

# Package: ttbary (via r-universe)

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**Title** Barycenter Methods for Spatial Point Patterns

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**Depends** R (>= 3.5.0), spatstat (>= 3.0-0)

**LinkingTo** Rcpp

**Imports** spatstat.geom, spatstat.explore, spatstat.model,  
spatstat.random, spatstat.linnet, grDevices, graphics, stats,  
Rcpp

**Description** Computes a point pattern in  $R^2$  or on a graph that is representative of a collection of many data patterns. The result is an approximate barycenter (also known as Fréchet mean or prototype) based on a transport-transform metric. Possible choices include Optimal SubPattern Assignment (OSPA) and Spike Time metrics. Details can be found in Müller, Schuhmacher and Mateu (2020) <[doi:10.1007/s11222-020-09932-y](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11222-020-09932-y)>.

**LazyData** yes

**Encoding** UTF-8

**License** GPL (>= 2)

**RoxygenNote** 7.2.1

**NeedsCompilation** yes

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drezner	<i>Run an Improved Version of the Algorithm by Drezner, Mehrez and Wesolowsky for Finding Barycenters Based on Limited Distances</i>
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### Description

Find a barycenter of a 2-d point cloud based on minimizing the  $p$ -th power of the Euclidean distance, cut off at  $C = 2 * \text{penalty}^p$ . In addition to using a pre-screening procedure to further alleviate the computational burden of the original algorithm, an option may be specified to allow the algorithm to return NA if no location in 2-d space is "good enough".

### Usage

```
drezner(clusterx, clustery, penalty, p = 2, reduction = TRUE, aleph = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

clusterx, clustery	vectors of x- and y-coordinates for the point cloud.
penalty	the $p$ -th power of the Euclidean distance is cut off at $2 \cdot \text{penalty}^p$ . To cut off at $C$ , set $\text{penalty} = (C/2)^{1/p}$ .
p	the exponent for the distances and cutoffs. <i>Currently only implemented for p=2.</i>
reduction	logical. Shall the pre-screening procedure be applied?
aleph	logical. Shall the returned value be NA if no good barycenter can be found?

### Details

For points  $z_1, \dots, z_n$  with  $x$ -coordinates `clusterx` and  $y$ -coordinates `clustery` find a minimizer  $b^*$  (barycenter) of

$$\gamma(b) = \sum_{i=1}^n \min\{\|z_i - b\|^p, C\}$$

or return NA if  $\gamma(b) > \frac{n}{2}C$  for all  $b \in \mathbf{R}^2$ .

The original algorithm is due to Drezner, Mehrez and Wesolowsky (1991). The improvements are from Müller, Schöbel and Schuhmacher (2022).

**Value**

A list containing the following components:

barycenterx, barycentery	the $x$ - and $y$ -coordinates of the barycenter $b^*$ that was found. May both be NA if option <code>aleph=TRUE</code> and no actual barycenter is good enough.
cost	the total cost $\gamma(b^*)$ of the barycenter .
calculations	If <code>reduction=FALSE</code> , the number of point pairs from which the barycenter candidates are calculated. Each point pair yields eight candidates.
skipped	If <code>reduction=TRUE</code> , the number of skipped point pairs due to the pre-screening procedure.

**Author(s)**

Raoul Müller <raoul.mueller@uni-goettingen.de>

**References**

Zvi Drezner, Avram Mehrez and George O. Wesolowsky (1991).  
The facility location problem with limited distances.  
Transportation Science 25.3 (1991): 183-187.  
[www.jstor.org/stable/25768490](http://www.jstor.org/stable/25768490)

Raoul Müller, Anita Schöbel and Dominic Schuhmacher (2022).  
Location problems with cutoff.  
Preprint [arXiv:2203.00910](https://arxiv.org/abs/2203.00910)

**Examples**

```
x <- rnorm(20)
y <- rnorm(20)
plot(x, y, asp=1)
res <- drezner(x, y, 2)
points(res$barycenterx, res$barycentery, col=2)
res <- drezner(x, y, 0.5)
points(res$barycenterx, res$barycentery, col=4)
```

**Description**

Starting from an initial candidate point pattern `zeta`, use a k-means-like algorithm to compute a local minimum in the barycenter problem based on the TT-2 metric for a list `ppl` of planar point patterns.

**Usage**

