

# Package ‘smam’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Statistical Modeling of Animal Movements

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**Author** Jun Yan <jun.yan@uconn.edu> and  
Vladimir Pozdnyakov <vladimir.pozdnyakov@uconn.edu>

**Maintainer** Jun Yan <jun.yan@uconn.edu>

**Depends** R (>= 3.0.0), Matrix

**Description** Animal movement models including moving-resting process  
with embedded Brownian motion, Brownian motion with measurement error.

**License** GPL (>= 3.0)

**NeedsCompilation** yes

**Repository** CRAN

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**dtm** *Density for Time Spent in Moving or Resting*

### Description

Density for time spent in moving or resting in a time interval, unconditional or conditional on the initial state.

### Usage

```
dtm(w, t, lamM, lamR, s0 = NULL)
dtr(w, t, lamM, lamR, s0 = NULL)
```

### Arguments

w	time points at which the density is to be evaluated
t	the length of the time interval
lamM	the rate parameter of the exponentially distributed moving stage duration
lamR	the rate parameter of the exponentially distributed resting stage duration
s0	the initial state. If NULL, the unconditional density is returned; otherwise, it is one of "m" or "s", standing for moving and resting, respectively, and the conditional density is returned given the initial state.

### Value

a vector of the density evaluated at w

### Author(s)

Jun Yan <jun.yan@uconn.edu>

### References

Yan, J., Chen, Y., Lawrence-Apfel, K., Ortega, I. M., Pozdnyakoc, V., Williams, S., and Meyer, T. (2013+) A moving-resting process with an embedded Brownian motion for animal movements. Population Ecology. Forthcoming.

### Examples

```
lamM <- 1
lamR <- c(1/2, 1, 2)
lr <- length(lamR)
totalT <- 10

old.par <- par(no.readonly=TRUE)

par(mfrow=c(1, 2), mar=c(2.5, 2.5, 1.1, 0.1), mgp=c(1.5, 0.5, 0), las=1)
```

```

curve(dtm(x, totalT, 1, 1/2, "m"), 0, totalT, lty=1, ylim=c(0, 0.34),
      xlab="M(10)", ylab="density")
curve(dtm(x, totalT, 1, 1, "m"), 0, totalT, lty=2, add=TRUE)
curve(dtm(x, totalT, 1, 2, "m"), 0, totalT, lty=3, add=TRUE)
mtext(expression("S(0) = 1"))
legend("topleft", legend = expression(lambda[r] == 1/2, lambda[r] == 1,
                                       lambda[r] == 2), lty = 1:lr)

curve(dtm(x, totalT, 1, 1/2, "r"), 0, totalT, lty=1, ylim=c(0, 0.34),
      xlab="M(10)", ylab="density")
curve(dtm(x, totalT, 1, 1, "r"), 0, totalT, lty=2, add=TRUE)
curve(dtm(x, totalT, 1, 2, "r"), 0, totalT, lty=3, add=TRUE)
mtext(expression("S(0) = 0"))
legend("topleft", legend = expression(lambda[r] == 1/2, lambda[r] == 1,
                                       lambda[r] == 2), lty = 1:lr)

par(old.par)

```

**fitBmme***Fit a Brownian Motion with Measurement Error***Description**

Given discretely observed animal movement locations, fit a Brownian motion model with measurement errors.

**Usage**

```
fitBmme(dat, start = NULL, method = "Nelder-Mead", optim.control = list())
```

**Arguments**

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| <b>dat</b>           | a data.frame whose first column is the observation time, and other columns are location coordinates.  |
| <b>start</b>         | starting value of the model, a vector of two component, one for sigma (sd of BM) and the other for delta (sd for measurement error). If unspecified (NULL), a moment estimator will be used assuming equal sigma and delta. |
| <b>method</b>        | the method argument to feed optim.  |
| <b>optim.control</b> | a list of control that is passed down to optim.   |

**Details**

The joint density of the increment data is multivariate normal with a sparse (tri-diagonal) covariance matrix. Sparse matrix operation from package Matrix is used for computing efficiency in handling large data.

**Value**

A list of the following components:

<code>estimate</code>	the esimated parameter vector
<code>var.est</code>	variance matrix of the estimator
<code>loglik</code>	loglikelihood evaluated at the estimate
<code>convergence</code>	convergence code from optim

**Author(s)**

Jun Yan <jun.yan@uconn.edu>

**References**

Pozdnyakov V., Meyer, TH., Wang, Y., and Yan, J. (2013) On modeling animal movements using Brownian motion with measurement error. Ecology doi:doi:10.1890/13-0532.1.

