make.A(
  mesh = NULL,
  loc = NULL,
  A = NULL,
  dim = NULL,
  rspde.order = 1,
  nu = NULL,
  index = NULL,
  group = NULL,
  repl = 1L,
  n.group = NULL,
  n.repl = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>mesh</code>	An <code>inla.mesh</code> , an <code>inla.mesh.1d</code> object or a <code>metric_graph</code> object.
<code>loc</code>	Locations, needed if an INLA mesh is provided
<code>A</code>	The A matrix from the standard SPDE approach, such as the matrix returned by <code>inla.spde.make.A</code> . Should only be provided if <code>mesh</code> is not provided.
<code>dim</code>	the dimension. Should only be provided if an <code>mesh</code> is not provided.
<code>rspde.order</code>	The order of the covariance-based rational SPDE approach.
<code>nu</code>	If NULL, then the model will assume that <code>nu</code> will be estimated. If <code>nu</code> is fixed, you should provide the value of <code>nu</code> .
<code>index</code>	For each observation/prediction value, an index into <code>loc</code> . Default is <code>seq_len(nrow(A.loc))</code> .
<code>group</code>	For each observation/prediction value, an index into the group model.
<code>repl</code>	For each observation/prediction value, the replicate index.
<code>n.group</code>	The size of the group model.
<code>n.repl</code>	The total number of replicates.

Value

The A matrix for rSPDE models.

Examples

```
#tryCatch version
tryCatch({
  if (requireNamespace("INLA", quietly = TRUE)) {
    library(INLA)
```

```

set.seed(123)
loc <- matrix(runif(100 * 2) * 100, 100, 2)
mesh <- inla.mesh.2d(
  loc = loc,
  cutoff = 50,
  max.edge = c(50, 500)
)
A <- rspde.make.A(mesh, loc = loc, rspde.order = 3)
}
#stable.tryCatch
}, error = function(e){print("Could not run the example")})

```

rspde.make.index

rSPDE model index vector generation

Description

Generates a list of named index vectors for an rSPDE model.

Usage

```

rspde.make.index(
  name,
  n.spde = NULL,
  n.group = 1,
  n.repl = 1,
  mesh = NULL,
  rspde.order = 1,
  nu = NULL,
  dim = NULL
)

```

Arguments

name	A character string with the base name of the effect.
n.spde	The number of basis functions in the mesh model.
n.group	The size of the group model.
n.repl	The total number of replicates.
mesh	An inla.mesh, an inla.mesh.1d object or a metric_graph object.
rspde.order	The order of the rational approximation
nu	If NULL, then the model will assume that nu will be estimated. If nu is fixed, you should provide the value of nu.
dim	the dimension of the domain. Should only be provided if mesh is not provided.

Value

A list of named index vectors.

name	Indices into the vector of latent variables
name.group	'group' indices
name.repl	Indices for replicates

Examples

```
#tryCatch version
tryCatch({
  if (requireNamespace("INLA", quietly = TRUE)) {
    library(INLA)

    set.seed(123)

    m <- 100
    loc_2d_mesh <- matrix(runif(m * 2), m, 2)
    mesh_2d <- inla.mesh.2d(
      loc = loc_2d_mesh,
      cutoff = 0.05,
      max.edge = c(0.1, 0.5)
    )
    sigma <- 1
    range <- 0.2
    nu <- 0.8
    kappa <- sqrt(8 * nu) / range
    op <- matern.operators(
      mesh = mesh_2d, nu = nu,
      range = range, sigma = sigma, m = 2,
      parameterization = "matern"
    )
    u <- simulate(op)
    A <- inla.spde.make.A(
      mesh = mesh_2d,
      loc = loc_2d_mesh
    )
    sigma.e <- 0.1
    y <- A %>% u + rnorm(m) * sigma.e
    Abar <- rspde.make.A(mesh = mesh_2d, loc = loc_2d_mesh)
    mesh.index <- rspde.make.index(name = "field", mesh = mesh_2d)
    st.dat <- inla.stack(
      data = list(y = as.vector(y)),
      A = Abar,
      effects = mesh.index
    )
    rspde_model <- rspde.matern(
      mesh = mesh_2d,
      nu.upper.bound = 2
    )
    f <- y ~ -1 + f(field, model = rspde_model)
    rspde_fit <- inla(f,
```

```

    data = inla.stack.data(st.dat),
    family = "gaussian",
    control.predictor =
      list(A = inla.stack.A(st.dat))
  )
  result <- rspde.result(rspde_fit, "field", rspde_model)
  summary(result)
}
#stable.tryCatch
}, error = function(e){print("Could not run the example")})

```

 rspde.matern

Matern rSPDE model object for INLA

Description

Creates an INLA object for a stationary Matern model with general smoothness parameter.

Usage

```

rspde.matern(
  mesh,
  nu.upper.bound = NULL,
  rspde.order = 1,
  nu = NULL,
  B.sigma = matrix(c(0, 1, 0), 1, 3),
  B.range = matrix(c(0, 0, 1), 1, 3),
  parameterization = c("spde", "matern", "matern2"),
  B.tau = matrix(c(0, 1, 0), 1, 3),
  B.kappa = matrix(c(0, 0, 1), 1, 3),
  start.nu = NULL,
  start.theta = NULL,
  prior.nu = NULL,
  theta.prior.mean = NULL,
  theta.prior.prec = 0.1,
  prior.std.dev.nominal = 1,
  prior.range.nominal = NULL,
  prior.kappa.mean = NULL,
  prior.tau.mean = NULL,
  start.lstd.dev = NULL,
  start.lrange = NULL,
  start.ltau = NULL,
  start.lkappa = NULL,
  prior.theta.param = c("theta", "spde"),
  prior.nu.dist = c("beta", "lognormal"),
  nu.prec.inc = 1,
  type.rational.approx = c("brasil", "chebfun", "chebfunLB"),

```

```

    debug = FALSE,
    shared_lib = "detect",
    ...
)

```

Arguments

mesh	The mesh to build the model. It can be an <code>inla.mesh</code> or an <code>inla.mesh.1d</code> object. Otherwise, should be a list containing elements <code>d</code> , the dimension, <code>C</code> , the mass matrix, and <code>G</code> , the stiffness matrix.
<code>nu.upper.bound</code>	Upper bound for the smoothness parameter. If <code>NULL</code> , it will be set to 2.
<code>rspde.order</code>	The order of the covariance-based rational SPDE approach. The default order is 1.
nu	If <code>nu</code> is set to a parameter, <code>nu</code> will be kept fixed and will not be estimated. If <code>nu</code> is <code>NULL</code> , it will be estimated.
<code>B.sigma</code>	Matrix with specification of log-linear model for σ (for 'matern' parameterization) or for σ^2 (for 'matern2' parameterization). Will be used if <code>parameterization = 'matern'</code> or <code>parameterization = 'matern2'</code> .
<code>B.range</code>	Matrix with specification of log-linear model for ρ , which is a range-like parameter (it is exactly the range parameter in the stationary case). Will be used if <code>parameterization = 'matern'</code> or <code>parameterization = 'matern2'</code> .
<code>parameterization</code>	Which parameterization to use? <code>matern</code> uses <code>range</code> , <code>std. deviation</code> and <code>nu</code> (smoothness). <code>spde</code> uses <code>kappa</code> , <code>tau</code> and <code>nu</code> (smoothness). <code>matern2</code> uses <code>range-like (1/kappa)</code> , <code>variance</code> and <code>nu</code> (smoothness). The default is <code>spde</code> .
<code>B.tau</code>	Matrix with specification of log-linear model for τ . Will be used if <code>parameterization = 'spde'</code> .
<code>B.kappa</code>	Matrix with specification of log-linear model for κ . Will be used if <code>parameterization = 'spde'</code> .
<code>start.nu</code>	Starting value for <code>nu</code> .
<code>start.theta</code>	Starting values for the model parameters. In the stationary case, if <code>parameterization='matern'</code> , then <code>theta[1]</code> is the <code>std.dev</code> and <code>theta[2]</code> is the <code>range</code> parameter. If <code>parameterization = 'spde'</code> , then <code>theta[1]</code> is <code>tau</code> and <code>theta[2]</code> is <code>kappa</code> .
<code>prior.nu</code>	a list containing the elements <code>mean</code> and <code>prec</code> for beta distribution, or <code>loglocation</code> and <code>logscale</code> for a truncated lognormal distribution. <code>loglocation</code> stands for the location parameter of the truncated lognormal distribution in the log scale. <code>prec</code> stands for the precision of a beta distribution. <code>logscale</code> stands for the scale of the truncated lognormal distribution on the log scale. Check details below.
<code>theta.prior.mean</code>	A vector for the mean priors of <code>theta</code> .
<code>theta.prior.prec</code>	A precision matrix for the prior of <code>theta</code> .
<code>prior.std.dev.nominal</code>	Prior <code>std. deviation</code> to be used for the priors and for the starting values.

<code>prior.range.nominal</code>	Prior range to be used for the priors and for the starting values.
<code>prior.kappa.mean</code>	Prior kappa to be used for the priors and for the starting values.
<code>prior.tau.mean</code>	Prior tau to be used for the priors and for the starting values.
<code>start.lstd.dev</code>	Starting value for log of std. deviation. Will not be used if <code>start.ltau</code> is non-null. Will be only used in the stationary case and if <code>parameterization = 'matern'</code> .
<code>start.lrange</code>	Starting value for log of range. Will not be used if <code>start.lkappa</code> is non-null. Will be only used in the stationary case and if <code>parameterization = 'matern'</code> .
<code>start.ltau</code>	Starting value for log of tau. Will be only used in the stationary case and if <code>parameterization = 'spde'</code> .
<code>start.lkappa</code>	Starting value for log of kappa. Will be only used in the stationary case and if <code>parameterization = 'spde'</code> .
<code>prior.theta.param</code>	Should the lognormal prior be on theta or on the SPDE parameters (tau and kappa on the stationary case)?
<code>prior.nu.dist</code>	The distribution of the smoothness parameter. The current options are "beta" or "lognormal". The default is "lognormal".
<code>nu.prec.inc</code>	Amount to increase the precision in the beta prior distribution. Check details below.
<code>type.rational.approx</code>	Which type of rational approximation should be used? The current types are "brasil", "chebfun" or "chebfunLB".
<code>debug</code>	INLA debug argument
<code>shared_lib</code>	Which shared lib to use for the cgeneric implementation? If "detect", it will check if the shared lib exists locally, in which case it will use it. Otherwise it will use INLA's shared library. If "INLA", it will use the shared lib from INLA's installation. If 'rSPDE', then it will use the local installation (does not work if your installation is from CRAN). Otherwise, you can directly supply the path of the .so (or .dll) file.
<code>...</code>	Only being used internally.
<code>prior.kappa</code>	a list containing the elements <code>meanlog</code> and <code>sdlog</code> , that is, the mean and standard deviation on the log scale.
<code>prior.tau</code>	a list containing the elements <code>meanlog</code> and <code>sdlog</code> , that is, the mean and standard deviation on the log scale.
<code>prior.range</code>	a list containing the elements <code>meanlog</code> and <code>sdlog</code> , that is, the mean and standard deviation on the log scale. Will not be used if <code>prior.kappa</code> is non-null.
<code>prior.std.dev</code>	a list containing the elements <code>meanlog</code> and <code>sdlog</code> , that is, the mean and standard deviation on the log scale. Will not be used if <code>prior.tau</code> is non-null.

Value

An INLA model.

 rspde.matern.intrinsic

Intrinsic Matern rSPDE model object for INLA

Description

Creates an INLA object for a stationary intrinsic Matern model. Currently, alpha is fixed to 2 and beta is fixed to 1.