```

kmeansbary(
  zeta,
  pplist,
  penalty,
  add_del = Inf,
  surplus = 0,
  N = 200L,
  eps = 0.005,
  exact = FALSE,
  verbose = 0
)

```

**Arguments**

zeta	a point pattern. Object of class <code>ppp</code> or a list with components <code>x</code> and <code>y</code> .
pplist	a list of point patterns. Object of class <code>ppplist</code> or any list where each elements has components <code>x</code> and <code>y</code> .
penalty	the penalty for adding/deleting points when computing TT-2 distances.
add_del	for how many iterations shall the algorithm add points to / delete points from zeta if this is favorable? Defaults to <code>Inf</code> .
surplus	by how many points is the barycenter point pattern allowed to be larger than the largest input point pattern (among <code>pplist</code> and <code>zeta</code> ) if <code>add_del &gt; 0</code> . A larger number increases the computational load.
N	the maximum number of iterations.
eps	the algorithm stops if the relative improvement of the objective function between two iterations is less than <code>eps</code> .
exact	logical. Shall the barycenter of a cluster be calculated exactly by Algorithm 1 of Drezner, Mehrez and Wesolowsky (1991)? In our experience setting <code>exact=TRUE</code> yields no systematic improvement of the overall objective function value, while the computation times are substantially larger.
verbose	the verbosity level. One of 0, 1, 2, 3, where 0 means silent and 3 means full details.

**Details**

Given  $k$  planar point patterns  $\xi_1, \dots, \xi_k$  (stored in `pplist`), this function finds a local minimizer  $\zeta^*$  of

$$\sum_{j=1}^k \tau_2(\xi_j, \zeta)^2,$$

where  $\tau_2$  denotes the TT-2 metric based on the Euclidean metric between points.

Starting from an initial candidate point pattern `zeta`, the algorithm alternates between assigning a point from each pattern  $\xi_j$  to each point of the candidate and computing new candidate patterns by shifting, adding and deleting points. A detailed description of the algorithm is given in Müller, Schuhmacher and Mateu (2020).

For first-time users it is recommended to keep the default values and set `penalty` to a noticeable fraction of the diameter of the observation window, e.g. between 0.1 and 0.25 times this diameter.

### Value

A list with components:

<code>cost</code>	the sum of squared TT-2 distances between the computed pseudo-barycenter and the point patterns.
<code>barycenter</code>	the pseudo-barycenter as a ppp-object.
<code>iterations</code>	the number of iterations required until convergence.

### Author(s)

Raoul Müller <raoul.mueller@uni-goettingen.de>  
 Dominic Schuhmacher <schuhmacher@math.uni-goettingen.de>

### References

Zvi Drezner, Avram Mehrez and George O. Wesolowsky (1991).  
 The facility location problem with limited distances.  
 Transportation Science 25.3 (1991): 183-187.  
[www.jstor.org/stable/25768490](http://www.jstor.org/stable/25768490)

Raoul Müller, Dominic Schuhmacher and Jorge Mateu (2020).  
 Statistics and Computing 30, 953-972.  
[doi:10.1007/s1122202009932y](https://doi.org/10.1007/s1122202009932y)

### See Also

[kmeansbaryeps](#) for a variant with epsilon relaxation that is typically faster

### Examples

```
data(pplist_samecard)
plot(superimpose(pplist_samecard), cex=0.7, legend=FALSE,
      xlim=c(-0.2,1.2), ylim=c(-0.1,1.1), main="", use.marks=FALSE) #plotting the data

set.seed(12345)
zeta <- ppp(runif(100), runif(100))
plot(zeta, add=TRUE, col="beige", lwd=2, pch=16) #plotting the start-zeta over the data

res <- kmeansbary(zeta, pplist_samecard, penalty=0.1, add_del=Inf)
plot(res$barycenter, add=TRUE, col="blue", pch=16) #adding the computed barycenter in blue

res$cost
#[1] 30.30387
sumppdist(res$barycenter, pplist_samecard, penalty=0.1, type="tt", p=2, q=2)
#[1] 30.30387
#attr(,"distances")
#[1] 0.5991515 0.6133397 0.6040680 0.6020058 0.5648000 0.6415018 0.6385394 0.5784291 0.5985299
```

