

# Package ‘SpaceTimeBSS’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Blind Source Separation for Multivariate Spatio-Temporal Data

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**Maintainer** Klaus Nordhausen <klausnordhausenR@gmail.com>

**Description** Simultaneous/joint diagonalization of local autocovariance matrices to estimate spatio-temporally uncorrelated random fields.

**License** GPL (>= 2)

**Imports** Rcpp (>= 1.0.2), JADE, Matrix, methods

**Suggests** sftime, sf, spacetime, xts, zoo

**LinkingTo** Rcpp, RcppArmadillo

**NeedsCompilation** yes

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SpaceTimeBSS-package *Blind Source Separation for Multivariate Spatio-Temporal Data*

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## Description

Simultaneous/joint diagonalization of local autocovariance matrices to estimate spatio-temporally uncorrelated random fields.

## Details

Package: SpaceTimeBSS  
Type: Package  
Version: 0.3-0  
Date: 2023-07-20  
License: GPL (>= 2)

Solving the second order blind source separation problem for multivariate space-time random fields. The random fields can be irregular in space but must be regular in time. The main function of this package is:

- `stbss` This function computes local autocovariance matrices. The considered temporal lags are integer numbers and the spatial lags are defined by spatial kernel functions. Then, these local autocovariance matrices and the sample covariance are simultaneously/jointly diagonalized.

The package also contains a 9-variate dataset of deseasonalized weekly climate and meteorological measurements from the Italian Veneto region between 2000 and 2022 [meteo\\_veneto](#).

Joint diagonalization is computed with the `frjd` (fast real joint diagonalization) algorithm from the package [JADE](#).

The available finite realizations of the space time random fields can be defined by matrices or an object of classes `STFDF`, `STSDF` or `st_sftime`.

## Author(s)

Christoph Muehlmann, Nikolaus Piccolotto, Claudia Cappello, Sandra De Iaco, Klaus Nordhausen  
Maintainer: Klaus Nordhausen <klausnordhausenR@gmail.com>

## References

Muehlmann, C., De Iaco, S. and Nordhausen, K. (2023), *Blind Recovery of Sources for Multivariate Space-Time Environmental Data*. *Stochastic and Environmental Research and Risk Assessment*, **37**, 1593–1613, <doi:10.1007/s00477-022-02348-2>.

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coef.stbss	<i>Coef Method for an Object of Class 'stbss'</i>
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**Description**

Extracts the estimated unmixing matrix of an object of class 'stbss'.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'stbss'  
coef(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	object of class 'stbss'. Usually result of <a href="#">stbss</a> .
...	further arguments to be passed to or from methods.

**Value**

Returns the estimated unmixing matrix of an object of class 'stbss' as a numeric matrix. For a description of the class 'stbss' see [stbss](#).

**See Also**

[stbss](#)

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lacov	<i>Local Autocovariance Matrices</i>
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**Description**

Computation of local autocovariance matrices for a multivariate space-time dataset based on a given set of spatio-temporal kernel functions.

**Usage**

```
lacov(x, coords, time, kernel_type, kernel_parameters,  
      lags, kernel_list = NULL, center = TRUE)
```

### Arguments

x	either a numeric matrix of dimension $c(n, p)$ where the $p$ columns correspond to the entries of the space-time random field and the $n$ rows are the observations.
coords	a numeric matrix of dimension $c(n, 2)$ where each row represents the spatial coordinates of the corresponding observation over a 2D spatial domain.
time	a numeric vector of length $n$ where each entry represents the temporal coordinate of the corresponding observation.
kernel_type	either a string or a string vector of length $K$ (or 1) indicating which spatio-temporal kernel function to use. Implemented choices are 'ring', 'ball' or 'gauss'.
kernel_parameters	a numeric vector of length $K$ (or 1) for the 'ball' and 'gauss' kernel function or a list of length $K$ (or 1) for the 'ring' kernel, see details.
lags	an integer vector of length $K$ (or 1) that provides the temporal lags for the spatio-temporal kernel functions, see details.
kernel_list	a list of spatio-temporal kernel matrices with dimension $c(n, n)$ , see details. Usually computed by the function <a href="#">stkmats</a> .
center	logical. If TRUE the data $x$ is centered prior computing the local covariance matrices. Default is TRUE.

