

Package ‘simtte’

July 11, 2026

Title Simulate Time-to-Event Data Using Weibull and Spline Models

Version 1.0.1

Language en-US

Description Simulates time-to-event (survival) datasets for clinical trial design and analysis. Supports Weibull and flexible M-spline baseline hazard models via the 'mrgsolve' ordinary differential equation solver backend. Implements inverse transform sampling from cumulative hazard functions to generate event times. See Bender et al. (2005) [doi:10.1002/sim.2059](https://doi.org/10.1002/sim.2059) for the inverse transform sampling methodology and Royston and Parmar (2002) [doi:10.1002/sim.1203](https://doi.org/10.1002/sim.1203) for flexible parametric survival models.

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Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

Depends R (>= 4.0.0)

Imports dplyr, magrittr, mrgsolve

Suggests testthat (>= 3.0.0), knitr, rmarkdown

VignetteBuilder knitr

URL <https://github.com/csetraynor/simtte>

BugReports <https://github.com/csetraynor/simtte/issues>

Config/testthat/edition 3

Config/roxygen2/version 8.0.0

NeedsCompilation no

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Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2026-07-11 07:50:02 UTC

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explore_pi_tq_surv	<i>Explore Prognostic Index and Quantile Survival Times</i>
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Description

Calculates the difference in survival probability at a given quantile time across a range of prognostic index values. Useful for understanding how different log hazard ratios affect survival outcomes.

Usage

```
explore_pi_tq_surv(q = 0.5, pi, mu, shape, type, times, basehaz, end_time, ...)
```

Arguments

q	Numeric scalar. Survival quantile of interest (default 0.5, i.e. median survival).
pi	Numeric vector. Prognostic index values to evaluate.
mu	Numeric scalar. Intercept parameter.
shape	Numeric scalar or vector. Shape parameter(s) for the Weibull model.
type	Character string. Model type: "weibull" or "ms".
times	Numeric vector. Time points (M-spline models).
basehaz	Numeric matrix. Baseline hazard (M-spline models).
end_time	Numeric scalar. Administrative censoring time.
...	Additional arguments passed to mrgsim .

Value

A data frame including columns lp, p11, survdiff_tq, and model parameters.

Examples

```
# Small fast example
data_sim <- explore_pi_tq_surv(
  pi = seq(-1, 1, by = 0.5),
  mu = -1,
  shape = 1.1,
  end_time = 10,
  type = "weibull"
)
```

```
head(data_sim)

# Larger range example
data_sim2 <- explore_pi_tq_surv(
  pi = seq(-3, 3, by = 0.1),
  mu = -1,
  shape = 1.1,
  end_time = 200,
  type = "weibull"
)
plot(survdiff_tq ~ lp, data = data_sim2)
```

ms_data

Simulated Data for M-Splines Model Demonstration

Description

A list containing parameters for an M-spline survival model, suitable for use with [sim_tte](#).

Usage

```
ms_data
```

Format

A list with 4 elements:

mu Numeric scalar. Intercept parameter.

basis Numeric matrix. M-spline basis matrix with rows corresponding to time points and columns to basis functions.

coefs Numeric vector. Coefficients for each basis function.

time Numeric vector. Time points corresponding to the rows of the basis matrix.

Source

Simulated example data.

sim_tte

*Simulate Time-to-Event Data***Description**

Main function of **simtte**. Simulates a time-to-event dataset (survival dataset) using either a Weibull parametric model or an M-spline flexible baseline hazard model. Event times are generated via inverse transform sampling from the cumulative hazard function computed by **mr.solve**.