```
#[10] 0.6313200 0.7186154 ...
```

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kmeansbaryeps	<i>Compute Pseudo-Barycenter of a List of Point Patterns (with epsilon-relaxation)</i>
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### Description

Starting from an initial candidate point pattern `zeta`, use a k-means-like algorithm to compute a local minimum in the barycenter problem based on the TT-2 metric for a list `pplist` of planar point patterns.

### Usage

```
kmeansbaryeps(
  epsvec,
  zeta,
  pplist,
  penalty,
  add_del = Inf,
  surplus = 0,
  relaxVec = c(20, 1, 1, 1),
  N = 200L,
  eps = 0.005,
  exact = FALSE,
  verbose = 0
)
```

### Arguments

<code>epsvec</code>	a vector containing the values for the relaxed assignment. Last entry should be $< 1/n$ , where $n$ is the largest cardinality among the point patterns. Otherwise the algorithm has no guarantee of terminating in a local minimum! If <code>epsvec[1]</code> is too small, the computational load may be large. If in doubt, choose $c(10^8, 10^7, 10^6, \dots, 10/(n+1), 1/(n+1))$ .
<code>zeta</code>	a point pattern. Object of class <code>ppp</code> or a list with components <code>x</code> and <code>y</code> .
<code>pplist</code>	a list of point patterns. Object of class <code>ppplist</code> or any list where each element has components <code>x</code> and <code>y</code> .
<code>penalty</code>	the penalty for adding/deleting points when computing TT-2 distances.
<code>add_del</code>	for how many iterations shall the algorithm add points to / delete points from <code>zeta</code> if this is favorable? Defaults to <code>Inf</code> .
<code>surplus</code>	By how many points is the barycenter point pattern allowed to be larger than the largest input point pattern (among <code>pplist</code> and <code>zeta</code> ) if <code>add_del &gt; 0</code> . A larger number increases the computational load.

relaxVec	a vector of four integers controlling the epsilon-relaxation of the assignments. See details below.
N	the maximum number of iterations.
eps	the algorithm stops if the relative improvement of the objective function between two iterations is less than eps.
exact	logical. Shall the barycenter of a cluster be calculated exactly by Algorithm 1 of Drezner, Mehrez and Wesolowsky (1991)? In our experience setting exact=TRUE yields no systematic improvement of the overall objective function value, while the computation times are substantially larger.
verbose	the verbosity level. One of 0, 1, 2, 3, where 0 means silent and 3 means full details.

### Details

Given  $k$  planar point patterns  $\xi_1, \dots, \xi_k$  (stored in `plist`), this function finds a local minimizer  $\zeta^*$  of

$$\sum_{j=1}^k \tau_2(\xi_j, \zeta)^2,$$

where  $\tau_2$  denotes the TT-2 metric based on the Euclidean metric between points.

Starting from an initial candidate point pattern `zeta`, the algorithm alternates between assigning a point from each pattern  $\xi_j$  to each point of the candidate and computing new candidate patterns by shifting, adding and deleting points. A detailed description of the algorithm is given in Müller, Schuhmacher and Mateu (2020).

For first-time users it is recommended to keep the default values and set `penalty` to a noticeable fraction of the diameter of the observation window, e.g. between 0.1 and 0.25 times this diameter.

The argument `relaxVec` must be a vector of four integers  $c(a,b,c,d) > c(0,0,0,0)$ . For the first `a` iterations step by step one entry of `epsvec` is additionally considered in the assignment, starting with only the first entry in the first iteration. In this `a` iterations the algorithm can stop if it has improved by less than `eps` between iterations. After `a` iterations all entries of `epsvec` before `epsvec[b]` are ignored and everytime the algorithm does not improve, the next `d` entries of `epsvec` are additionally considered in the following iterations. When the last entry of `epsvec` is considered in the assignments, the entries of `epsvec` before `epsvec[c]` are ignored. `relaxVec` defaults to `c(20,1,1,1)` meaning that in every one of the first 20 iterations one additional entry of `epsvec` is considered until the algorithm converges. This allows the algorithm to converge before the full `epsvec` was considered! For further details see example.

**Warning:** The argument `relaxVec` offers many different options for controlling the epsilon-relaxation of the assignments in order to save computation time. But choosing bad parameters may heavily increase the computational load! If in doubt, go with `c(length(epsvec),1,1,1)` (see examples).

### Value

A list with components:

<code>cost</code>	the sum of squared TT-2 distances between the computed pseudo-barycenter and the point patterns.
<code>barycenter</code>	the pseudo-barycenter as a <code>ppp-object</code> .
<code>iterations</code>	the number of iterations required until convergence.

**Author(s)**

Raoul Müller <raoul.mueller@uni-goettingen.de>  
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**References**

Raoul Müller, Dominic Schuhmacher and Jorge Mateu (2020).  
 Metrics and Barycenters for Point Pattern Data.  
 Statistics and Computing 30, 953-972.  
[doi:10.1007/s1122202009932y](https://doi.org/10.1007/s1122202009932y)

**See Also**

[kmeansbary](#) for a similar function that works without epsilon relaxation

**Examples**