Usage

```
rspde.intrinsic.matern(
  mesh,
  alpha = 2,
  mean.correction = FALSE,
  prior.lkappa.mean = NULL,
  prior.ltau.mean = 1,
  prior.lkappa.prec = 0.1,
  prior.ltau.prec = 0.1,
  start.ltau = NULL,
  start.lkappa = NULL,
  true.scaling = TRUE,
  diagonal = 0,
  debug = FALSE,
  shared_lib = "detect",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

mesh	The mesh to build the model. It can be an <code>inla.mesh</code> or an <code>inla.mesh.1d</code> object. Otherwise, should be a list containing elements <code>d</code> , the dimension, <code>C</code> , the mass matrix, and <code>G</code> , the stiffness matrix.
alpha	Smoothness parameter, need to be 1 or 2.
mean.correction	Add mean correction for extreme value models?
prior.lkappa.mean	Prior on log kappa to be used for the priors and for the starting values.
prior.ltau.mean	Prior on log tau to be used for the priors and for the starting values.
prior.lkappa.prec	Precision to be used on the prior on log kappa to be used for the priors and for the starting values.
prior.ltau.prec	Precision to be used on the prior on log tau to be used for the priors and for the starting values.

start.ltau	Starting value for log of tau.
start.lkappa	Starting value for log of kappa.
true.scaling	Compute the true normalizing constant manually? Default TRUE. The alternative is to set this to FALSE and set the diagonal argument to some small positive value. In the latter case, the model is approximated by a non-intrinsic model with a precision matrix that has the diagonal value added to the diagonal.
diagonal	Value of diagonal correction for INLA stability. Default 0.
debug	INLA debug argument
shared_lib	Which shared lib to use for the cgeneric implementation? If "detect", it will check if the shared lib exists locally, in which case it will use it. Otherwise it will use INLA's shared library. If "INLA", it will use the shared lib from INLA's installation. If 'rSPDE', then it will use the local installation (does not work if your installation is from CRAN). Otherwise, you can directly supply the path of the .so (or .dll) file.
...	Only being used internally.

Value

An INLA model.

rSPDE.matern.loglike *Object-based log-likelihood function for latent Gaussian fractional SPDE model using the rational approximations*

Description

This function evaluates the log-likelihood function for a Gaussian process with a Matern covariance function, that is observed under Gaussian measurement noise: $Y_i = u(s_i) + \epsilon_i$, where ϵ_i are iid mean-zero Gaussian variables. The latent model is approximated using the a rational approximation of the fractional SPDE model corresponding to the Gaussian process.

Usage

```
rSPDE.matern.loglike(
  object,
  Y,
  A,
  sigma.e,
  mu = 0,
  nu = NULL,
  kappa = NULL,
  sigma = NULL,
  range = NULL,
  tau = NULL,
  m = NULL
)
```

Arguments

object	The rational SPDE approximation, computed using <code>matern.operators()</code>
Y	The observations, either a vector or a matrix where the columns correspond to independent replicates of observations.
A	An observation matrix that links the measurement location to the finite element basis.
sigma.e	The standard deviation of the measurement noise.
mu	Expectation vector of the latent field (default = 0).
nu	If non-null, update the shape parameter of the covariance function.
kappa	If non-null, update the range parameter of the covariance function.
sigma	If non-null, update the standard deviation of the covariance function.
range	If non-null, update the range parameter of the covariance function.
tau	If non-null, update the parameter tau.
m	If non-null, update the order of the rational approximation, which needs to be a positive integer.

Value

The log-likelihood value.

See Also

`matern.operators()`, `predict.CBrSPDEobj()`

Examples

```
# this example illustrates how the function can be used for maximum likelihood estimation

set.seed(123)
# Sample a Gaussian Matern process on R using a rational approximation
nu <- 0.8
kappa <- 5
sigma <- 1
sigma.e <- 0.1
n.rep <- 10
n.obs <- 100
n.x <- 51
range <- 0.2

# create mass and stiffness matrices for a FEM discretization
x <- seq(from = 0, to = 1, length.out = n.x)
fem <- rSPDE.fem1d(x)

tau <- sqrt(gamma(nu) / (sigma^2 * kappa^(2 * nu) *
  (4 * pi)^(1 / 2) * gamma(nu + 1 / 2)))

# Compute the covariance-based rational approximation
```

```

op_cov <- matern.operators(
  loc_mesh = x, nu = nu,
  range = range, sigma = sigma, d = 1, m = 2,
  parameterization = "matern"
)

# Sample the model
u <- simulate(op_cov, n.rep)

# Create some data
obs.loc <- runif(n = n.obs, min = 0, max = 1)
A <- rSPDE.A1d(x, obs.loc)
noise <- rnorm(n.obs * n.rep)
dim(noise) <- c(n.obs, n.rep)
Y <- as.matrix(A %*% u + sigma.e * noise)

# Define the negative likelihood function for optimization
# using CBrSPDE.matern.loglike

# Notice that we are also using sigma instead of tau, so it can be compared
# to matern.loglike()
mlik_cov <- function(theta, Y, A, op_cov) {
  kappa <- exp(theta[1])
  sigma <- exp(theta[2])
  nu <- exp(theta[3])
  return(-rSPDE.matern.loglike(
    object = op_cov, Y = Y,
    A = A, kappa = kappa, sigma = sigma,
    nu = nu, sigma.e = exp(theta[4])
  ))
}

# The parameters can now be estimated by minimizing mlik with optim

# Choose some reasonable starting values depending on the size of the domain
theta0 <- log(c(sqrt(8), 1 / sqrt(var(c(Y))), 0.9, 0.01))

# run estimation and display the results
theta <- optim(theta0, mlik_cov,
  Y = Y, A = A, op_cov = op_cov,
  method = "L-BFGS-B"
)

print(data.frame(
  range = c(range, exp(theta$par[1])), sigma = c(sigma, exp(theta$par[2])),
  nu = c(nu, exp(theta$par[3])), sigma.e = c(sigma.e, exp(theta$par[4])),
  row.names = c("Truth", "Estimates")
))

```

 rspde.matern.precision

Precision matrix of the covariance-based rational approximation of stationary Gaussian Matern random fields

Description

rspde.matern.precision is used for computing the precision matrix of the covariance-based rational SPDE approximation of a stationary Gaussian random fields on R^d with a Matern covariance function

$$C(h) = \frac{\sigma^2}{2^{(\nu-1)}\Gamma(\nu)} (\kappa h)^\nu K_\nu(\kappa h)$$

Usage

```
rspde.matern.precision(
  kappa,
  nu,
  tau = NULL,
  sigma = NULL,
  rspde.order,
  dim,
  fem_mesh_matrices,
  only_fractional = FALSE,
  return_block_list = FALSE,
  type_rational_approx = "brasil"
)
```

Arguments

kappa	Range parameter of the covariance function.
nu	Shape parameter of the covariance function.
tau	Scale parameter of the covariance function. If sigma is not provided, tau should be provided.
sigma	Standard deviation of the covariance function. If tau is not provided, sigma should be provided.
rspde.order	The order of the rational approximation
dim	The dimension of the domain
fem_mesh_matrices	A list containing the FEM-related matrices. The list should contain elements c0, g1, g2, g3, etc.
only_fractional	Logical. Should only the fractional-order part of the precision matrix be returned?

return_block_list

Logical. For type = "covariance", should the block parts of the precision matrix be returned separately as a list?

type_rational_approx

Which type of rational approximation should be used? The current types are "brasil", "chebfun" or "chebfunLB".

Value

The precision matrix

Examples

```
set.seed(123)
nobs <- 101
x <- seq(from = 0, to = 1, length.out = nobs)
fem <- rSPDE.fem1d(x)
kappa <- 40
sigma <- 1
d <- 1
nu <- 2.6
tau <- sqrt(gamma(nu) / (kappa^(2 * nu) * (4 * pi)^(d / 2) *
  gamma(nu + d / 2)))
range <- sqrt(8 * nu) / kappa
op_cov <- matern.operators(
  loc_mesh = x, nu = nu, range = range, sigma = sigma,
  d = 1, m = 2, compute_higher_order = TRUE,
  parameterization = "matern"
)
v <- t(rSPDE.A1d(x, 0.5))
c.true <- matern.covariance(abs(x - 0.5), kappa, nu, sigma)
Q <- rspde.matern.precision(
  kappa = kappa, nu = nu, tau = tau, rspde.order = 2, d = 1,
  fem_mesh_matrices = op_cov$fem_mesh_matrices
)
A <- Diagonal(nobs)
Abar <- cbind(A, A, A)
w <- rbind(v, v, v)
c.approx_cov <- (Abar) %*% solve(Q, w)

# plot the result and compare with the true Matern covariance
plot(x, matern.covariance(abs(x - 0.5), kappa, nu, sigma),
  type = "l", ylab = "C(h)",
  xlab = "h", main = "Matern covariance and rational approximations"
)
lines(x, c.approx_cov, col = 2)
```

 rspde.matern.precision.integer

Precision matrix of stationary Gaussian Matern random fields with integer covariance exponent

Description

rspde.matern.precision.integer.opt is used for computing the precision matrix of stationary Gaussian random fields on R^d with a Matern covariance function

$$C(h) = \frac{\sigma^2}{2^{(\nu-1)}\Gamma(\nu)} (\kappa h)^\nu K_\nu(\kappa h)$$

, where $\alpha = \nu + d/2$ is a natural number.

Usage

```
rspde.matern.precision.integer(  
  kappa,  
  nu,  
  tau = NULL,  
  sigma = NULL,  
  dim,  
  fem_mesh_matrices  
)
```

Arguments

kappa	Range parameter of the covariance function.
nu	Shape parameter of the covariance function.
tau	Scale parameter of the covariance function.
sigma	Standard deviation of the covariance function. If tau is not provided, sigma should be provided.
dim	The dimension of the domain
fem_mesh_matrices	A list containing the FEM-related matrices. The list should contain elements c0, g1, g2, g3, etc.

Value

The precision matrix

Examples

```

set.seed(123)
nobs <- 101
x <- seq(from = 0, to = 1, length.out = nobs)
fem <- rSPDE.fem1d(x)
kappa <- 40
sigma <- 1
d <- 1
nu <- 0.5
tau <- sqrt(gamma(nu) / (kappa^(2 * nu) *
  (4 * pi)^(d / 2) * gamma(nu + d / 2)))
range <- sqrt(8 * nu) / kappa
op_cov <- matern.operators(
  loc_mesh = x, nu = nu, range = range, sigma = sigma,
  d = 1, m = 2, parameterization = "matern"
)
v <- t(rSPDE.A1d(x, 0.5))
c.true <- matern.covariance(abs(x - 0.5), kappa, nu, sigma)
Q <- rspde.matern.precision.integer(
  kappa = kappa, nu = nu, tau = tau, d = 1,
  fem_mesh_matrices = op_cov$fem_mesh_matrices
)
A <- Diagonal(nobs)
c.approx_cov <- A %%% solve(Q, v)

# plot the result and compare with the true Matern covariance
plot(x, matern.covariance(abs(x - 0.5), kappa, nu, sigma),
  type = "l", ylab = "C(h)",
  xlab = "h", main = "Matern covariance and rational approximations"
)
lines(x, c.approx_cov, col = 2)

```

```
rspde.matern.precision.integer.opt
```

Optimized precision matrix of stationary Gaussian Matern random fields with integer covariance exponent

Description

`rspde.matern.precision.integer.opt` is used for computing the optimized version of the precision matrix of stationary Gaussian random fields on R^d with a Matern covariance function

$$C(h) = \frac{\sigma^2}{2^{\nu-1}\Gamma(\nu)} (\kappa h)^\nu K_\nu(\kappa h),$$

where $\alpha = \nu + d/2$ is a natural number.

Usage

```
rspde.matern.precision.integer.opt(
  kappa,
  nu,
  tau,
  d,
  fem_matrices,
  graph = NULL
)
```

Arguments

kappa	Range parameter of the covariance function.
nu	Shape parameter of the covariance function.
tau	Scale parameter of the covariance function.
d	The dimension of the domain
fem_matrices	A list containing the FEM-related matrices. The list should contain elements C, G, G_2, G_3, etc.
graph	The sparsity graph of the matrices. If NULL, only a vector of the elements will be returned, if non-NULL, a sparse matrix will be returned.

Value

The precision matrix

```
rspde.matern.precision.opt
```

Optimized precision matrix of the covariance-based rational approximation

Description

rspde.matern.precision is used for computing the optimized version of the precision matrix of the covariance-based rational SPDE approximation of a stationary Gaussian random fields on R^d with a Matern covariance function

$$C(h) = \frac{\sigma^2}{2^{\nu-1}\Gamma(\nu)} (\kappa h)^\nu K_\nu(\kappa h).$$

Usage

```
rspde.matern.precision.opt(
  kappa,
  nu,
  tau,
  rspde.order,
```

```

    dim,
    fem_matrices,
    graph = NULL,
    sharp,
    type_rational_approx
  )

```

Arguments

kappa	Range parameter of the covariance function.
nu	Shape parameter of the covariance function.
tau	Scale parameter of the covariance function.
rspde.order	The order of the rational approximation
dim	The dimension of the domain
fem_matrices	A list containing the FEM-related matrices. The list should contain elements C, G, G_2, G_3, etc.
graph	The sparsity graph of the matrices. If NULL, only a vector of the elements will be returned, if non-NULL, a sparse matrix will be returned.
sharp	The sparsity graph should have the correct sparsity (costs more to perform a sparsity analysis) or an upper bound for the sparsity?
type_rational_approx	Which type of rational approximation should be used? The current types are "brasil", "chebfun" or "chebfunLB".

Value

The precision matrix

rspde.matern1d	<i>Matern rSPDE model object for INLA</i>
----------------	---

Description

Creates an INLA object for a stationary Matern model with general smoothness parameter.

Usage

```

rspde.matern1d(
  loc,
  nu.upper.bound = NULL,
  rspde.order = 1,
  nu = NULL,
  parameterization = c("spde", "matern", "matern2"),
  start.nu = NULL,
  start.theta = NULL,

```