### Details

Local autocovariance matrices are defined by

$$LACov(f) = 1/(nF_{f,n}) \sum_{i,j} f(s_i - s_j, t_i - t_j) (x(s_i, t_i) - \bar{x})(x(s_j, t_j) - \bar{x})'$$

with

$$F_{f,n}^2 = 1/n \sum_{i,j} f^2(s_i - s_j, t_i - t_j).$$

Here,  $x(s_i, t_i)$  are the  $p$  random field values at location  $s_i, t_i$ ,  $\bar{x}$  is the sample mean vector, and the space-time kernel function  $f$  determines the locality. The following kernel functions are implemented and chosen with the argument `kernel_type`:

- 'ring': the spatial parameters are inner radius  $r_i$  and outer radius  $r_o$ , with  $r_i < r_o$ , and  $r_i, r_o \geq 0$ , the temporal parameter is the temporal lag  $u$ :

$$f(d_s, d_t) = I(r_i < d_s \leq r_o)I(d_t = u)$$

- 'ball': the spatial parameter is the radius  $r$ , with  $r \geq 0$ , the temporal parameter is the temporal lag  $u$ :

$$f(d_s, d_t) = I(d_s \leq r)I(d_t = u)$$

- 'gauss': Gaussian function where 95% of the mass is inside the spatial parameter  $r$ , with  $r \geq 0$ , the temporal parameter is the temporal lag  $u$ :

$$f(d_s, d_t) = \exp(-0.5(\Phi^{-1}(0.95)d_s/r)^2)I(d_t = u)$$

Above,  $I()$  represents the indicator function. The argument `kernel_type` determines the used kernel function as presented above, the argument `lags` provides the used temporal lags for the kernel functions ( $u$  in the above formulas) and the argument `kernel_parameters` gives the spatial parameters for the kernel function. Each of the arguments `kernel_type`, `lags` and `kernel_parameters` can be of length  $K$  or 1. Specifically, `kernel_type` can be either one kernel, then each local autocovariance matrix use the same kernel type, or of length  $K$  which leads to different kernel functions for the provided kernel parameters. `lags` can be either one integer, then for each kernel the same temporal lag is used, or an integer vector of length  $K$  which leads to different temporal lags. In the same fashion `kernel_parameters` is a vector of length  $K$  or 1. If `kernel_type` equals 'ball' or 'gauss' then the corresponding entry of `kernel_parameters` gives the single spatial radius parameter. In contrast, if (at least one entry of) `kernel_type` equals 'ring', then `kernel_parameters` must be a list of length  $K$  (or 1) where each entry is a numeric vector of length 2 defining the inner and outer spatial radius. See examples below.

Alternatively, a list of kernel matrices can be given directly to the function `Iacov` through the `kernel_list` argument. A list with kernel matrices can be computed with the function `stkmat`.

### Value

`Iacov` returns a list of length  $K$  where each entry is a numeric matrix of dimension  $c(p, p)$  corresponding to a local autocovariance matrix.

### References

Muehlmann, C., De Iaco, S. and Nordhausen, K. (2023), *Blind Recovery of Sources for Multivariate Space-Time Environmental Data*. *Stochastic and Environmental Research and Risk Assessment*, **37**, 1593–1613, <doi:10.1007/s00477-022-02348-2>.