```
data(pplist_samecard)
plot(superimpose(pplist_samecard), cex=0.7, legend=FALSE,
      xlim=c(-0.2,1.2), ylim=c(-0.1,1.1), main="", use.marks=FALSE) #plotting the data

set.seed(12345)
zeta <- ppp(runif(100),runif(100))
plot(zeta, add=TRUE, col="beige", lwd=2, pch=16) #plotting the start-zeta over the data

epsvec <- c(1e8,1e7,1e6,1e5,1e4,1e3,1e2,10,1,10/101,1/101)

relaxVec1 <- c(length(epsvec),1,1,1)
#One additional entry of epsvec is considered in each iteration;
#algorithm can stop before full epsvec was used.
#Runs fast with little to no drawback in the quality of the computed solution.
#Time advantage more visible for large datasets.

relaxVec2 <- c(1,1,1,length(epsvec))
#In the first iteration only epsvec[1] is used, after that every assignment is exact.
#Not as fast as the previous version but usually no drawbacks at all in the computed solution.
#Time advantage more visible for large datasets.

relaxVec3 <- c(3,2,3,2)
#in the first 3 iterations epsvec[1],epsvec[1:2],epsvec[1:3] are used in the assignments,
#after that epsvec[2:x] is used, where x starts at 3 (=maximum(a,b)) and increases
#by 2 everytime the algorithm does not improve. When x >= length(epsvec) all assignments
#are done with epsvec[3:length(epsvec)].

res1 <- kmeansbaryeps(epsvec, zeta, pplist_samecard, penalty=0.1, add_del=5, relaxVec = relaxVec1)
res2 <- kmeansbaryeps(epsvec, zeta, pplist_samecard, penalty=0.1, add_del=5, relaxVec = relaxVec2)
res3 <- kmeansbaryeps(epsvec, zeta, pplist_samecard, penalty=0.1, add_del=5, relaxVec = relaxVec3)
plot(res1$barycenter, add=TRUE, col="blue", pch=16) #adding the computed barycenter in blue
```



kmeansbarynet

*Compute Pseudo-Barycenter of a List of Point Patterns on a Network***Description**

Starting from an initial candidate point pattern `zeta`, use a k-means-like algorithm to compute a local minimum in the barycenter problem based on the TT-1 metric for a collection of point patterns on a network. The data needs to be in a special form which can be produced with the function `netsplit`.

**Usage**