```

prior.nu = NULL,
theta.prior.mean = NULL,
theta.prior.prec = 0.1,
prior.std.dev.nominal = 1,
prior.range.nominal = NULL,
prior.kappa.mean = NULL,
prior.tau.mean = NULL,
start.lstd.dev = NULL,
start.lrange = NULL,
start.ltau = NULL,
start.lkappa = NULL,
prior.theta.param = c("theta", "spde"),
prior.nu.dist = c("beta", "lognormal"),
nu.prec.inc = 1,
type.rational.approx = c("brasil", "chebfun", "chebfunLB"),
debug = FALSE,
shared_lib = "detect",
...
)

```

Arguments

<code>loc</code>	A vector of spatial locations.
<code>nu.upper.bound</code>	Upper bound for the smoothness parameter. If NULL, it will be set to 2.
<code>rspde.order</code>	The order of the covariance-based rational SPDE approach. The default order is 1.
<code>nu</code>	If nu is set to a parameter, nu will be kept fixed and will not be estimated. If nu is NULL, it will be estimated.
<code>parameterization</code>	Which parameterization to use? <code>matern</code> uses range, std. deviation and nu (smoothness). <code>spde</code> uses kappa, tau and nu (smoothness). <code>matern2</code> uses range-like (1/kappa), variance and nu (smoothness). The default is <code>spde</code> .
<code>start.nu</code>	Starting value for nu.
<code>start.theta</code>	Starting values for the model parameters. In the stationary case, if <code>parameterization='matern'</code> , then <code>theta[1]</code> is the std.dev and <code>theta[2]</code> is the range parameter. If <code>parameterization='spde'</code> , then <code>theta[1]</code> is tau and <code>theta[2]</code> is kappa.
<code>prior.nu</code>	a list containing the elements <code>mean</code> and <code>prec</code> for beta distribution, or <code>loglocation</code> and <code>logscale</code> for a truncated lognormal distribution. <code>loglocation</code> stands for the location parameter of the truncated lognormal distribution in the log scale. <code>prec</code> stands for the precision of a beta distribution. <code>logscale</code> stands for the scale of the truncated lognormal distribution on the log scale. Check details below.
<code>theta.prior.mean</code>	A vector for the mean priors of theta.
<code>theta.prior.prec</code>	A precision matrix for the prior of theta.

prior.std.dev.nominal	Prior std. deviation to be used for the priors and for the starting values.
prior.range.nominal	Prior range to be used for the priors and for the starting values.
prior.kappa.mean	Prior kappa to be used for the priors and for the starting values.
prior.tau.mean	Prior tau to be used for the priors and for the starting values.
start.lstd.dev	Starting value for log of std. deviation. Will not be used if start.ltau is non-null. Will be only used in the stationary case and if parameterization = 'matern'.
start.lrange	Starting value for log of range. Will not be used if start.lkappa is non-null. Will be only used in the stationary case and if parameterization = 'matern'.
start.ltau	Starting value for log of tau. Will be only used in the stationary case and if parameterization = 'spde'.
start.lkappa	Starting value for log of kappa. Will be only used in the stationary case and if parameterization = 'spde'.
prior.theta.param	Should the lognormal prior be on theta or on the SPDE parameters (tau and kappa on the stationary case)?
prior.nu.dist	The distribution of the smoothness parameter. The current options are "beta" or "lognormal". The default is "lognormal".
nu.prec.inc	Amount to increase the precision in the beta prior distribution.
type.rational.approx	Which type of rational approximation should be used? The current types are "brasil", "chebfun" or "chebfunLB".
debug	INLA debug argument
shared_lib	Which shared lib to use for the cgeneric implementation? If "detect", it will check if the shared lib exists locally, in which case it will use it. Otherwise it will use INLA's shared library. If "INLA", it will use the shared lib from INLA's installation. If 'rSPDE', then it will use the local installation (does not work if your installation is from CRAN). Otherwise, you can directly supply the path of the .so (or .dll) file.
...	Only being used internally.
prior.kappa	a list containing the elements meanlog and sdlog, that is, the mean and standard deviation on the log scale.
prior.tau	a list containing the elements meanlog and sdlog, that is, the mean and standard deviation on the log scale.
prior.range	a list containing the elements meanlog and sdlog, that is, the mean and standard deviation on the log scale. Will not be used if prior.kappa is non-null.
prior.std.dev	a list containing the elements meanlog and sdlog, that is, the mean and standard deviation on the log scale. Will not be used if prior.tau is non-null.

Value

An INLA model.

rspde.mesh.project *Calculate a lattice projection to/from an inla.mesh for rSPDE objects*

Description

Calculate a lattice projection to/from an inla.mesh for rSPDE objects

Usage

```
rspde.mesh.project(...)

rspde.mesh.projector(
  mesh,
  nu = NULL,
  rspde.order = 1,
  loc = NULL,
  lattice = NULL,
  xlim = NULL,
  ylim = NULL,
  dims = c(100, 100),
  projection = NULL,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'inla.mesh'
rspde.mesh.project(
  mesh,
  loc = NULL,
  field = NULL,
  rspde.order = 1,
  nu = NULL,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'rspde.mesh.projector'
rspde.mesh.project(projector, field, ...)

## S3 method for class 'inla.mesh.1d'
rspde.mesh.project(mesh, loc, field = NULL, rspde.order = 1, nu = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

...	Additional parameters.
mesh	An inla.mesh or inla.mesh.1d object.
nu	The smoothness parameter. If NULL, it will be assumed that nu was estimated.
rspde.order	The order of the rational approximation.

loc	Projection locations. Can be a matrix or a SpatialPoints or a SpatialPoints-DataFrame object.
lattice	An inla.mesh.lattice object.
xlim	X-axis limits for a lattice. For R2 meshes, defaults to covering the domain.
ylim	Y-axis limits for a lattice. For R2 meshes, defaults to covering the domain.
dims	Lattice dimensions.
projection	One of c("default", "longlat", "longsinlat", "mollweide").
field	Basis function weights, one per mesh basis function, describing the function to be evaluated at the projection locations.
projector	A rspde.mesh.projector object.

Details

This function is built upon the inla.mesh.project and inla.mesh.projector functions from INLA.

Value

A list with projection information for rspde.mesh.project. For rspde.mesh.projector(mesh, ...), a rspde.mesh.projector object. For rspde.mesh.project(projector, field, ...), a field projected from the mesh onto the locations given by the projector object.

rspde.metric_graph *Matern rSPDE model object for metric graphs in INLA*

Description

Creates an INLA object for a stationary Matern model on a metric graph with general smoothness parameter.

Usage

```
rspde.metric_graph(
  graph_obj,
  h = NULL,
  nu.upper.bound = 2,
  rspde.order = 1,
  nu = NULL,
  debug = FALSE,
  B.sigma = matrix(c(0, 1, 0), 1, 3),
  B.range = matrix(c(0, 0, 1), 1, 3),
  parameterization = c("matern", "spde"),
  B.tau = matrix(c(0, 1, 0), 1, 3),
  B.kappa = matrix(c(0, 0, 1), 1, 3),
  start.nu = NULL,
  start.theta = NULL,
```

```

prior.nu = NULL,
theta.prior.mean = NULL,
theta.prior.prec = 0.1,
prior.std.dev.nominal = 1,
prior.range.nominal = NULL,
prior.kappa.mean = NULL,
prior.tau.mean = NULL,
start.lstd.dev = NULL,
start.lrange = NULL,
start.ltau = NULL,
start.lkappa = NULL,
prior.theta.param = c("theta", "spde"),
prior.nu.dist = c("lognormal", "beta"),
nu.prec.inc = 1,
type.rational.approx = c("brasil", "chebfun", "chebfunLB"),
shared_lib = "INLA"
)

```

Arguments

graph_obj	The graph object to build the model. Needs to be of class <code>metric_graph</code> . It should have a built mesh. If the mesh is not built, one will be built using $h=0.01$ as default.
h	The width of the mesh in case the mesh was not built.
nu.upper.bound	Upper bound for the smoothness parameter.
rspde.order	The order of the covariance-based rational SPDE approach.
nu	If nu is set to a parameter, nu will be kept fixed and will not be estimated. If nu is NULL, it will be estimated.
debug	INLA debug argument
B.sigma	Matrix with specification of log-linear model for σ . Will be used if parameterization = 'matern'.
B.range	Matrix with specification of log-linear model for ρ , which is a range-like parameter (it is exactly the range parameter in the stationary case). Will be used if parameterization = 'matern'.
parameterization	Which parameterization to use? <code>matern</code> uses range, std. deviation and nu (smoothness). <code>spde</code> uses kappa, tau and nu (smoothness). The default is <code>matern</code> .
B.tau	Matrix with specification of log-linear model for τ . Will be used if parameterization = 'spde'.
B.kappa	Matrix with specification of log-linear model for κ . Will be used if parameterization = 'spde'.
start.nu	Starting value for nu.
start.theta	Starting values for the model parameters. In the stationary case, if parameterization='matern', then <code>theta[1]</code> is the std.dev and <code>theta[2]</code> is the range parameter. If parameterization = 'spde', then <code>theta[1]</code> is tau and <code>theta[2]</code> is kappa.

<code>prior.nu</code>	a list containing the elements <code>mean</code> and <code>prec</code> for beta distribution, or <code>loglocation</code> and <code>logscale</code> for a truncated lognormal distribution. <code>loglocation</code> stands for the location parameter of the truncated lognormal distribution in the log scale. <code>prec</code> stands for the precision of a beta distribution. <code>logscale</code> stands for the scale of the truncated lognormal distribution on the log scale. Check details below.
<code>theta.prior.mean</code>	A vector for the mean priors of <code>theta</code> .
<code>theta.prior.prec</code>	A precision matrix for the prior of <code>theta</code> .
<code>prior.std.dev.nominal</code>	Prior std. deviation to be used for the priors and for the starting values.
<code>prior.range.nominal</code>	Prior range to be used for the priors and for the starting values.
<code>prior.kappa.mean</code>	Prior kappa to be used for the priors and for the starting values.
<code>prior.tau.mean</code>	Prior tau to be used for the priors and for the starting values.
<code>start.lstd.dev</code>	Starting value for log of std. deviation. Will not be used if <code>start.ltau</code> is non-null. Will be only used in the stationary case and if <code>parameterization = 'matern'</code> .
<code>start.lrange</code>	Starting value for log of range. Will not be used if <code>start.lkappa</code> is non-null. Will be only used in the stationary case and if <code>parameterization = 'matern'</code> .
<code>start.ltau</code>	Starting value for log of tau. Will be only used in the stationary case and if <code>parameterization = 'spde'</code> .
<code>start.lkappa</code>	Starting value for log of kappa. Will be only used in the stationary case and if <code>parameterization = 'spde'</code> .
<code>prior.theta.param</code>	Should the lognormal prior be on <code>theta</code> or on the SPDE parameters (<code>tau</code> and <code>kappa</code> on the stationary case)?
<code>prior.nu.dist</code>	The distribution of the smoothness parameter. The current options are "beta" or "lognormal". The default is "beta".
<code>nu.prec.inc</code>	Amount to increase the precision in the beta prior distribution. Check details below.
<code>type.rational.approx</code>	Which type of rational approximation should be used? The current types are "brasil", "chebfun" or "chebfunLB".
<code>shared_lib</code>	Which shared lib to use for the cgeneric implementation? If "INLA", it will use the shared lib from INLA's installation. If 'rSPDE', then it will use the local installation (does not work if your installation is from CRAN). Otherwise, you can directly supply the path of the .so (or .dll) file.
<code>prior.kappa</code>	a list containing the elements <code>meanlog</code> and <code>sdlog</code> , that is, the mean and standard deviation on the log scale.
<code>prior.tau</code>	a list containing the elements <code>meanlog</code> and <code>sdlog</code> , that is, the mean and standard deviation on the log scale.
<code>prior.range</code>	a list containing the elements <code>meanlog</code> and <code>sdlog</code> , that is, the mean and standard deviation on the log scale. Will not be used if <code>prior.kappa</code> is non-null.

`prior.std.dev` a list containing the elements `meanlog` and `sdlog`, that is, the mean and standard deviation on the log scale. Will not be used if `prior.tau` is non-null.

Value

An INLA model.

<code>rspde.result</code>	<i>rSPDE result extraction from INLA estimation results</i>
---------------------------	---

Description

Extract field and parameter values and distributions for an `rspde` effect from an `inla` result object.

Usage

```
rspde.result(
  inla,
  name,
  rspde,
  compute.summary = TRUE,
  parameterization = "detect",
  n_samples = 5000,
  n_density = 1024
)
```

Arguments

<code>inla</code>	An <code>inla</code> object obtained from a call to <code>inla()</code> .
<code>name</code>	A character string with the name of the <code>rSPDE</code> effect in the <code>inla</code> formula.
<code>rspde</code>	The <code>inla_rspde</code> object used for the effect in the <code>inla</code> formula.
<code>compute.summary</code>	Should the summary be computed?
<code>parameterization</code>	If 'detect', the parameterization from the model will be used. Otherwise, the options are 'spde', 'matern' and 'matern2'.
<code>n_samples</code>	The number of samples to be used if parameterization is different from the one used to fit the model.
<code>n_density</code>	The number of equally spaced points to estimate the density.