### See Also

`stkmat`, `stbss`

### Examples

```
# space and time coordinates
n_t <- 50
n_sp <- 10
st_coords <- as.matrix(expand.grid(1:n_sp, 1:n_sp, 1:n_t))

# simulate three latent white noise fields
field_1 <- rnorm(nrow(st_coords))
field_2 <- rnorm(nrow(st_coords))
field_3 <- rnorm(nrow(st_coords))

# compute the observed field
latent_field <- cbind(field_1, field_2, field_3)
mixing_matrix <- matrix(rnorm(9), 3, 3)
observed_field <- latent_field

# Iacov with different ring kernels and same lags
Iacov_r <- Iacov(observed_field, coords = st_coords[, 1:2], time = st_coords[, 3],
                kernel_type = 'ring',
```

```

kernel_parameters = list(c(0, 1), c(1, 2)), lags = 1)

# lacov with same ball kernels and different lags
lacov_b <- lacov(observed_field, coords = st_coords[, 1:2], time = st_coords[, 3],
  kernel_type = 'ball', kernel_parameters = 1, lags = c(1, 2, 3))

# lacov with different gauss kernels and different lags
lacov_g <- lacov(observed_field, coords = st_coords[, 1:2], time = st_coords[, 3],
  kernel_type = 'gauss', kernel_parameters = 1, lags = 1:3)

# lacov mixed kernels
lacov_m <- lacov(observed_field, coords = st_coords[, 1:2], time = st_coords[, 3],
  kernel_type = c('ball', 'ring', 'gauss'),
  kernel_parameters = list(1, c(1:2), 3), lags = 1:3)

# lacov with a kernel list
kernel_list <- stkmatrix(coords = st_coords[, 1:2], time = st_coords[, 3],
  kernel_type = 'ring',
  kernel_parameters = list(c(0, 1)), lags = 1)
lacov_k <- lacov(observed_field, kernel_list = kernel_list)

```

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meteo\_veneto

*Climate and Meteorological Deseasonalized Data in Veneto*


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## Description

Weekly aggregated climate and meteorological deseasonalized data in Veneto region (Italy) for a 23-year span (2000-2022).

## Usage

```
data("meteo_veneto")
```

## Format

Object of class `data.frame` with 85248 rows and 13 variables, where 85248 consists of 1184 weekly observations times 72 spatial locations. The variables are as follows:

- x x coordinates in meters (Gauss Boaga - EPSG:3003)
- y y coordinates in meters (Gauss Boaga - EPSG:3003)
- sp.ID code for the spatial location
- timeIndex code for the temporal observation, from 1 to 1184
- deseas\_ET0 evapotranspiration levels (mm)
- deseas\_rad solar radiation (MJ/m<sup>2</sup>)
- deseas\_tmax maximum temperature (degrees C)
- deseas\_taver average temperature (degrees C)
- deseas\_tmin minimum temperature (degrees C)

deseas\_hmax maximum humidity (%)  
deseas\_hmin minimum humidity (%)  
deseas\_wind wind velocity (m/s)  
deseas\_log\_prec log of precipitation (mm)

### Details

The evapotranspiration levels were estimated by ARPA Veneto according to the Hargreaves equation. The data have been obtained by removing the annual periodicity from the raw data and then computing weekly averages.

### Source

The raw data can be downloaded from the Environmental Protection Agency of Veneto Region (ARPA Veneto) website.

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print.stbss *Print Method for an Object of Class 'stbss'*

---

### Description

Prints the estimated unmixing matrix, the (pseudo-)eigenvalues and the diagonalized local autocovariance matrices for an object of class 'stbss'.

### Usage

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

### Arguments

x object of class 'stbss'. Usually result of [stbss](#).  
... additional arguments for the method `print.listof`.

### Value

No return value.

### See Also

[stbss](#)

**Description**

For a given multivariate space-time dataset, `stbss` estimates the realization of spatio-temporally uncorrelated random fields through a linear transformation which is defined by a so-called mixing matrix and a location vector. This is done assuming a spatio-temporal blind source separation model and simultaneously/jointly diagonalizing the sample covariance matrix and one/many local autocovariance matrices.