**See Also**

[fitMovRes](#)

**Examples**

```
set.seed(123)

tgrid <- seq(0, 500, by = 1)
dat <- rbmme(tgrid, sigma = 1, delta = 0.5)

fit <- fitBmme(dat)
fit
```

**fitMovRes**

*Fit a Moving-Resting Model with Embedded Brownian Motion*

**Description**

Fit a Moving-Resting Model with Embedded Brownian Motion with animal movement data at discretely observation times by maximizing a composite likelihood constructed from the marginal density of increment.

**Usage**

```
fitMovRes(data, start, method = "Nelder-Mead", optim.control = list())
clk.m1(theta, data)
```

### Arguments

<code>data</code>	a <code>data.frame</code> whose first column is the observation time, and other columns are location coordinates.
<code>start</code>	starting value of the model, a vector of three component, which represents two rate parameters of moving and resting duration, and one volatility parameter for the Brownian motion.
<code>method</code>	the method argument to feed <code>optim</code> .
<code>optim.control</code>	a list of control that if passed down to <code>optim</code> .
<code>theta</code>	a parameter vector of three components (similar to <code>start</code> )

### Value

`fitMovRes` returns a list of the following components:

<code>estimate</code>	the esimated parameter vector
<code>cloglik</code>	composite loglikelihood evaluated at the estimate
<code>convergence</code>	convergence code from <code>optim</code>

`cllk.m1` returns the composite loglikelihood constructed from the marginal distribution of each increment.

### Author(s)

Jun Yan <jun.yan@uconn.edu>

### References

Yan, J., Chen, Y., Lawrence-Apfel, K., Ortega, I. M., Pozdnyakoc, V., Williams, S., and Meyer, T. (2013+) A moving-resting process with an embedded Brownian motion for animal movements. Population Ecology. Forthcoming.

### Examples

```
tgrid <- seq(0, 10, length=2001)
## make it irregularly spaced
tgrid <- sort(sample(tgrid, 1000))
set.seed(123)
dat <- rMovRes(tgrid, 1, 1, 1, "m")
## Not run:
fit <- fitMovRes(dat, start=c(2, 2, 2))
fit

## End(Not run)
```

## Description

Given the volatility parameters of a Brownian motion and normally distributed measurement errors, generate the process at discretely observed time points of a given dimension.

## Usage

```
rbmme(time, dim = 2, sigma = 1, delta = 1)
```

## Arguments

time	vector of time points at which observations are to be sampled
dim	dimension of the Brownian motion
sigma	volatility parameter (sd) of the Brownian motion
delta	sd parameter of measurement error

## Value

A `data.frame` whose first column is the time points and whose other columns are coordinates of the locations.

## Author(s)

Jun Yan <[jun.yan@uconn.edu](mailto:jun.yan@uconn.edu)>

## References

Pozdnyakov V., Meyer, TH., Wang, Y., and Yan, J. (2013) On modeling animal movements using Brownian motion with measurement error. *Ecology* doi:doi:10.1890/13-0532.1.

## Examples

```
tgrid <- seq(0, 10, length = 1001)
## make it irregularly spaced
tgrid <- sort(sample(tgrid, 800))
dat <- rbmme(tgrid, 1, 1)
plot(dat[,1], dat[,2], xlab="t", ylab="X(t)", type="l")
```

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rMovRes*Sampling from a Moving-Resting Process with Embedded Brownian Motion*

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**Description**

A moving-resting process consists of two states: moving and resting. The transition between the two states is modeled by an alternating renewal process, with exponentially distributed duration. An animal stays at the same location while resting, and moves according to a Brownian motion while moving.

**Usage**

```
rMovRes(time, lamM, lamR, sigma, s0, dim = 2)
```

**Arguments**

time	time points at which observations are to be simulated
lamM	rate parameter of the exponential duration while moving
lamR	rate parameter of the exponential duration while resting
sigma	volatility parameter of the Brownian motion while moving
s0	the state at time 0, must be one of "m" or "r", for moving and resting, respectively
dim	the dimension of the Brownian motion

**Value**

A `data.frame` whose first column is the time points and whose other columns are coordinates of the locations.

**Author(s)**

Jun Yan <jun.yan@uconn.edu>

**References**

Yan, J., Chen, Y., Lawrence-Apfel, K., Ortega, I. M., Pozdnyakoc, V., Williams, S., and Meyer, T. (2013+) A moving-resting process with an embedded Brownian motion for animal movements. *Population Ecology*. Forthcoming.

**Examples**

```
tgrid <- seq(0, 10, length=1001)
## make it irregularly spaced
tgrid <- sort(sample(tgrid, 800))
dat <- rMovRes(tgrid, 1, 1, 1, "m")
plot(dat[,1], dat[,2], xlab="t", ylab="X(t)", type='l')
```

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