Value

If the model was fitted with matern parameterization (the default), it returns a list containing:

`marginals.range` Marginal densities for the range parameter
`marginals.log.range` Marginal densities for log(range)
`marginals.std.dev` Marginal densities for std. deviation
`marginals.log.std.dev` Marginal densities for log(std. deviation)
`marginals.values` Marginal densities for the field values
`summary.log.range` Summary statistics for log(range)
`summary.log.std.dev` Summary statistics for log(std. deviation)
`summary.values` Summary statistics for the field values

If `compute.summary` is TRUE, then the list will also contain

`summary.kappa` Summary statistics for kappa
`summary.tau` Summary statistics for tau

If the model was fitted with the spde parameterization, it returns a list containing:

`marginals.kappa` Marginal densities for kappa
`marginals.log.kappa` Marginal densities for log(kappa)
`marginals.log.tau` Marginal densities for log(tau)
`marginals.tau` Marginal densities for tau
`marginals.values` Marginal densities for the field values
`summary.log.kappa` Summary statistics for log(kappa)
`summary.log.tau` Summary statistics for log(tau)
`summary.values` Summary statistics for the field values

If `compute.summary` is TRUE, then the list will also contain

`summary.kappa` Summary statistics for kappa
`summary.tau` Summary statistics for tau

For both cases, if `nu` was estimated, then the list will also contain

marginals.nu Marginal densities for nu

If nu was estimated and a beta prior was used, then the list will also contain

marginals.logit.nu
 Marginal densities for logit(nu)

summary.logit.nu
 Marginal densities for logit(nu)

If nu was estimated and a truncated lognormal prior was used, then the list will also contain

marginals.log.nu
 Marginal densities for log(nu)

summary.log.nu Marginal densities for log(nu)

If nu was estimated and compute.summary is TRUE, then the list will also contain

summary.nu Summary statistics for nu

Examples

```
#tryCatch version
tryCatch({
  if (requireNamespace("INLA", quietly = TRUE)) {
    library(INLA)

    set.seed(123)

    m <- 100
    loc_2d_mesh <- matrix(runif(m * 2), m, 2)
    mesh_2d <- inla.mesh.2d(
      loc = loc_2d_mesh,
      cutoff = 0.05,
      max.edge = c(0.1, 0.5)
    )
    sigma <- 1
    range <- 0.2
    nu <- 0.8
    kappa <- sqrt(8 * nu) / range
    op <- matern.operators(
      mesh = mesh_2d, nu = nu,
      range = range, sigma = sigma, m = 2,
      parameterization = "matern"
    )
    u <- simulate(op)
    A <- inla.spde.make.A(
      mesh = mesh_2d,
      loc = loc_2d_mesh
    )
    sigma.e <- 0.1
    y <- A %*% u + rnorm(m) * sigma.e
    Abar <- rspde.make.A(mesh = mesh_2d, loc = loc_2d_mesh)
    mesh.index <- rspde.make.index(name = "field", mesh = mesh_2d)
```

```

st.dat <- inla.stack(
  data = list(y = as.vector(y)),
  A = Abar,
  effects = mesh.index
)
rspde_model <- rspde.matern(
  mesh = mesh_2d,
  nu.upper.bound = 2
)
f <- y ~ -1 + f(field, model = rspde_model)
rspde_fit <- inla(f,
  data = inla.stack.data(st.dat),
  family = "gaussian",
  control.predictor =
    list(A = inla.stack.A(st.dat))
)
result <- rspde.result(rspde_fit, "field", rspde_model)
summary(result)
}
#stable.tryCatch
}, error = function(e){print("Could not run the example")})

```

 rspde.spacetime

Space-Time Random Fields via SPDE Approximation

Description

`rspde.spacetime` computes a Finite Element Method (FEM) approximation of a Gaussian random field defined as the solution to the stochastic partial differential equation (SPDE):

$$du + \gamma(\kappa^2 + \kappa^{d/2} \rho \cdot \nabla - \Delta)^\alpha u = \sigma dW_C$$

where C is a Whittle-Matérn covariance operator with smoothness parameter β and range parameter κ . This function is designed to handle space-time random fields using either 1D spatial models or higher-dimensional FEM-based approaches.

Usage

```

rspde.spacetime(
  mesh_space = NULL,
  mesh_time = NULL,
  space_loc = NULL,
  time_loc = NULL,
  drift = TRUE,
  alpha,
  beta,
  prior.kappa = NULL,
  prior.sigma = NULL,

```

```

    prior.rho = NULL,
    prior.gamma = NULL,
    prior.precision = NULL,
    graph_dirichlet = TRUE,
    bounded_rho = TRUE,
    shared_lib = "detect",
    debug = FALSE,
    ...
)

```

Arguments

<code>mesh_space</code>	Spatial mesh for the FEM approximation, or a <code>metric_graph</code> object for handling models on metric graphs.
<code>mesh_time</code>	Temporal mesh for the FEM approximation.
<code>space_loc</code>	A vector of spatial locations for mesh nodes in 1D spatial models. This should be provided when <code>mesh_space</code> is not specified.
<code>time_loc</code>	A vector of temporal locations for mesh nodes. This should be provided when <code>mesh_time</code> is not specified.
<code>drift</code>	Logical value indicating whether the drift term should be included. If <code>FALSE</code> , the drift coefficient ρ is set to zero.
<code>alpha</code>	Integer smoothness parameter α .
<code>beta</code>	Integer smoothness parameter β .
<code>prior.kappa</code>	A list specifying the prior for the range parameter κ . This list may contain two elements: mean and/or precision, both of which must be numeric scalars (numeric vectors of length 1). The precision refers to the prior on $\log(\kappa)$. If <code>NULL</code> , default values will be used. The mean value is also used as starting value for kappa.
<code>prior.sigma</code>	A list specifying the prior for the variance parameter σ . This list may contain two elements: mean and/or precision, both of which must be numeric scalars. The precision refers to the prior on $\log(\sigma)$. If <code>NULL</code> , default values will be used. The mean value is also used as starting value for sigma.
<code>prior.rho</code>	A list specifying the prior for the drift coefficient ρ . This list may contain two elements: mean and/or precision, both of which must be numeric scalars if dimension is one, and numeric vectors of length 2 if dimension is 2. The precision applies directly to ρ without log transformation. If <code>NULL</code> , default values will be used. Will not be used if <code>drift = FALSE</code> . The mean value is also used as starting value for rho.
<code>prior.gamma</code>	A list specifying the prior for the weight γ in the SPDE operator. This list may contain two elements: mean and/or precision, both of which must be numeric scalars. The precision refers to the prior on $\log(\gamma)$. If <code>NULL</code> , default values will be used. The mean value is also used as starting value for gamma.
<code>prior.precision</code>	A precision matrix for $\log(\kappa)$, $\log(\sigma)$, $\log(\gamma)$, ρ . This matrix replaces the precision element from <code>prior.kappa</code> , <code>prior.sigma</code> , <code>prior.gamma</code> , and <code>prior.rho</code>

respectively. For dimension 1 `prior.precision` must be a 4x4 matrix. For dimension 2, ρ is a vector of length 2, so in this case `prior.precision` must be a 5x5 matrix. If NULL, a diagonal precision matrix with default values will be used.

<code>graph_dirichlet</code>	For models on metric graphs, use Dirichlet vertex conditions at vertices of degree 1?
<code>bounded_rho</code>	Logical. Should <code>rho</code> be bounded to ensure the existence, uniqueness, and well-posedness of the solution? Defaults to TRUE. Note that this bounding is not a strict condition; there may exist values of <code>rho</code> beyond the upper bound that still satisfy these properties. When <code>bounded_rho = TRUE</code> , the <code>rspde_lme</code> models enforce bounded <code>rho</code> for consistency. If the estimated value of <code>rho</code> approaches the upper bound too closely, we recommend refitting the model with <code>bounded_rho = FALSE</code> . However, this should be done with caution, as it may lead to instability in some cases, though it can also result in a better model fit. The actual bound used for <code>rho</code> can be accessed from the <code>bound_rho</code> element of the returned object.
<code>shared_lib</code>	String specifying which shared library to use for the Cgeneric implementation. Options are "detect", "INLA", or "rSPDE". You may also specify the direct path to a .so (or .dll) file.
<code>debug</code>	Logical value indicating whether to enable INLA debug mode.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed internally for configuration purposes.

Value

An object of class `inla_rspde_spacetime` representing the FEM approximation of the space-time Gaussian random field.

<code>rspde_lme</code>	<i>rSPDE linear mixed effects models</i>
------------------------	--

Description

Fitting linear mixed effects model with latent Whittle-Matern models.

Usage

```
rspde_lme(
  formula,
  loc,
  loc_time = NULL,
  data,
  model = NULL,
  repl = NULL,
  which_repl = NULL,
  optim_method = "L-BFGS-B",
```

```

possible_methods = c("L-BFGS-B", "Nelder-Mead"),
use_data_from_graph = TRUE,
rspde_order = NULL,
mean_correction = FALSE,
previous_fit = NULL,
fix_coeff = FALSE,
model_options = list(),
smoothness_upper_bound = 4,
parallel = FALSE,
n_cores = parallel::detectCores() - 1,
optim_controls = list(),
improve_hessian = FALSE,
hessian_args = list(),
alpha = lifecycle::deprecated(),
nu = lifecycle::deprecated(),
beta = lifecycle::deprecated(),
starting_values_latent = lifecycle::deprecated(),
start_sigma_e = lifecycle::deprecated(),
start_alpha = lifecycle::deprecated(),
start_nu = lifecycle::deprecated(),
start_beta = lifecycle::deprecated(),
nu_upper_bound = lifecycle::deprecated()
)

```

Arguments

formula	Formula object describing the relation between the response variables and the fixed effects. If the response variable is a matrix, each column of the matrix will be treated as a replicate.
loc	A vector with the names of the columns in data that contain the observation locations, or a matrix or a data.frame containing the observation locations. If the model is of class <code>metric_graph</code> , the locations must be either a matrix or a data.frame with two columns, or a character vector with the names of the two columns. The first column being the number of the edge, and the second column being the normalized position on the edge. If the model is a 2d model, loc must be either a matrix or data.frame with two columns or a character vector with the name of the two columns that contain the location, the first entry corresponding to the x entry and the second corresponding to the y entry.
loc_time	For spatio-temporal models, the name of the column in data that is the time variable, or a matrix or vector containing the observation time points.
data	A data.frame containing the data to be used.
model	Object generated by <code>matern.operators()</code> , <code>spde.matern.operators()</code> or <code>spacetime.operators()</code> . If NULL, simple linear regression will be performed.
repl	Vector indicating the replicate of each observation. If NULL it will assume there is only one replicate. If the model is generated from graphs from <code>metric_graph</code> class and <code>use_data_from_graph</code> is TRUE, repl needs to be the name of the column inside the metric graph data that contains the replicate. If NULL it will assume there is only one replicate.

<code>which_repl</code>	Which replicates to use? If NULL all replicates will be used.
<code>optim_method</code>	The method to be used with <code>optim</code> function.
<code>possible_methods</code>	The optimization methods to try if the model fitting fails.
<code>use_data_from_graph</code>	Logical. Only for models generated from graphs from <code>metric_graph</code> class. In this case, should the data, the locations and the replicates be obtained from the graph object?
<code>rspde_order</code>	The order of the rational approximation to be used while fitting the model. If not given, the order from the model object will be used. Not used for spatio-temporal models.
<code>mean_correction</code>	If TRUE, use mean correction for intrinsic models. Default FALSE.
<code>previous_fit</code>	An object of class <code>rspde_lme</code> . Use the fitted coefficients as starting values.
<code>fix_coeff</code>	If using a previous fit, should all coefficients be fixed at the starting values?
<code>model_options</code>	A list containing additional options to be used in the model. This will take preference over the values extracted from <code>previous_fit</code> . Currently, it is possible to fix parameters during the estimation or change the starting values of the parameters. The general structure of the elements of the list is <code>fix_pname</code> and <code>start_pname</code> , where <code>pname</code> stands for the name of the parameter. If <code>fix_pname</code> is not NULL, then the model will be fitted with the <code>pname</code> being fixed at the value that was passed. If <code>start_pname</code> is not NULL, the model will be fitted using the value passed as starting value for <code>pname</code> . For 'rSPDE' and 'rSPDE1d' models, the possible elements of the list are <code>fix_sigma_e</code> , <code>start_sigma_e</code> , <code>fix_nu</code> , <code>start_nu</code> , <code>fix_sigma</code> , <code>start_sigma</code> , <code>fix_range</code> , <code>start_range</code> . Alternatively, one can also use the elements <code>fix_sigma_e</code> , <code>start_sigma_e</code> , <code>fix_nu</code> , <code>start_nu</code> , <code>fix_tau</code> , <code>start_tau</code> , <code>fix_kappa</code> , <code>start_kappa</code> . For 'spacetime' models, the possible elements of the list are <code>fix_sigma_e</code> , <code>start_sigma_e</code> , <code>fix_kappa</code> , <code>start_kappa</code> , <code>fix_sigma</code> , <code>start_sigma</code> , <code>fix_gamma</code> , <code>start_gamma</code> , <code>fix_rho</code> , <code>start_rho</code> . For dimension 2, the second coordinate of <code>rho</code> has name <code>rho2</code> and must be passed as <code>start_rho2</code> and <code>fix_rho2</code> . For 'rSPDE2d' models, the possible elements of the list are <code>fix_sigma_e</code> , <code>start_sigma_e</code> , <code>fix_nu</code> , <code>start_nu</code> , <code>fix_sigma</code> , <code>start_sigma</code> , <code>fix_hx</code> , <code>start_hx</code> , <code>fix_hy</code> , <code>start_hy</code> , <code>fix_hxy</code> , <code>start_hxy</code> . For nonstationary models, we have two options: the first is to pass the starting values as a vector with name <code>start_theta</code> and a vector with the names of the parameters to be fixed with name <code>fix_theta</code> ; the second option is to handle the individual parameters, by passing the names <code>thetan</code> where <code>n</code> is the number of the parameter to pass the starting value or to be fixed. For example, to pass the starting value for <code>theta3</code> one simply pass <code>start_theta3</code> , and to fix <code>theta2</code> , one simply pass <code>fix_theta2</code> .
<code>smoothness_upper_bound</code>	Upper bound for <code>nu</code> , when <code>nu</code> is the smoothness parameter, or for $\alpha - d/2$ when α is the smoothness parameter, or for $\max\{\alpha - d/2, \beta - d/2\}$ for intrinsic models.
<code>parallel</code>	logical. Indicating whether to use <code>optimParallel</code> or not.
<code>n_cores</code>	Number of cores to be used if <code>parallel</code> is true.