```
kmeansbarynet(dpath, zeta, ppmatrix, penalty, N = 200L, eps = 0.005)
```

**Arguments**

<code>dpath</code>	a square matrix whose (i,j)th entry is the shortest-path distance between vertex <code>i</code> and vertex <code>j</code> . Vertex means either network vertex or data point.
<code>zeta</code>	a vector containing the vertex-indices of the initial candidate for the barycenter.
<code>ppmatrix</code>	a matrix specifying in its columns the vertex-indices of the different data point patterns. A virtual index that is one greater than the maximum vertex-index can be used to fill up columns so they all have the same length (see examples).
<code>penalty</code>	the penalty for adding/deleting points when computing TT-1 distances.
<code>N</code>	the maximum number of iterations.
<code>eps</code>	the algorithm stops if the relative improvement of the objective function between two iterations is less than <code>eps</code> .

**Details**

Given  $k$  planar point patterns  $\xi_1, \dots, \xi_k$  (specified by giving the indices of their points in the  $k$  columns of `ppmatrix`), this function finds a local minimizer  $\zeta^*$  of

$$\sum_{j=1}^k \tau_1(\xi_j, \zeta),$$

where  $\tau_1$  denotes the TT-1 metric based on the shortest-path metric between points in the network.

Starting from an initial candidate point pattern `zeta` (specified by giving the indices of its points), the algorithm alternates between assigning a point from each pattern  $\xi_j$  to each point of the candidate and computing new candidate patterns by shifting points (addition and deletion of points is currently not implemented). A detailed description of the algorithm is given in Müller, Schuhmacher and Mateu (2019).

The most convenient way to obtain objects `dpath` and `ppmatrix` of the right form is by calling `netsplit` and extracting components `network$dpath` and `ppmatrix` from the resulting object (see examples below).

**Value**

A list containing the following components:

cost	the sum of TT-1 distances between the computed pseudo-barycenter and the point patterns.
barycenter	the pseudo-barycenter as a vector of vertex-indices.
zetalist	a list containing the alternative vertex-indices for each point of the pseudo-barycenter.
barycost	a vector containing the cluster costs for each point of the pseudo-barycenter (the alternative indices in <code>zetalist</code> lead to the same cluster cost).
perm	the permutation matrix for the clusters.
iterations	the number of iterations required until convergence.

**Author(s)**

Raoul Müller <raoul.mueller@uni-goettingen.de>  
 Dominic Schuhmacher <schuhmacher@math.uni-goettingen.de>

**References**

Raoul Müller, Dominic Schuhmacher and Jorge Mateu (2019).  
 Metrics and Barycenters for Point Pattern Data.  
 Preprint [arXiv:1909.07266](https://arxiv.org/abs/1909.07266)

**See Also**

[kmeansbary](#) for a similar function for point patterns in  $R^2$

**Examples**

```
set.seed(123456)
nvert <- 100 #number of vertices in the network
npp <- 5 #number of data point patterns
npts <- 40 #number of points per data point pattern
ln <- delaunayNetwork(runifpoint(nvert)) #create an artificial network
ppnetwork <- runiflpp(npts,ln,nsim = npp)
  #simulate npp point patterns with npts points each

plot(ppnetwork[[1]]$domain, cex=0.5, main="")
for (i in 1:npp) {
  plot(as.ppp(ppnetwork[[i]]),vpch=1,col=i,add=TRUE)
  #plotting the point patterns in different colors
}

res <- netsplit(ln, ppnetwork)
  #incorporate data point patterns into the network
  #calculating all pairwise distances between vertices
  #and creating matrix of vertex-indices of data point patterns
```

```

zeta <- sample(res$virtual - 1, median(res$dimensions))
#sample random vertex-indices in the network
#taking as cardinality the median of point pattern cardinalities

res2 <- kmeansbarynet(res$network$dpath, zeta, res$ppmatrix, penalty = 0.1)

barycenter <- ppp(res$network$verticesx[res2$barycenter], res$network$verticesy[res2$barycenter])
#construct the barycenter pattern based on the index information in res2
points(barycenter,cex = 1.2, lwd = 2, pch = 4, col = "magenta")
#add the computed barycenter as magenta crosses

res2$cost
#[1] 18.35171
sumppdistnet(res$network$dpath, res2$barycenter, res$ppmatrix, penalty=0.1, type="tt", p=1, q=1)
#[1] 18.35171
#attr(,"distances")
#[1] 3.666471 3.774709 3.950079 3.841166 3.119284

```

---

kmeansbaryweightnet     *Compute weighted Pseudo-Barycenter of a List of Point Patterns on a Network*

---

## Description

Starting from an initial candidate point pattern `zeta`, use a k-means-like algorithm to compute a local minimum in the barycenter problem based on the TT-1 metric for a collection of point patterns on a network. The data needs to be in a special form which can be produced with the function [netsplit](#).

## Usage