**Usage**

```
stbss(x, ...)
```

```
## Default S3 method:
stbss(x, coords, time, kernel_type,
      kernel_parameters, lags, ordered = TRUE, kernel_list = NULL, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'STFDF'
stbss(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'STSDF'
stbss(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'sftime'
stbss(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	either a numeric matrix of dimension $c(n, p)$ where the $p$ columns correspond to the entries of the space-time random field and the $n$ rows are the observations, an object of class <code>STFDF</code> , an object of class <code>STSDF</code> or an object of class <code>st_sftime</code> .
<code>coords</code>	a numeric matrix of dimension $c(n, 2)$ where each row represents the coordinates of a point in the spatial domain over a 2D spatial domain. Only needed if <code>x</code> is a matrix and the argument <code>kernel_list</code> is <code>NULL</code> .
<code>time</code>	a numeric vector of length $n$ where each entry represents the time of a point in the temporal domain. Only needed if <code>x</code> is a matrix and the argument <code>kernel_list</code> is <code>NULL</code> .
<code>kernel_type</code>	either a string or a string vector of length $K$ (or 1) indicating which spatio-temporal kernel function to use. Implemented choices are 'ring', 'ball' or 'gauss'.
<code>kernel_parameters</code>	a numeric vector of length $K$ (or 1) for the 'ball' and 'gauss' kernel function or a list of length $K$ (or 1) for the 'ring' kernel, see details.
<code>lags</code>	an integer vector of length $K$ (or 1) that provides the temporal lags for the spatio-temporal kernel functions, see details.



ordered	logical. If TRUE the entries of the latent field are ordered by the sum of squared (pseudo-)eigenvalues of the diagonalized local covariance matrix/matrices. Default is TRUE.
kernel_list	a list of spatio-temporal kernel matrices with dimension $c(n, n)$ , see details. Usually computed by the function <a href="#">stkmat</a> .
...	further arguments for the fast real joint diagonalization algorithm that jointly diagonalizes the local covariance matrices. See details and <a href="#">frjd</a> .

## Details

It is assumed that the  $p$ -variate space-time random field  $x(s, t)$  is formed by

$$x(s, t) = Az(s, t) + b,$$

where  $z(s, t)$  is the latent  $p$ -variate space-time random field,  $A$  and  $b$  are the mixing matrix and a location vector and  $s$  and  $t$  are the space and time coordinates. Furthermore, it is assumed that  $z(s, t)$  is white and consists of space-time uncorrelated components. The goal is to reverse the linear form by estimating an unmixing matrix and the location vector. This is done by simultaneously/jointly diagonalizing local autocovariance matrices which are defined by

$$LACov(f) = 1/(nF_{f,n}) \sum_{i,j} f(s_i - s_j, t_i - t_j) (x(s_i, t_i) - \bar{x})(x(s_j, t_j) - \bar{x})',$$

with

$$F_{f,n}^2 = 1/n \sum_{i,j} f^2(s_i - s_j, t_i - t_j).$$

Here,  $x(s_i, t_i)$  are the  $p$  random field values at location  $s_i, t_i$ ,  $\bar{x}$  is the sample mean vector, and the space-time kernel function  $f$  determines the locality. The following kernel functions are implemented and chosen with the argument `kernel_type`:

- 'ring': the spatial parameters are inner radius  $r_i$  and outer radius  $r_o$ , with  $r_i < r_o$ , and  $r_i, r_o \geq 0$ , the temporal parameter is the temporal lag  $u$ :

$$f(d_s, d_t) = I(r_i < d_s \leq r_o)I(d_t = u)$$

- 'ball': the spatial parameter is the radius  $r$ , with  $r \geq 0$ , the temporal parameter is the temporal lag  $u$ :

$$f(d_s, d_t) = I(d_s \leq r)I(d_t = u)$$

- 'gauss': Gaussian function where 95% of the mass is inside the spatial parameter  $r$ , with  $r \geq 0$ , the temporal parameter is the temporal lag  $u$ :

$$f(d_s, d_t) = \exp(-0.5(\Phi^{-1}(0.95)d_s/r)^2)I(d_t = u)$$

Above,  $I()$  represents the indicator function. The argument `kernel_type` determines the used kernel function as presented above, the argument `lags` provides the used temporal lags for the kernel functions ( $u$  in the above formulas) and the argument `kernel_parameters` gives the spatial parameters for the kernel function. Each of the arguments `kernel_type`, `lags` and `kernel_parameters` can be of length  $K$  or 1. Specifically, `kernel_type` can be either one kernel, then each local autocovariance matrix use the same kernel type, or of length  $K$  which leads to different kernel functions

for the provided kernel parameters. lags can be either one integer, then for each kernel the same temporal lag is used, or an integer vector of length K which leads to different temporal lags. In the same fashion kernel\_parameters is a vector of length K or 1. If kernel\_type equals 'ball' or 'gauss' then the corresponding entry of kernel\_parameters gives the single spatial radius parameter. In contrast, if (at least one entry of) kernel\_type equals 'ring', then kernel\_parameters must be a list of length K (or 1) where each entry is a numeric vector of length 2 defining the inner and outer spatial radius.

Internally, stbss calls [stkmat](#) to compute a list of  $c(n, n)$  kernel matrices based on the parameters given, where each entry of those matrices corresponds to  $f(s_i - s_j, t_i - t_j)$ . Alternatively, such a list of kernel matrices can be given directly to the function stbss through the kernel\_list argument. This is useful when stbss is called numerous times with the same coordinates/kernel functions as the computation of the kernel matrices is then only done once prior the actual stbss calls. For details see also [lacov](#).

If more than one local autocovariance matrix is used stbss jointly diagonalizes these matrices with the function [frjd](#). . . . provides arguments for frjd, useful arguments might be:

- eps: tolerance for convergence.
- maxiter: maximum number of iterations.

## Value

stbss returns a list of class 'stbss' with the following entries:

s	object of class(x) containing the estimated source space-time values.
coords	coordinates of the observations. Is NULL if class(x) is not a matrix or if kernel_list is provided at the stbss call.
time	time of the observations. Is NULL if kernel_list is provided or if class(x) is not a matrix at the stbss call.
w	estimated unmixing matrix.
w_inv	inverse of the estimated unmixing matrix.
pevals	(pseudo-)eigenvalues for each latent field entry.
d	matrix of stacked (jointly) diagonalized local autocovariance matrices with dimension $c(\text{length}(\text{kernel\_parameters}) * p, p)$ .
x_mu	columnmeans of x.
cov_inv_sqrt	square root of the inverse sample covariance matrix of x.

## References

Muehlmann, C., De Iaco, S. and Nordhausen, K. (2023), *Blind Recovery of Sources for Multivariate Space-Time Environmental Data*. Stochastic and Environmental Research and Risk Assessment, **37**, 1593–1613, <doi:10.1007/s00477-022-02348-2>.

## See Also

[stkmat](#), [frjd](#)

**Examples**