optim_controls	Additional controls to be passed to optim or optimParallel.
improve_hessian	Should a more precise estimate of the hessian be obtained? Turning on might increase the overall time.
hessian_args	List of controls to be used if improve_hessian is TRUE. The list can contain the arguments to be passed to the method. args argument in the numDeriv::hessian function. See the help of the hessian function in numDeriv package for details. Observe that it only accepts the "Richardson" method for now, the method "complex" is not supported.
alpha	[Deprecated] Use model_options instead.
nu	[Deprecated] Use model_options instead.
beta	[Deprecated] Use model_options instead.
starting_values_latent	[Deprecated] Use model_options instead.
start_sigma_e	[Deprecated] Use model_options instead.
start_alpha	[Deprecated] Use model_options instead.
start_nu	[Deprecated] Use model_options instead.
start_beta	[Deprecated] Use model_options instead.
nu_upper_bound	[Deprecated] Use smoothness_upper_bound instead.

Value

A list containing the fitted model.

simulate.CBrSPDEobj	<i>Simulation of a fractional SPDE using the covariance-based rational SPDE approximation</i>
---------------------	---

Description

The function samples a Gaussian random field based using the covariance-based rational SPDE approximation.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'CBrSPDEobj'
simulate(
  object,
  nsim = 1,
  seed = NULL,
  nu = NULL,
  kappa = NULL,
  sigma = NULL,
  range = NULL,
```

```

    tau = NULL,
    theta = NULL,
    m = NULL,
    ...
)

```

Arguments

object	The covariance-based rational SPDE approximation, computed using <code>matern.operators()</code>
nsim	The number of simulations.
seed	An object specifying if and how the random number generator should be initialized ('seeded').
nu	If non-null, update the shape parameter of the covariance function.
kappa	If non-null, update the range parameter of the covariance function.
sigma	If non-null, update the standard deviation of the covariance function.
range	If non-null, update the range parameter of the covariance function.
tau	If non-null, update the parameter tau.
theta	For non-stationary models. If non-null, update the vector of parameters.
m	If non-null, update the order of the rational approximation, which needs to be a positive integer.
...	Currently not used.

Value

A matrix with the n samples as columns.

Examples

```

# Sample a Gaussian Matern process on R using a rational approximation
kappa <- 10
sigma <- 1
nu <- 0.8
range <- sqrt(8 * nu) / kappa

# create mass and stiffness matrices for a FEM discretization
x <- seq(from = 0, to = 1, length.out = 101)
fem <- rSPDE.fem1d(x)

# compute rational approximation of covariance function at 0.5
tau <- sqrt(gamma(nu) / (sigma^2 * kappa^(2 * nu) *
  (4 * pi)^(1 / 2) * gamma(nu + 1 / 2)))
op_cov <- matern.operators(
  loc_mesh = x, nu = nu,
  range = range, sigma = sigma, d = 1, m = 2,
  parameterization = "matern"
)

# Sample the model and plot the result

```

```
Y <- simulate(op_cov)
plot(x, Y, type = "l", ylab = "u(x)", xlab = "x")
```

simulate.CBrSPDEobj2d *Simulation of a fractional SPDE using the covariance-based rational SPDE approximation*

Description

The function samples a Gaussian random field based using the covariance-based rational SPDE approximation.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'CBrSPDEobj2d'
simulate(
  object,
  nsim = 1,
  seed = NULL,
  nu = NULL,
  hx = NULL,
  hy = NULL,
  hxy = NULL,
  sigma = NULL,
  m = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

object	The covariance-based rational SPDE approximation, computed using matern2d.operators()
nsim	The number of simulations.
seed	An object specifying if and how the random number generator should be initialized ('seeded').
nu	If non-null, update the shape parameter of the covariance function.
hx	If non-null, update the hx parameter.
hy	If non-null, update the hy parameter.
hxy	If non-null, update the hxy parameter.
sigma	If non-null, update the standard deviation of the covariance function.
m	If non-null, update the order of the rational approximation, which needs to be a positive integer.
...	Currently not used.

Value

A matrix with the n samples as columns.

Examples

```
library(fmesher)
n_loc <- 2000
loc_2d_mesh <- matrix(runif(n_loc * 2), n_loc, 2)
mesh_2d <- fm_mesh_2d(loc = loc_2d_mesh, cutoff = 0.03, max.edge = c(0.1, 0.5))
op <- matern2d.operators(mesh = mesh_2d, sigma = 1, nu = 1, hx = 0.1, hy = 0.1, hxy = 0)
u <- simulate(op)
```

```
simulate.intrinsicCBrSPDEobj
```

Simulation of a fractional intrinsic SPDE using the covariance-based rational SPDE approximation

Description

The function samples a Gaussian random field based using the covariance-based rational SPDE approximation.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'intrinsicCBrSPDEobj'
simulate(
  object,
  nsim = 1,
  seed = NULL,
  kappa = NULL,
  tau = NULL,
  alpha = NULL,
  beta = NULL,
  integral.constraint = TRUE,
  use_k1 = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

object	The covariance-based rational SPDE approximation, computed using intrinsic.matern.operators()
nsim	The number of simulations.
seed	An object specifying if and how the random number generator should be initialized ('seeded').
kappa	new value of kappa to use
tau	new value of tau to use

alpha	new value of alpha to use
beta	new value of beta to use
integral.constraint	Should the constraint on the integral be done?
use_kl	Simulate based on a KL expansion?
...	Currently not used.

Value

A matrix with the nsim samples as columns.

simulate.rSPDEobj	<i>Simulation of a fractional SPDE using a rational SPDE approximation</i>
-------------------	--

Description

The function samples a Gaussian random field based on a pre-computed rational SPDE approximation.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'rSPDEobj'
simulate(object, nsim = 1, seed = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

object	The rational SPDE approximation, computed using fractional.operators() , matern.operators() , or spde.matern.operators() .
nsim	The number of simulations.
seed	an object specifying if and how the random number generator should be initialized ('seeded').
...	Currently not used.

Value

A matrix with the n samples as columns.

See Also

[simulate.CBrSPDEobj\(\)](#)

Examples

```

# Sample a Gaussian Matern process on R using a rational approximation
kappa <- 10
sigma <- 1
nu <- 0.8
range <- sqrt(8 * nu) / kappa

# create mass and stiffness matrices for a FEM discretization
x <- seq(from = 0, to = 1, length.out = 101)
fem <- rSPDE.fem1d(x)

# compute rational approximation
op <- matern.operators(
  range = range, sigma = sigma,
  nu = nu, loc_mesh = x, d = 1,
  parameterization = "matern"
)

# Sample the model and plot the result
Y <- simulate(op)
plot(x, Y, type = "l", ylab = "u(x)", xlab = "x")

```

simulate.rSPDEobj1d *Simulation of a Matern field using a rational SPDE approximation*

Description

The function samples a Gaussian random field based on a pre-computed rational SPDE approximation.

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'rSPDEobj1d'
simulate(object, nsim = 1, seed = NULL, ...)

```

Arguments

object	The rational SPDE approximation, computed using <code>matern.rational()</code> .
nsim	The number of simulations.
seed	an object specifying if and how the random number generator should be initialized ('seeded').
...	Currently not used.

Value

A matrix with the n samples as columns.

See Also[matern.rational\(\)](#)**Examples**

```
# Sample a Gaussian Matern process on R using a rational approximation
range <- 0.2
sigma <- 1
nu <- 0.8

# compute rational approximation
x <- seq(from = 0, to = 1, length.out = 100)
op <- matern.rational(
  range = range, sigma = sigma,
  nu = nu, loc = x
)

# Sample the model and plot the result
Y <- simulate(op)
plot(x, Y, type = "l", ylab = "u(x)", xlab = "x")
```

simulate.spacetimeobj *Simulation of space-time models*

Description

Simulation of space-time models

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'spacetimeobj'
simulate(
  object,
  nsim = 1,
  seed = NULL,
  kappa = NULL,
  sigma = NULL,
  gamma = NULL,
  rho = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

object	Space-time object created by spacetime.operators()
nsim	The number of simulations.

seed	an object specifying if and how the random number generator should be initialized ('seeded').
kappa	kappa parameter if it should be updated
sigma	sigma parameter if it should be updated
gamma	gamma parameter if it should be updated
rho	rho parameter if it should be updated
...	Currently not used.

Value

A matrix with the simulations as columns.

Examples

```
s <- seq(from = 0, to = 20, length.out = 101)
t <- seq(from = 0, to = 20, length.out = 31)

op_cov <- spacetime.operators(space_loc = s, time_loc = t,
                             kappa = 5, sigma = 10, alpha = 1,
                             beta = 2, rho = 1, gamma = 0.05)
x <- simulate(op_cov, nsim = 1)
image(matrix(x, nrow = length(s), ncol = length(t)))
```

spacetime.operators *Space-time random fields*

Description

spacetime.operators is used for computing a FEM approximation of a Gaussian random field defined as a solution to the SPDE

$$du + \gamma(\kappa^2 + \kappa^{d/2}\rho \cdot \nabla - \Delta)^\alpha u = \sigma dW_C.$$

where C is a Whittle-Matern covariance operator with smoothness parameter β and range parameter κ

Usage

```
spacetime.operators(
  mesh_space = NULL,
  mesh_time = NULL,
  space_loc = NULL,
  time_loc = NULL,
  graph = NULL,
  kappa = NULL,
  sigma = NULL,
  gamma = NULL,
```



```

Q <- op_cov$Q
v <- rep(0,dim(Q)[1])
v[1565] <- 1
Sigma <- solve(Q,v)

image(matrix(Sigma, nrow=length(s), ncol = length(t)))

```

spde.make.A	<i>Observation/prediction matrices for rSPDE models with integer smoothness.</i>
-------------	--

Description

Constructs observation/prediction weight matrices for rSPDE models with integer smoothness based on `inla.mesh` or `inla.mesh.1d` objects.

Usage

```

spde.make.A(
  mesh = NULL,
  loc = NULL,
  A = NULL,
  index = NULL,
  group = NULL,
  repl = 1L,
  n.group = NULL,
  n.repl = NULL
)

```

Arguments

<code>mesh</code>	An <code>inla.mesh</code> , an <code>inla.mesh.1d</code> object or a <code>metric_graph</code> object.
<code>loc</code>	Locations, needed if an INLA mesh is provided
<code>A</code>	The <code>A</code> matrix from the standard SPDE approach, such as the matrix returned by <code>inla.spde.make.A</code> . Should only be provided if <code>mesh</code> is not provided.
<code>index</code>	For each observation/prediction value, an index into <code>loc</code> . Default is <code>seq_len(nrow(A.loc))</code> .
<code>group</code>	For each observation/prediction value, an index into the group model.
<code>repl</code>	For each observation/prediction value, the replicate index.
<code>n.group</code>	The size of the group model.
<code>n.repl</code>	The total number of replicates.

Value

The `A` matrix for rSPDE models.

Examples

```

#tryCatch version
tryCatch({
  if (requireNamespace("fmesher", quietly = TRUE)) {
    library(fmesher)

    set.seed(123)
    loc <- matrix(runif(100 * 2) * 100, 100, 2)
    mesh <- fm_mesh_2d(
      loc = loc,
      cutoff = 50,
      max.edge = c(50, 500)
    )
    A <- spde.make.A(mesh, loc = loc)
  }
  #stable.tryCatch
}, error = function(e){print("Could not run the example")})

```

spde.matern.loglike *Parameter-based log-likelihood for a latent Gaussian Matern SPDE model using a rational SPDE approximation*

Description

This function evaluates the log-likelihood function for observations of a Gaussian process defined as the solution to the SPDE

$$(\kappa(s) - \Delta)^\beta (\tau(s)u(s)) = W.$$

Usage

```

spde.matern.loglike(
  object,
  Y,
  A,
  sigma.e,
  mu = 0,
  nu = NULL,
  kappa = NULL,
  tau = NULL,
  theta = NULL,
  m = NULL
)

```

Arguments

object The rational SPDE approximation, computed using [spde.matern.operators\(\)](#)

Y	The observations, either a vector or a matrix where the columns correspond to independent replicates of observations.
A	An observation matrix that links the measurement location to the finite element basis.
sigma.e	IF non-null, the standard deviation of the measurement noise will be kept fixed in the returned likelihood.
mu	Expectation vector of the latent field (default = 0).
nu	If non-null, the shape parameter will be kept fixed in the returned likelihood.
kappa	If non-null, updates the range parameter.
tau	If non-null, updates the parameter tau.
theta	If non-null, updates the parameter theta (that connects tau and kappa to the model matrices in object).
m	If non-null, update the order of the rational approximation, which needs to be a positive integer.