```

kmeansbaryweightnet(
  dpath,
  zeta,
  ppmatrix,
  weights,
  penalty,
  N = 200L,
  eps = 0.005
)

```

## Arguments

`dpath`            a square matrix whose (i,j)th entry is the shortest-path distance between vertex `i` and vertex `j`. Vertex means either network vertex or data point.

`zeta`                a vector containing the vertex-indices of the initial candidate for the barycenter.

<code>ppmatrix</code>	a matrix specifying in its columns the vertex-indices of the different data point patterns. A virtual index that is one greater than the maximum vertex-index can be used to fill up columns so they all have the same length (see examples).
<code>weights</code>	a vector with weights for each point pattern
<code>penalty</code>	the penalty for adding/deleting points when computing TT-1 distances.
<code>N</code>	the maximum number of iterations.
<code>eps</code>	the algorithm stops if the relative improvement of the objective function between two iterations is less than <code>eps</code> .

### Details

Given  $k$  planar point patterns  $\xi_1, \dots, \xi_k$  (specified by giving the indices of their points in the  $k$  columns of `ppmatrix`), this function finds a local minimizer  $\zeta^*$  of

$$\sum_{j=1}^k \tau_1(\xi_j, \zeta),$$

where  $\tau_1$  denotes the TT-1 metric based on the shortest-path metric between points in the network.

Starting from an initial candidate point pattern `zeta` (specified by giving the indices of its points), the algorithm alternates between assigning a point from each pattern  $\xi_j$  to each point of the candidate and computing new candidate patterns by shifting points (addition and deletion of points is currently not implemented). A detailed description of the algorithm is given in Müller, Schuhmacher and Mateu (2019).

The most convenient way to obtain objects `dpath` and `ppmatrix` of the right form is by calling [netsplit](#) and extracting components `network$dpath` and `ppmatrix` from the resulting object (see examples below).

### Value

A list containing the following components:

<code>cost</code>	the sum of TT-1 distances between the computed pseudo-barycenter and the point patterns.
<code>barycenter</code>	the pseudo-barycenter as a vector of vertex-indices.
<code>zetalist</code>	a list containing the alternative vertex-indices for each point of the pseudo-barycenter.
<code>barycost</code>	a vector containing the cluster costs for each point of the pseudo-barycenter (the alternative indices in <code>zetalist</code> lead to the same cluster cost).
<code>perm</code>	the permutation matrix for the clusters.
<code>iterations</code>	the number of iterations required until convergence.

### Author(s)

Raoul Müller <raoul.mueller@uni-goettingen.de>

Dominic Schuhmacher <schuhmacher@math.uni-goettingen.de>

## References

Raoul Müller, Dominic Schuhmacher and Jorge Mateu (2019).  
 Metrics and Barycenters for Point Pattern Data.  
 Preprint [arXiv:1909.07266](https://arxiv.org/abs/1909.07266)

## See Also

[kmeansbary](#) for a similar function for point patterns in  $R^2$

## Examples

```
set.seed(123456)
nvert <- 100 #number of vertices in the network
npp <- 5 #number of data point patterns
npts <- 40 #number of points per data point pattern
ln <- delaunayNetwork(runifpoint(nvert)) #create an artificial network
ppnetwork <- runiflpp(npts,ln,nsim = npp)
  #simulate npp point patterns with npts points each

plot(ppnetwork[[1]]$domain, cex=0.5, main="")
for (i in 1:npp) {
  plot(as.ppp(ppnetwork[[i]]),vpch=1,col=i,add=TRUE)
  #plotting the point patterns in different colors
}

res <- netsplit(ln, ppnetwork)
  #incorporate data point patterns into the network
  #calculating all pairwise distances between vertices
  #and creating matrix of vertex-indices of data point patterns