Usage

```
sim_tte(
  pi,
  log_pi = TRUE,
  mu = -3,
  coefs = 0,
  basis = NULL,
  time = 100,
  end_time,
  type = "weibull",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>pi</code>	Numeric matrix or vector. Prognostic index (linear predictor) for each individual. Given a covariate matrix X and coefficient vector b , $pi = X \%*\% b$.
<code>log_pi</code>	Logical; is the prognostic index already on the log scale? Default TRUE.
<code>mu</code>	Numeric scalar. Intercept parameter of the model. Default -3.
<code>coefs</code>	Numeric vector. For M-spline models, the coefficients of each spline basis function. For Weibull models, the shape parameter (scalar).
<code>basis</code>	Numeric matrix. Basis matrix for M-spline models. Ignored for Weibull models. Default NULL.
<code>time</code>	Numeric vector. For M-spline models, the time points corresponding to rows of the basis matrix. For Weibull models, used only to determine <code>end_time</code> if not supplied. Default 100.
<code>end_time</code>	Numeric scalar. Administrative censoring time. Defaults to <code>max(time)</code> .
<code>type</code>	Character string. Model type: "weibull" or "ms" (M-splines). Default "weibull".
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed to <code>mr.sim</code> .

Value

A data frame with columns:

sim_time Simulated event or censoring time.

sim_status Event indicator (1 = event, 0 = censored).

ID Subject identifier.

lp Log prognostic index (linear predictor).

References

Bender R, Augustin T, Blettner M (2005). Generating survival times to simulate Cox proportional hazards models. *Statistics in Medicine*, 24(11), 1713–1723. doi:10.1002/sim.2059

Royston P, Parmar MKB (2002). Flexible parametric proportional-hazards and proportional-odds models for censored survival data, with application to prognostic modelling and estimation of treatment effects. *Statistics in Medicine*, 21(15), 2175–2197. doi:10.1002/sim.1203

Examples

```
# Fast Weibull example with a small dataset
set.seed(1)
lp <- matrix(rnorm(5, 0, 0.5), nrow = 5)
result <- sim_tte(
  pi = lp, mu = -1, coefs = 1.1,
  time = seq(0.1, 10, by = 0.5),
  type = "weibull", end_time = 10
)
head(result)

# Larger examples using bundled ms_data
data("ms_data")
mu <- ms_data$mu
basis <- ms_data$basis
coefs <- ms_data$coefs
time <- ms_data$time
lp <- matrix(runif(nrow(basis)), nrow = nrow(basis))
wei_sim <- sim_tte(pi = lp, mu = -1, coefs = 1.1,
  time = time, type = "weibull", end_time = 100)
ms_sim <- sim_tte(pi = lp, mu = mu, basis = basis,
  coefs = coefs, time = time, type = "ms")
```

 sim_tte_df

Simulate Time-to-Event Data from a Custom mrgsolve Output

Description

Applies inverse transform sampling to a data frame produced by an **mrgsolve** simulation that contains a survival probability column. This function is useful when you have a custom time-to-event model implemented in **mrgsolve** and want to generate event times.

Usage

```
sim_tte_df(dat, surv_var = "p11", id_var = "ID", xdata = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>dat</code>	Data frame. Output from <code>mrgsim</code> containing at minimum columns for time, subject ID, and survival probability.
<code>surv_var</code>	Character string. Name of the column containing the survival probability (probability of remaining event-free). Default "p11".
<code>id_var</code>	Character string. Name of the subject ID column. Default "ID".
<code>xdata</code>	Optional data frame of additional covariates to merge into the output. Must contain a column matching <code>id_var</code> .

Value

A data frame with columns:

sim_time Simulated event or censoring time.

sim_status Event indicator (1 = event, 0 = censored).

ID Subject identifier.

Plus any additional columns from `xdata`.

Examples

```
# Create a mock survival probability data frame (no mrgsolve required)
mock_dat <- data.frame(
  ID = rep(1:3, each = 50),
  time = rep(seq(0.1, 10, length.out = 50), 3),
  p11 = rep(exp(-0.3 * seq(0.1, 10, length.out = 50)), 3)
)
result <- sim_tte_df(mock_dat)
head(result)
```

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