Details

The observations are assumed to be generated as $Y_i = u(s_i) + \epsilon_i$, where ϵ_i are iid mean-zero Gaussian variables. The latent model is approximated using a rational approximation of the fractional SPDE model.

Value

The log-likelihood value.

See Also

[rSPDE.loglike\(\)](#).

Examples

```
# this example illustrates how the function can be used for maximum
# likelihood estimation
# Sample a Gaussian Matern process on R using a rational approximation
sigma.e <- 0.1
n.rep <- 10
n.obs <- 100
n.x <- 51
# create mass and stiffness matrices for a FEM discretization
x <- seq(from = 0, to = 1, length.out = n.x)
fem <- rSPDE.fem1d(x)
tau <- rep(0.5, n.x)
nu <- 0.8
alpha <- nu + 1 / 2
kappa <- rep(1, n.x)
# compute rational approximation
op <- spde.matern.operators(
  kappa = kappa, tau = tau, alpha = alpha,
```

```

parameterization = "spde", d = 1,
loc_mesh = x
)
# Sample the model
u <- simulate(op, n.rep)
# Create some data
obs.loc <- runif(n = n.obs, min = 0, max = 1)
A <- rSPDE.A1d(x, obs.loc)
noise <- rnorm(n.obs * n.rep)
dim(noise) <- c(n.obs, n.rep)
Y <- as.matrix(A %*% u + sigma.e * noise)
# define negative likelihood function for optimization using matern.loglike
mlik <- function(theta) {
  return(-spde.matern.loglike(op, Y, A,
    sigma.e = exp(theta[4]),
    nu = exp(theta[3]),
    kappa = exp(theta[2]),
    tau = exp(theta[1])
  ))
}
#' #The parameters can now be estimated by minimizing mlik with optim

# Choose some reasonable starting values depending on the size of the domain
theta0 <- log(c(1 / sqrt(var(c(Y))), sqrt(8), 0.9, 0.01))
# run estimation and display the results
theta <- optim(theta0, mlik)
print(data.frame(
  tau = c(tau[1], exp(theta$par[1])), kappa = c(kappa[1], exp(theta$par[2])),
  nu = c(nu, exp(theta$par[3])), sigma.e = c(sigma.e, exp(theta$par[4])),
  row.names = c("Truth", "Estimates")
))

```

spde.matern.operators *Rational approximations of non-stationary Gaussian SPDE Matern random fields*

Description

spde.matern.operators is used for computing a rational SPDE approximation of a Gaussian random fields on R^d defined as a solution to the SPDE

$$(\kappa(s) - \Delta)^\beta (\tau(s)u(s)) = W.$$

Usage

```

spde.matern.operators(
  kappa = NULL,
  tau = NULL,
  theta = NULL,

```

```

B.tau = matrix(c(0, 1, 0), 1, 3),
B.kappa = matrix(c(0, 0, 1), 1, 3),
B.sigma = matrix(c(0, 1, 0), 1, 3),
B.range = matrix(c(0, 0, 1), 1, 3),
alpha = NULL,
nu = NULL,
parameterization = c("spde", "matern"),
G = NULL,
C = NULL,
d = NULL,
graph = NULL,
mesh = NULL,
range_mesh = NULL,
loc_mesh = NULL,
m = 1,
type = c("covariance", "operator"),
type_rational_approximation = c("brasil", "chebfun", "chebfunLB")
)

```

Arguments

kappa	Vector with the, possibly spatially varying, range parameter evaluated at the locations of the mesh used for the finite element discretization of the SPDE.
tau	Vector with the, possibly spatially varying, precision parameter evaluated at the locations of the mesh used for the finite element discretization of the SPDE.
theta	Theta parameter that connects B.tau and B.kappa to tau and kappa through a log-linear regression, in case the parameterization is spde, and that connects B.sigma and B.range to tau and kappa in case the parameterization is matern.
B.tau	Matrix with specification of log-linear model for τ . Will be used if parameterization = 'spde'.
B.kappa	Matrix with specification of log-linear model for κ . Will be used if parameterization = 'spde'.
B.sigma	Matrix with specification of log-linear model for σ . Will be used if parameterization = 'matern'.
B.range	Matrix with specification of log-linear model for ρ , which is a range-like parameter (it is exactly the range parameter in the stationary case). Will be used if parameterization = 'matern'.
alpha	smoothness parameter. Will be used if the parameterization is 'spde'.
nu	Shape parameter of the covariance function. Will be used if the parameterization is 'matern'.
parameterization	Which parameterization to use? matern uses range, std. deviation and nu (smoothness). spde uses kappa, tau and nu (smoothness). The default is matern.
G	The stiffness matrix of a finite element discretization of the domain of interest.
C	The mass matrix of a finite element discretization of the domain of interest.

d	The dimension of the domain. Does not need to be given if mesh is used.
graph	An optional <code>metric_graph</code> object. Replaces d, C and G.
mesh	An optional <code>inla</code> mesh. d, C and G must be given if mesh is not given.
range_mesh	The range of the mesh. Will be used to provide starting values for the parameters. Will be used if mesh and graph are NULL, and if one of the parameters (kappa or tau for spde parameterization, or sigma or range for matern parameterization) are not provided.
loc_mesh	The mesh locations used to construct the matrices C and G. This option should be provided if one wants to use the <code>rspde_lme()</code> function and will not provide neither graph nor mesh. Only works for 1d data. Does not work for metric graphs. For metric graphs you should supply the graph using the graph argument.
m	The order of the rational approximation, which needs to be a positive integer. The default value is 1.
type	The type of the rational approximation. The options are "covariance" and "operator". The default is "covariance".
type_rational_approximation	Which type of rational approximation should be used? The current types are "brasil", "chebfun" or "chebfunLB".

Details

The approximation is based on a rational approximation of the fractional operator $(\kappa(s)^2 - \Delta)^\beta$, where $\beta = (\nu + d/2)/2$. This results in an approximate model on the form

$$P_l u(s) = P_r W,$$

where $P_j = p_j(L)$ are non-fractional operators defined in terms of polynomials p_j for $j = l, r$. The order of p_r is given by m and the order of p_l is $m + m_\beta$ where m_β is the integer part of β if $\beta > 1$ and $m_\beta = 1$ otherwise.

The discrete approximation can be written as $u = P_r x$ where $x \sim N(0, Q^{-1})$ and $Q = P_l^T C^{-1} P_l$. Note that the matrices P_r and Q may be ill-conditioned for $m > 1$. In this case, the methods in `operator.operations()` should be used for operations involving the matrices, since these methods are more numerically stable.

Value

`spde.matern.operators` returns an object of class "rSPDEobj". This object contains the quantities listed in the output of `fractional.operators()` as well as the smoothness parameter ν .

See Also

[fractional.operators\(\)](#), [spde.matern.operators\(\)](#), [matern.operators\(\)](#)

Examples

```

# Sample non-stationary Matern field on R
tau <- 1
nu <- 0.8

# create mass and stiffness matrices for a FEM discretization
x <- seq(from = 0, to = 1, length.out = 101)
fem <- rSPDE.fem1d(x)

# define a non-stationary range parameter
kappa <- seq(from = 2, to = 20, length.out = length(x))
alpha <- nu + 1 / 2
# compute rational approximation
op <- spde.matern.operators(
  kappa = kappa, tau = tau, alpha = alpha,
  G = fem$G, C = fem$C, d = 1
)

# sample the field
u <- simulate(op)

# plot the sample
plot(x, u, type = "l", ylab = "u(s)", xlab = "s")

```

summary.CBrSPDEobj *Summarise CBrSPDE objects*

Description

Summary method for class "CBrSPDEobj"

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'CBrSPDEobj'
summary(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'summary.CBrSPDEobj'
print(x, ...)

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

```

Arguments

object	an object of class "CBrSPDEobj", usually, a result of a call to matern.operators() .
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.
x	an object of class "summary.CBrSPDEobj", usually, a result of a call to summary.CBrSPDEobj() .

Examples

```

# Compute the covariance-based rational approximation of a
# Gaussian process with a Matern covariance function on R
kappa <- 10
sigma <- 1
nu <- 0.8
range <- sqrt(8 * nu) / kappa

# create mass and stiffness matrices for a FEM discretization
x <- seq(from = 0, to = 1, length.out = 101)
fem <- rSPDE.fem1d(x)

# compute rational approximation of covariance function at 0.5
tau <- sqrt(gamma(nu) / (sigma^2 * kappa^(2 * nu) *
  (4 * pi)^(1 / 2) * gamma(nu + 1 / 2)))
op_cov <- matern.operators(
  loc_mesh = x, nu = nu,
  range = range, sigma = sigma, d = 1, m = 2,
  parameterization = "matern"
)

op_cov

```

summary.CBrSPDEobj2d *Summarise CBrSPDEobj2d objects*

Description

Summary method for class "CBrSPDEobj2d"

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'CBrSPDEobj2d'
summary(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'summary.CBrSPDEobj2d'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'CBrSPDEobj2d'
print(x, ...)

```

Arguments

object	an object of class "CBrSPDEobj2d", usually, a result of a call to <code>matern2d.operators()</code> .
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.
x	an object of class "summary.CBrSPDEobj2d", usually, a result of a call to <code>summary.CBrSPDEobj2d()</code> .

Examples

```
library(fmasher)
n_loc <- 2000
loc_2d_mesh <- matrix(runif(n_loc * 2), n_loc, 2)
mesh_2d <- fm_mesh_2d(loc = loc_2d_mesh, cutoff = 0.03, max.edge = c(0.1, 0.5))
op <- matern2d.operators(mesh = mesh_2d)
op
```

```
summary.intrinsicCBrSPDEobj
```

Summary method for class "intrinsicCBrSPDEobj"

Description

Summary method for class "intrinsicCBrSPDEobj"

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'intrinsicCBrSPDEobj'
summary(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'summary.intrinsicCBrSPDEobj'
print(x, ...)

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

Arguments

object	an object of class "intrinsicCBrSPDEobj", usually, a result of a call to intrinsic.operators() .
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.
x	an object of class "summary.intrinsicCBrSPDEobj", usually, a result of a call to summary.intrinsicCBrSPDEobj() .

```
summary.rSPDEobj
```

Summarise rSPDE objects

Description

Summary method for class "rSPDEobj"

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'rSPDEobj'
summary(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'summary.rSPDEobj'
print(x, ...)

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

Arguments

object	an object of class "rSPDEobj", usually, a result of a call to fractional.operators() , matern.operators() , or spde.matern.operators() .
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.
x	an object of class "summary.rSPDEobj", usually, a result of a call to summary.rSPDEobj() .

summary.rSPDEobj1d	<i>Summarise rSPDE objects without FEM</i>
--------------------	--

Description

Summary method for class "rSPDEobj1d"

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'rSPDEobj1d'
summary(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'summary.rSPDEobj1d'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'rSPDEobj1d'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

object	an object of class "rSPDEobj1d", usually, a result of a call to matern.rational() .
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.
x	an object of class "summary.rSPDEobj1d", usually, a result of a call to summary.rSPDEobj1d() .

summary.rspde_lme *Summary Method for rspde_lme Objects.*

Description

Function providing a summary of results related to mixed effects regression models with Whittle-Matern latent models.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'rspde_lme'
summary(object, all_times = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

object	an object of class "rspde_lme" containing results from the fitted model.
all_times	Show all computed times.
...	not used.