zeta <- sample(res$virtual - 1, median(res$dimensions))
  #sample random vertex-indices in the network
  #taking as cardinality the median of point pattern cardinalities

res2 <- kmeansbaryweightnet(res$network$dpath, zeta, res$ppmatrix,
  weights = c(1,2,3,2,1), penalty = 0.1)

barycenter <- ppp(res$network$vertices$x[res2$barycenter], res$network$vertices$y[res2$barycenter])
  #construct the barycenter pattern based on the index information in res2
points(barycenter,cex = 1.2, lwd = 2, pch = 4, col = "magenta")
  #add the computed barycenter as magenta crosses

res2$cost
#[1] 18.35171
sumppdistnet(res$network$dpath, res2$barycenter, res$ppmatrix, penalty=0.1, type="tt", p=1, q=1)
#[1] 18.35171
#attr(,"distances")
#[1] 3.666471 3.774709 3.950079 3.841166 3.119284
```

---

 netsplit

*Incorporate Point Patterns into a Network*


---

### Description

Given a network and a list of point patterns on this network, create a new network from all the vertices of the original network plus all the points in the patterns, splitting any edges that contain such points into several shorter edges. This function keeps track which vertex-indices represent each of the data point patterns. The returned object contains all the components needed for a call to [kmeansbarynet](#).

### Usage

```
netsplit(network, pplist)
```

### Arguments

network	an object of class <code>linnet</code> or <code>lpp</code> . In the latter case the domain component is extracted and any points of the <code>lpp</code> are ignored.
pplist	a list containing (at least) x- and y-coordinates of the point patterns, which will be projected onto the network

### Details

This function relies heavily on code from the package `spatstat` to create the new network and efficiently compute all pairwise shortest-path distances between the new vertices.

If not all point patterns are of the same size, this function fills up the vertex-indices of the smaller patterns with a virtual index that is one larger than the maximal index appearing in the new network. This structure is required for calling [kmeansbarynet](#).

### Value

A list containing the following components:

network	the new network with all the points added as vertices. Contains also the matrix of shortest-path distances between all these points.
ppmatrix	a matrix containing the new vertex-indices of the data point patterns, one column corresponds to one point pattern.
dimensions	a vector containing the cardinalities of the data point patterns.
nvirtual	the index of the virtual point.

### Author(s)

Raoul Müller <raoul.mueller@uni-goettingen.de>  
 Dominic Schuhmacher <schuhmacher@math.uni-goettingen.de>

**See Also**[kmeansbarynet](#)**Examples**

```
# See the example for kmeansbarynet.
```

---

plotmatch

*Plot Optimal Matching between Two Point Patterns*


---

**Description**

After calling [ppdist](#) with argument `ret_matching = TRUE` in a situation where it makes sense to assign to the points of the patterns  $\xi$  and  $\eta$  coordinates in  $R^2$ , this function may be used to display the result graphically.

**Usage**

```
plotmatch(
  xi,
  eta,
  dmat,
  res,
  penalty,
  p = 1,
  cols = c(2, 4),
  pchs = c(1, 1),
  cexs = c(1, 1),
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

<code>xi, eta</code>	objects of class <a href="#">ppp</a> .
<code>dmat</code>	a matrix specifying in its $(i, j)$ -th entry the distance from the $i$ -th point of $\xi$ to the $j$ -th point of $\eta$ .
<code>res</code>	the object returned by the call to <a href="#">ppdist</a> with <code>ret_matching = TRUE</code> .
<code>penalty</code>	a positive number. The penalty for adding/deleting points.
<code>p</code>	a number $> 0$ . The order of the TT- or RTT-distance computed.
<code>cols, pchs, cexs</code>	vectors of length 2 specifying the corresponding graphic parameters <code>col</code> , <code>pch</code> and <code>cex</code> for plotting the two point patterns.
<code>...</code>	further graphic parameters passed to the code that draws the line segments between the points.

**Details**

The default use-case is to plot a matching obtained with [ppdist](#). In that case `dmat`, `penalty` and `p` should be the same as in the call to `ppdist`. These objects are used to display additional information about the matching.