```

# space and time coordinates
n_t <- 50
n_sp <- 10
st_coords <- as.matrix(expand.grid(1:n_sp, 1:n_sp, 1:n_t))

# simulate three latent white noise fields
field_1 <- rnorm(nrow(st_coords))
field_2 <- rnorm(nrow(st_coords))
field_3 <- rnorm(nrow(st_coords))

# compute the observed field
latent_field <- cbind(field_1, field_2, field_3)
mixing_matrix <- matrix(rnorm(9), 3, 3)
observed_field <- latent_field

# apply stbss with lag 1 and a ring kernel
stbss_res <- stbss(observed_field, coords = st_coords[, 1:2], time = st_coords[, 3],
                  kernel_type = 'ring', kernel_parameters = list(c(0, 1)), lags = 1)

# print object
print(stbss_res)

# unmixing matrix
w_unmix <- coef(stbss_res)

# apply the same stbss with a kernel list
kernel_list <- stkmat(coords = st_coords[, 1:2], time = st_coords[, 3],
                    kernel_type = 'ring', kernel_parameters = list(c(0, 1)), lags = 1)
stbss_res_k <- stbss(observed_field, kernel_list = kernel_list)

# apply stbss with three ball kernels
stbss_res_b <- stbss(observed_field, coords = st_coords[, 1:2], time = st_coords[, 3],
                    kernel_type = 'ball', kernel_parameters = 1:3, lags = 1:3)

```

---

 stkmat

*Spatio-Temporal Kernel Matrices*


---

**Description**

Computation of spatio-temporal kernel matrices for given kernel functions.

**Usage**