Value

An object of class summary_rspde_lme containing several informations of a *rspde_lme* object.

summary.rspde_result *Summary for posteriors of field parameters for an inla_rspde model from a rspde_result object*

Description

Summary for posteriors of rSPDE field parameters in their original scales.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'rspde_result'
summary(object, digits = 6, ...)
```

Arguments

object	A rspde_result object.
digits	integer, used for number formatting with signif()
...	Currently not used.

Value

Returns a data.frame containing the summary.

Examples

```

#tryCatch version
tryCatch({
if (requireNamespace("INLA", quietly = TRUE)) {
  library(INLA)

  set.seed(123)

  m <- 100
  loc_2d_mesh <- matrix(runif(m * 2), m, 2)
  mesh_2d <- inla.mesh.2d(
    loc = loc_2d_mesh,
    cutoff = 0.05,
    max.edge = c(0.1, 0.5)
  )
  sigma <- 1
  range <- 0.2
  nu <- 0.8
  kappa <- sqrt(8 * nu) / range
  op <- matern.operators(
    mesh = mesh_2d, nu = nu,
    range = range, sigma = sigma, m = 2,
    parameterization = "matern"
  )
  u <- simulate(op)
  A <- inla.spde.make.A(
    mesh = mesh_2d,
    loc = loc_2d_mesh
  )
  sigma.e <- 0.1
  y <- A %*% u + rnorm(m) * sigma.e
  Abar <- rspde.make.A(mesh = mesh_2d, loc = loc_2d_mesh)
  mesh.index <- rspde.make.index(name = "field", mesh = mesh_2d)
  st.dat <- inla.stack(
    data = list(y = as.vector(y)),
    A = Abar,
    effects = mesh.index
  )
  rspde_model <- rspde.matern(
    mesh = mesh_2d,
    nu.upper.bound = 2
  )
  f <- y ~ -1 + f(field, model = rspde_model)
  rspde_fit <- inla(f,
    data = inla.stack.data(st.dat),
    family = "gaussian",
    control.predictor =
      list(A = inla.stack.A(st.dat))
  )
  result <- rspde.result(rspde_fit, "field", rspde_model)
  summary(result)
}

```

```
#stable.tryCatch
}, error = function(e){print("Could not run the example")})
```

summary.spacetimeobj *Summarise spacetime objects*

Description

Summary method for class "spacetimeobj"

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'spacetimeobj'
summary(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'summary.spacetimeobj'
print(x, ...)

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

Arguments

object	an object of class "spacetimeobj", usually, a result of a call to spacetime.operators() .
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.
x	an object of class "summary.spacetimeobj", usually, a result of a call to summary.spacetimeobj() .

transform_parameters_anisotropic

Transform Anisotropic SPDE Model Parameters to Original Scale

Description

This function takes a vector of transformed parameters and applies the appropriate transformations to return them in the original scale for use in anisotropic SPDE models.

Usage

```
transform_parameters_anisotropic(theta, nu_upper_bound = NULL)
```

Arguments

- theta** A numeric vector of length 4 or 5, containing the transformed parameters in this order:
- lhx** The logarithmic representation of hx.
 - lhy** The logarithmic representation of hy.
 - logit_hxy** The logit-transformed representation of hxy.
 - lsigma** The logarithmic representation of sigma.
 - lnu (optional)** The logarithmic representation of nu. If not provided, nu is not returned.
- nu_upper_bound (optional)** A numeric value representing the upper bound for the smoothness parameter nu. This is only used, and must be provided, if lnu is provided.

Value

A named list with the parameters in the original scale:

- hx** The original scale for hx (exponential of lhx).
- hy** The original scale for hy (exponential of lhy).
- hxy** The original scale for hxy (inverse logit transformation of logit_hxy).
- sigma** The original scale for sigma (exponential of lsigma).
- nu (optional)** The original scale for nu (using the forward_nu transformation). Only included if lnu is provided.

Examples

```
# With lnu
theta <- c(log(0.1), log(0.2), log((0.3 + 1) / (1 - 0.3)), log(0.5), log(1))
nu_upper_bound <- 2
transform_parameters_anisotropic(theta, nu_upper_bound)

# Without lnu
theta <- c(log(0.1), log(0.2), log((0.3 + 1) / (1 - 0.3)), log(0.5))
transform_parameters_anisotropic(theta)
```

transform_parameters_spacetime

Transform Spacetime SPDE Model Parameters to Original Scale

Description

This function takes a vector of transformed parameters and applies the appropriate transformations to return them in the original scale for use in spacetime SPDE models.

Usage

```
transform_parameters_spacetime(theta, st_model)
```

Arguments

theta	A numeric vector containing the transformed parameters in this order: lkappa The logarithmic representation of kappa. lsigma The logarithmic representation of sigma. lgamma The logarithmic representation of gamma. logit_rho (optional) The logit-transformed representation of rho, if drift = 1. logit_rho2 (optional) The logit-transformed representation of rho2, if drift = 1 and d = 2.
st_model	A list containing the spacetime model parameters: d The dimension (e.g., 1 or 2). bound The bound for rho and rho2. is_bounded A logical value indicating if rho and rho2 are bounded. drift A logical value indicating if drift is included in the model.

Value

A named list with the parameters in the original scale:

- kappa** The original scale for kappa (exponential of lkappa).
- sigma** The original scale for sigma (exponential of lsigma).
- gamma** The original scale for gamma (exponential of lgamma).
- rho (optional)** The original scale for rho.
- rho2 (optional)** The original scale for rho2, if d = 2.

update.CBrSPDEobj *Update parameters of CBrSPDEobj objects*

Description

Function to change the parameters of a CBrSPDEobj object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'CBrSPDEobj'
update(
  object,
  nu = NULL,
  alpha = NULL,
  kappa = NULL,
  tau = NULL,
  sigma = NULL,
  range = NULL,
  theta = NULL,
  m = NULL,
```



```

    mesh = NULL,
    loc_mesh = NULL,
    graph = NULL,
    range_mesh = NULL,
    compute_higher_order = object$higher_order,
    parameterization = NULL,
    type_rational_approximation = object$type_rational_approximation,
    return_block_list = object$return_block_list,
    ...
)

```

Arguments

object	The covariance-based rational SPDE approximation, computed using <code>matern.operators()</code>
nu	If non-null, update the shape parameter of the covariance function. Will be used if parameterization is 'matern'.
alpha	If non-null, update the fractional SPDE order parameter. Will be used if parameterization is 'spde'.
kappa	If non-null, update the parameter kappa of the SPDE. Will be used if parameterization is 'spde'.
tau	If non-null, update the parameter tau of the SPDE. Will be used if parameterization is 'spde'.
sigma	If non-null, update the standard deviation of the covariance function. Will be used if parameterization is 'matern'.
range	If non-null, update the range parameter of the covariance function. Will be used if parameterization is 'matern'.
theta	For non-stationary models. If non-null, update the vector of parameters.
m	If non-null, update the order of the rational approximation, which needs to be a positive integer.
mesh	An optional inla mesh. Replaces d, C and G.
loc_mesh	The mesh locations used to construct the matrices C and G. This option should be provided if one wants to use the <code>rspde_lme()</code> function and will not provide neither graph nor mesh. Only works for 1d data. Does not work for metric graphs. For metric graphs you should supply the graph using the graph argument.
graph	An optional <code>metric_graph</code> object. Replaces d, C and G.
range_mesh	The range of the mesh. Will be used to provide starting values for the parameters. Will be used if mesh and graph are NULL, and if one of the parameters (kappa or tau for spde parameterization, or sigma or range for matern parameterization) are not provided.
compute_higher_order	Logical. Should the higher order finite element matrices be computed?
parameterization	If non-null, update the parameterization. Only works for stationary models.

```

type_rational_approximation
    Which type of rational approximation should be used? The current types are
    "chebfun", "brasil" or "chebfunLB".
return_block_list
    Logical. For type = "covariance", should the block parts of the precision ma-
    trix be returned separately as a list?
...
    Currently not used.

```

Value

It returns an object of class "CBrSPDEobj". This object contains the same quantities listed in the output of `matern.operators()`.

See Also

`simulate.CBrSPDEobj()`, `matern.operators()`

Examples

```

# Compute the covariance-based rational approximation of a
# Gaussian process with a Matern covariance function on R
kappa <- 10
sigma <- 1
nu <- 0.8
range <- sqrt(8 * nu) / kappa

# create mass and stiffness matrices for a FEM discretization
x <- seq(from = 0, to = 1, length.out = 101)
fem <- rSPDE.fem1d(x)

# compute rational approximation of covariance function at 0.5
op_cov <- matern.operators(
  loc_mesh = x, nu = nu,
  range = range, sigma = sigma, d = 1, m = 2,
  parameterization = "matern"
)
op_cov

# Update the range parameter of the model:
op_cov <- update(op_cov, kappa = 20)
op_cov

```

update.CBrSPDEobj2d *Update parameters of CBrSPDEobj2d objects*

Description

Function to change the parameters of a CBrSPDEobj object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'CBrSPDEobj2d'
update(
  object,
  hx = NULL,
  hy = NULL,
  hxy = NULL,
  sigma = NULL,
  nu = NULL,
  m = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

object	The covariance-based rational SPDE approximation, computed using matern2d.operators()
hx	If non-null, update the hx parameter.
hy	If non-null, update the hy parameter.
hxy	If non-null, update the hxy parameter.
sigma	If non-null, update the standard deviation of the covariance function.
nu	If non-null, update the shape parameter of the covariance function. Will be used if parameterization is 'matern'.
m	If non-null, update the order of the rational approximation, which needs to be a positive integer.
...	Currently not used.

Value

It returns an object of class "CBrSPDEobj2d."

See Also

[simulate.CBrSPDEobj2d\(\)](#), [matern2d.operators\(\)](#)

Examples

```
library(fmesher)
n_loc <- 2000
loc_2d_mesh <- matrix(runif(n_loc * 2), n_loc, 2)
mesh_2d <- fm_mesh_2d(loc = loc_2d_mesh, cutoff = 0.03, max.edge = c(0.1, 0.5))
op <- matern2d.operators(mesh = mesh_2d)
op <- update(op, nu = 0.5)
```

`update.intrinsicCBrSPDEobj`*Update parameters of intrinsicCBrSPDEobj objects*

Description

Function to change the parameters of a `intrinsicCBrSPDEobj` object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'intrinsicCBrSPDEobj'  
update(object, kappa = NULL, tau = NULL, alpha = NULL, beta = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	Model object created by <code>intrinsic.matern.operators()</code>
<code>kappa</code>	kappa value to be updated.
<code>tau</code>	tau value to be update.
<code>alpha</code>	alpha value to be updated.
<code>beta</code>	beta value to be updated. .
<code>...</code>	currently not used.

Value

An object of type `intrinsicCBrSPDEobj` with updated parameters.

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("RSpectra", quietly = TRUE)) {  
  x <- seq(from = 0, to = 10, length.out = 201)  
  beta <- 1  
  alpha <- 1  
  kappa <- 1  
  op <- intrinsic.matern.operators(  
    kappa = kappa, tau = 1, alpha = alpha,  
    beta = beta, loc_mesh = x, d = 1  
  )  
  op <- update(op, beta = 1.1, alpha = 0.9)  
}
```

update.rSPDEobj *Update parameters of rSPDEobj objects*

Description

Function to change the parameters of a rSPDEobj object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'rSPDEobj'
update(
  object,
  nu = NULL,
  alpha = NULL,
  kappa = NULL,
  sigma = NULL,
  range = NULL,
  tau = NULL,
  theta = NULL,
  m = NULL,
  mesh = NULL,
  loc_mesh = NULL,
  graph = NULL,
  range_mesh = NULL,
  parameterization = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

object	The operator-based rational SPDE approximation, computed using matern.operators() with type="operator"
nu	If non-null, update the shape parameter of the covariance function.
alpha	If non-null, update the fractional order.
kappa	If non-null, update the range parameter of the covariance function.
sigma	If non-null, update the standard deviation of the covariance function.
range	If non-null, update the range parameter of the covariance function.
tau	If non-null, update the parameter tau.
theta	If non-null, update the parameter theta, that connects tau and kappa to the model matrices.
m	If non-null, update the order of the rational approximation, which needs to be a positive integer.
mesh	An optional inla mesh. Replaces d, C and G.

loc_mesh	The mesh locations used to construct the matrices C and G. This option should be provided if one wants to use the <code>rspde_lme()</code> function and will not provide neither graph nor mesh. Only works for 1d data. Does not work for metric graphs. For metric graphs you should supply the graph using the <code>graph</code> argument.
graph	An optional <code>metric_graph</code> object. Replaces d, C and G.
range_mesh	The range of the mesh. Will be used to provide starting values for the parameters. Will be used if <code>mesh</code> and <code>graph</code> are NULL, and if one of the parameters (<code>kappa</code> or <code>tau</code> for <code>spde</code> parameterization, or <code>sigma</code> or <code>range</code> for <code>matern</code> parameterization) are not provided.
parameterization	If non-null, update the parameterization. Only works for stationary models.
...	Currently not used.

Value

It returns an object of class "rSPDEobj". This object contains the same quantities listed in the output of `matern.operators()`.

See Also

`simulate.rSPDEobj()`, `matern.operators()`

Examples

```
# Compute the operator-based rational approximation of a
# Gaussian process with a Matern covariance function on R
kappa <- 10
sigma <- 1
nu <- 0.8
range <- sqrt(8 * nu) / kappa

# create mass and stiffness matrices for a FEM discretization
x <- seq(from = 0, to = 1, length.out = 101)
fem <- rSPDE.fem1d(x)

# compute rational approximation of covariance function at 0.5
op <- matern.operators(
  loc_mesh = x, nu = nu,
  range = range, sigma = sigma, d = 1, m = 2, type = "operator",
  parameterization = "matern"
)
op

# Update the range parameter of the model:
op <- update(op, kappa = 20)
op
```

update.rSPDEobj1d *Update parameters of rSPDEobj1d objects*

Description

Function to change the parameters of a rSPDEobj1d object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'rSPDEobj1d'
update(
  object,
  nu = NULL,
  alpha = NULL,
  kappa = NULL,
  tau = NULL,
  sigma = NULL,
  range = NULL,
  theta = NULL,
  m = NULL,
  loc = NULL,
  graph = NULL,
  parameterization = NULL,
  type_rational_approximation = object$type_rational_approximation,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

object	The covariance-based rational SPDE approximation, computed using matern.rational()
nu	If non-null, update the shape parameter of the covariance function. Will be used if parameterization is 'matern'.
alpha	If non-null, update the fractional SPDE order parameter. Will be used if parameterization is 'spde'.
kappa	If non-null, update the parameter kappa of the SPDE. Will be used if parameterization is 'spde'.
tau	If non-null, update the parameter tau of the SPDE. Will be used if parameterization is 'spde'.
sigma	If non-null, update the standard deviation of the covariance function. Will be used if parameterization is 'matern'.
range	If non-null, update the range parameter of the covariance function. Will be used if parameterization is 'matern'.
theta	For non-stationary models. If non-null, update the vector of parameters.
m	If non-null, update the order of the rational approximation, which needs to be a positive integer.

loc	The locations of interest for evaluating the model.
graph	An optional <code>metric_graph</code> object.
parameterization	If non-null, update the parameterization.
type_rational_approximation	Which type of rational approximation should be used? The current types are "chebfun", "brasil" or "chebfunLB".
...	Currently not used.

Value

It returns an object of class "rSPDEobj1d". This object contains the same quantities listed in the output of `matern.rational()`.

See Also

`simulate.rSPDEobj1d()`, `matern.rational()`

Examples

```
s <- seq(from = 0, to = 1, length.out = 101)
kappa <- 20
sigma <- 2
nu <- 0.8
r <- sqrt(8*nu)/kappa #range parameter
op_cov <- matern.rational(loc = s, nu = nu, range = r, sigma = sigma, m = 2,
parameterization = "matern")
cov1 <- op_cov$covariance(ind = 1)
op_cov <- update(op_cov, range = 0.2)
cov2 <- op_cov$covariance(ind = 1)
plot(s, cov1, type = "l")
lines(s, cov2, col = 2)
```

update.spacetimeobj *Update parameters of spacetimeobj objects*

Description

Function to change the parameters of a spacetimeobj object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'spacetimeobj'
update(object, kappa = NULL, sigma = NULL, gamma = NULL, rho = NULL, ...)
```


Arguments

object	Space-time object created by <code>spacetime.operators()</code>
kappa	kappa value to be updated.
sigma	sigma value to be updated.
gamma	gamma value to be updated.
rho	rho value to be updated.
...	currently not used.

Value

An object of type `spacetimeobj` with updated parameters.

Examples

```
s <- seq(from = 0, to = 20, length.out = 101)
t <- seq(from = 0, to = 20, length.out = 31)

op_cov <- spacetime.operators(space_loc = s, time_loc = t,
                             kappa = 5, sigma = 10, alpha = 1,
                             beta = 2, rho = 1, gamma = 0.05)
op_cov <- update(op_cov, kappa = 4,
                 sigma = 2, gamma = 0.1)
```

variogram.intrinsic.spde

Variogram of intrinsic SPDE model

Description

Variogram $\gamma(s_0, s)$ of intrinsic SPDE model

$$(-\Delta)^{\beta/2}(\kappa^2 - \Delta)^{\alpha/2}(\tau u) = \mathcal{W}$$

with Neumann boundary conditions and a mean-zero constraint on a square $[0, L]^d$ for $d = 1$ or $d = 2$.

Usage

```
variogram.intrinsic.spde(
  s0 = NULL,
  s = NULL,
  kappa = 0,
  alpha = 0,
  beta = NULL,
  tau = 1,
  L = NULL,
```

```

N = 100,
d = NULL,
semi = FALSE
)

```

Arguments

s0	The location where the variogram should be evaluated, either a double for 1d or a vector for 2d
s	A vector (in 1d) or matrix (in 2d) with all locations where the variogram is computed
kappa	Range parameter.
alpha	Smoothness parameter.
beta	Smoothness parameter.
tau	Precision parameter.
L	The side length of the square domain.
N	The number of terms in the Karhunen-Loeve expansion.
d	The dimension (1 or 2).
semi	Compute the semi variogram? Default FALSE.

Details

The variogram is computed based on a Karhunen-Loeve expansion of the covariance function.

See Also

[intrinsic.matern.operators\(\)](#)

Examples

```

if (requireNamespace("RSpectra", quietly = TRUE)) {
  x <- seq(from = 0, to = 10, length.out = 201)
  beta <- 1
  alpha <- 1
  kappa <- 1
  op <- intrinsic.matern.operators(
    kappa = kappa, tau = 1, alpha = alpha,
    beta = beta, loc_mesh = x, d = 1
  )
  # Compute and plot the variogram of the model
  Sigma <- op$A[,-1] %*% solve(op$Q[-1,-1], t(op$A[,-1]))
  One <- rep(1, times = ncol(Sigma))
  D <- diag(Sigma)
  Gamma <- 0.5 * (One %*% t(D) + D %*% t(One) - 2 * Sigma)
  k <- 100
  plot(x, Gamma[k, ], type = "l")
  lines(x,
    variogram.intrinsic.spde(x[k], x, kappa, alpha, beta, L = 10, d = 1),

```

```
    col = 2, lty = 2  
  )  
}
```

Index

augment (augment.rspde_lme), 5
augment.rspde_lme, 5, 22

bru_get_mapper.inla_rspde
(ibm_n.bru_mapper_inla_rspde_fintrinsic), 24
bru_get_mapper.inla_rspde_anisotropic2d, 6
bru_get_mapper.inla_rspde_fintrinsic, 7
bru_get_mapper.inla_rspde_matern1d, 7
bru_get_mapper.inla_rspde_spacetime, 8

construct.spde.matern.loglike, 8
create_train_test_indices, 11
cross_validation, 12

folded.matern.covariance.1d, 14
folded.matern.covariance.2d, 15
fractional.operators, 17
fractional.operators(), 4, 34, 39, 55, 73, 109, 119, 123

get.initial.values.rSPDE, 19
gg_df, 20
gg_df.rspde_result, 21
glance (glance.rspde_lme), 22
glance.rspde_lme, 6, 22
graph_data_rspde, 23

ibm_jacobian.bru_mapper_inla_rspde
(ibm_n.bru_mapper_inla_rspde_fintrinsic), 24
ibm_jacobian.bru_mapper_inla_rspde_fintrinsic
(ibm_n.bru_mapper_inla_rspde_fintrinsic), 24
ibm_jacobian.bru_mapper_inla_rspde_matern1d
(bru_get_mapper.inla_rspde_matern1d), 7

ibm_n.bru_mapper_inla_rspde
(ibm_n.bru_mapper_inla_rspde_fintrinsic), 24
ibm_n.bru_mapper_inla_rspde_fintrinsic, 24
ibm_n.bru_mapper_inla_rspde_matern1d
(bru_get_mapper.inla_rspde_matern1d), 7
ibm_values.bru_mapper_inla_rspde
(ibm_n.bru_mapper_inla_rspde_fintrinsic), 24
ibm_values.bru_mapper_inla_rspde_fintrinsic
(ibm_n.bru_mapper_inla_rspde_fintrinsic), 24
ibm_values.bru_mapper_inla_rspde_matern1d
(bru_get_mapper.inla_rspde_matern1d), 7
intrinsic.matern.operators, 25
intrinsic.matern.operators(), 44, 45, 53, 108, 132, 138
intrinsic.operators, 28
intrinsic.operators(), 122

matern.covariance, 30
matern.operators, 31
matern.operators(), 4, 9, 18, 34, 39, 41, 44, 48, 55, 67, 68, 73, 83, 106, 109, 119, 120, 123, 129, 130, 133, 134
matern.rational, 35
matern.rational(), 46, 110, 111, 123, 135, 136
matern.rational.cov, 37
matern2d.operators, 38
matern2d.operators(), 43, 50, 107, 121, 131
operator.operations, 40
operator.operations(), 18, 33, 119
Pl.mult (operator.operations), 40

- Pl.solve (operator.operations), 40
- Pr.mult (operator.operations), 40
- Pr.solve (operator.operations), 40
- precision, 41
- precision.CBrSPDEobj(), 44
- precision.CBrSPDEobj2d, 42
- precision.inla_rspde, 43
- precision.intrinsicCBrSPDEobj, 44
- precision.rSPDEobj1d, 45
- precision.spacetimeobj, 47
- predict.CBrSPDEobj, 48
- predict.CBrSPDEobj(), 9, 68, 83
- predict.CBrSPDEobj2d, 50
- predict.inla_rspde_matern1d, 51
- predict.intrinsicCBrSPDEobj, 53
- predict.rspde_lme, 57
- predict.rSPDEobj, 55
- predict.spacetimeobj, 58
- print.CBrSPDEobj (summary.CBrSPDEobj), 120
- print.CBrSPDEobj2d (summary.CBrSPDEobj2d), 121
- print.intrinsicCBrSPDEobj (summary.intrinsicCBrSPDEobj), 122
- print.rSPDEobj (summary.rSPDEobj), 122
- print.rSPDEobj1d (summary.rSPDEobj1d), 123
- print.spacetimeobj (summary.spacetimeobj), 126
- print.summary.CBrSPDEobj (summary.CBrSPDEobj), 120
- print.summary.CBrSPDEobj2d (summary.CBrSPDEobj2d), 121
- print.summary.intrinsicCBrSPDEobj (summary.intrinsicCBrSPDEobj), 122
- print.summary.rSPDEobj (summary.rSPDEobj), 122
- print.summary.rSPDEobj1d (summary.rSPDEobj1d), 123
- print.summary.spacetimeobj (summary.spacetimeobj), 126
- Q.mult (operator.operations), 40
- Q.solve (operator.operations), 40
- Qsqrt.mult (operator.operations), 40
- Qsqrt.solve (operator.operations), 40
- rational.order, 60
- rational.order<-, 60
- rational.type, 61
- rational.type<-, 61
- require(), 62
- require.nowarnings, 62
- rSPDE (rSPDE-package), 4
- rSPDE-package, 4
- rSPDE.A1d, 63
- rSPDE.A1d(), 70
- rspde.anisotropic2d, 64
- rSPDE.Ast, 66
- rSPDE.construct.matern.loglike, 67
- rSPDE.fem1d, 69
- rSPDE.fem1d(), 63, 71
- rSPDE.fem2d, 70
- rspde.intrinsic, 71
- rspde.intrinsic.matern (rspde.matern.intrinsic), 81
- rSPDE.loglike, 73
- rSPDE.loglike(), 116
- rspde.make.A, 74
- rspde.make.index, 76
- rspde.matern, 78
- rspde.matern(), 4
- rspde.matern.intrinsic, 81
- rSPDE.matern.loglike, 82
- rspde.matern.precision, 85
- rspde.matern.precision.integer, 87
- rspde.matern.precision.integer.opt, 88
- rspde.matern.precision.opt, 89
- rspde.matern1d, 90
- rspde.mesh.project, 93
- rspde.mesh.projector (rspde.mesh.project), 93
- rspde.metric_graph, 94
- rspde.result, 97
- rspde.spacetime, 100
- rspde_lme, 102
- Sigma.mult (operator.operations), 40
- Sigma.solve (operator.operations), 40
- simulate.CBrSPDEobj, 105
- simulate.CBrSPDEobj(), 41, 109, 130
- simulate.CBrSPDEobj2d, 107
- simulate.CBrSPDEobj2d(), 43, 131
- simulate.intrinsicCBrSPDEobj, 108
- simulate.intrinsicCBrSPDEobj(), 45
- simulate.rSPDEobj, 109

simulate.rSPDEobj(), [134](#)
simulate.rSPDEobj1d(), [110](#)
simulate.rSPDEobj1d(), [46](#), [136](#)
simulate.spacetimeobj, [111](#)
simulate.spacetimeobj(), [47](#)
spacetime.operators, [112](#)
spacetime.operators(), [47](#), [58](#), [59](#), [111](#),
[126](#), [137](#)
spde.make.A, [114](#)
spde.matern.loglike, [115](#)
spde.matern.loglike(), [74](#)
spde.matern.operators, [117](#)
spde.matern.operators(), [4](#), [18](#), [34](#), [39](#), [55](#),
[73](#), [109](#), [115](#), [119](#), [123](#)
summary.CBrSPDEobj, [120](#)
summary.CBrSPDEobj(), [120](#)
summary.CBrSPDEobj2d, [121](#)
summary.CBrSPDEobj2d(), [121](#)
summary.intrinsicCBrSPDEobj, [122](#)
summary.intrinsicCBrSPDEobj(), [122](#)
summary.rspde_lme, [124](#)
summary.rspde_result, [124](#)
summary.rSPDEobj, [122](#)
summary.rSPDEobj(), [123](#)
summary.rSPDEobj1d, [123](#)
summary.rSPDEobj1d(), [123](#)
summary.spacetimeobj, [126](#)
summary.spacetimeobj(), [126](#)

tidyr::tibble(), [6](#), [22](#)
transform_parameters_anisotropic, [126](#)
transform_parameters_spacetime, [127](#)

update.CBrSPDEobj, [128](#)
update.CBrSPDEobj2d, [130](#)
update.intrinsicCBrSPDEobj, [132](#)
update.rSPDEobj, [133](#)
update.rSPDEobj1d, [135](#)
update.spacetimeobj, [136](#)

variogram.intrinsic.spde, [137](#)