```
stkmat(coords, time, kernel_type, kernel_parameters, lags)
```

### Arguments

coords	a numeric matrix of dimension $c(n, 2)$ where each row represents the spatial coordinates of the corresponding observation over a 2D spatial domain.
time	an integer vector of length $n$ where each entry represents the temporal coordinate of the corresponding observation.
kernel_type	either a string or a string vector of length $K$ (or 1) indicating which spatio-temporal kernel function to use. Implemented choices are 'ring', 'ball' or 'gauss'.
kernel_parameters	a numeric vector of length $K$ (or 1) for the 'ball' and 'gauss' kernel function or a list of length $K$ (or 1) for the 'ring' kernel, see details.
lags	an integer vector of length $K$ (or 1) that provides the temporal lags for the spatio-temporal kernel functions, see details.

### Details

The following kernel functions are implemented and chosen with the argument `kernel_type`:

- 'ring': the spatial parameters are inner radius  $r_i$  and outer radius  $r_o$ , with  $r_i < r_o$ , and  $r_i, r_o \geq 0$ , the temporal parameter is the temporal lag  $u$ :

$$f(d_s, d_t) = I(r_i < d_s \leq r_o)I(d_t = u)$$

- 'ball': the spatial parameter is the radius  $r$ , with  $r \geq 0$ , the temporal parameter is the temporal lag  $u$ :

$$f(d_s, d_t) = I(d_s \leq r)I(d_t = u)$$

- 'gauss': Gaussian function where 95% of the mass is inside the spatial parameter  $r$ , with  $r \geq 0$ , the temporal parameter is the temporal lag  $u$ :

$$f(d_s, d_t) = \exp(-0.5(\Phi^{-1}(0.95)d_s/r)^2)I(d_t = u)$$

Above,  $I()$  represents the indicator function. The argument `kernel_type` determines the used kernel function as presented above, the argument `lags` provides the used temporal lags for the kernel functions ( $u$  in the above formulas) and the argument `kernel_parameters` gives the spatial parameters for the kernel function. Each of the arguments `kernel_type`, `lags` and `kernel_parameters` can be of length  $K$  or 1. Specifically, `kernel_type` can be either one kernel, then each local autocovariance matrix use the same kernel type, or of length  $K$  which leads to different kernel functions for the provided kernel parameters. `lags` can be either one integer, then for each kernel the same temporal lag is used, or an integer vector of length  $K$  which leads to different temporal lags. In the same fashion `kernel_parameters` is a vector of length  $K$  or 1. If `kernel_type` equals 'ball' or 'gauss' then the corresponding entry of `kernel_parameters` gives the single spatial radius parameter. In contrast, if (at least one entry of) `kernel_type` equals 'ring', then `kernel_parameters` must be a list of length  $K$  (or 1) where each entry is a numeric vector of length 2 defining the inner and outer spatial radius. See examples below.

The output of this function can be used with the function `stbss` to avoid unnecessary computation of kernel matrices when `stbss` is called multiple times with the same coordinate/kernel function setting. Additionally, the output can be used with the function `lacov`.

**Value**

stkmat returns a list of length K containing numeric matrices of dimension  $c(n, n)$  corresponding to the spatio-temporal kernel matrices.

**References**

Muehlmann, C., De Iaco, S. and Nordhausen, K. (2023), *Blind Recovery of Sources for Multivariate Space-Time Environmental Data*. *Stochastic and Environmental Research and Risk Assessment*, **37**, 1593–1613, <doi:10.1007/s00477-022-02348-2>.

**See Also**

[stbss](#), [lacov](#)

**Examples**

```
# space and time coordinates
n_t <- 50
n_sp <- 10
coords <- runif(n_sp ^ 2 * 2) * n_sp
dim(coords) <- c(n_sp ^ 2, 2)
time <- 1:n_t

st_coords <- as.matrix(expand.grid(1:nrow(coords), 1:length(time)))
st_coords <- cbind(coords[st_coords[, 1], ], time[st_coords[, 2]])

# different ring kernels and same lags
stkmat_r <- stkmat(coords = st_coords[, 1:2], time = st_coords[, 3],
                  kernel_type = 'ring',
                  kernel_parameters = list(c(0, 1), c(1, 2)), lags = c(1, 1))

# same ball kernels and different lags
stkmat_b <- stkmat(coords = st_coords[, 1:2], time = st_coords[, 3],
                  kernel_type = 'ball', kernel_parameters = 1:3, lags = c(1, 2, 3))

# different gauss kernels and different lags
stkmat_g <- stkmat(coords = st_coords[, 1:2], time = st_coords[, 3],
                  kernel_type = 'gauss', kernel_parameters = 1:3, lags = 1:3)

# mixed kernels
stkmat_m <- stkmat(coords = st_coords[, 1:2], time = st_coords[, 3],
                  kernel_type = c('ball', 'ring', 'gauss'),
                  kernel_parameters = list(1, c(1:2), 3), lags = 1:3)
```

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