**Value**

Used for the side effect of plotting.

**Author(s)**

Dominic Schuhmacher <schuhmacher@math.uni-goettingen.de>

**See Also**

[ppdist](#)

**Examples**

```
# See examples for ppdist
```

---

ppdist

*Compute Distance Between Two Point Patterns*

---

**Description**

Based on an arbitrary matrix of "distances" between the points of two point patterns  $\xi$  and  $\eta$ , this function computes versions of the transport-transform distance between  $\xi$  and  $\eta$ .

**Usage**

```
ppdist(
  dmat,
  penalty = 1,
  type = c("tt", "rtt", "TT", "RTT"),
  ret_matching = FALSE,
  p = 1,
  precision = NULL
)
```

**Arguments**

`dmat` a matrix specifying in its  $(i, j)$ -th entry the distance from the  $i$ -th point of  $\xi$  to the  $j$ -th point of  $\eta$ .

`penalty` a positive number. The penalty for adding/deleting points.



type	either "tt"/"TT" for the transport-transform metric or "rtt"/"RTT" for the relative transport-transform metric.
ret_matching	logical. Shall the optimal point matching be returned?
p	a number $> 0$ . The matching is chosen such that the $p$ -th order sum ( $\ell_p$ -norm) is minimized.
precision	a small positive integer value. The precisions of the computations, which are currently performed in integers. After correcting for the penalty, $\text{dmat}^p$ is divided by its largest entry, multiplied by $10^{\text{precision}}$ and rounded to compute the optimal matching. The default value NULL chooses maximal integer precision possible, which is precision = 9 on almost all systems.

### Details

The transport-transform (TT) distance gives the minimal total cost for “morphing” the pattern  $\xi$  into the pattern  $\eta$  by way of shifting points (at costs specified in `dmat`) and adding or deleting points (each at cost `penalty`). The total cost is determined as

$$\left( \sum_{j=1}^n c_j^p \right)^{1/p},$$

where  $c_j$  denotes the cost for the  $j$ th individual operation and  $n$  is the cardinality of the larger point pattern.

The relative transport-transform (RTT) metric is exactly the same, but the sum in the total cost is divided by the larger cardinality:

$$\left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n c_j^p \right)^{1/p}.$$

The TT- and RTT-metrics form an umbrella concept that includes the OSPA and Spike Time metrics frequently used in the literature. See Müller, Schuhmacher and Mateu (2020) for details.

### Value

The corresponding distance between the point patterns if `ret_matching` is FALSE.

Otherwise a list with components `dist` containing this distance and two vectors `target1`, `target2` of integers, where `target $i$`  specifies the indices of the points in the other pattern that the points of the  $i$ -th pattern are matched to and NA every time a point is deleted.

There may be a minus in front of an index, where  $-j$  indicates that the corresponding pairing with point  $j$  would be over a distance of more than  $2^{1/p} \cdot \text{penalty}$ . This is equivalent to saying that the corresponding point of the first pattern is deleted and the  $j$ -th point of the second pattern is added.

Note that having more than one minus implies that the matching is non-unique.

### Author(s)

Dominic Schuhmacher <schuhmacher@math.uni-goettingen.de>

## References

Raoul Müller, Dominic Schuhmacher and Jorge Mateu (2020).  
 Metrics and Barycenters for Point Pattern Data.  
 Statistics and Computing 30, 953-972.  
[doi:10.1007/s1122202009932y](https://doi.org/10.1007/s1122202009932y)

## Examples

```
# small example
# -----
set.seed(181230)
xi <- spatstat.random::rpoispp(20)
eta <- spatstat.random::rpoispp(20)
dmat <- spatstat.geom::crossdist(xi,eta)
res <- ppdist(dmat, penalty=1, type="rtt", ret_matching=TRUE, p=1)
plotmatch(xi, eta, dmat, res, penalty=1, p=1)
res$dist

# for comparison: ospa-distance computation from spatstat:
res_ospa <- spatstat.geom::pppdist(xi,eta,"spa")
res_ospa$distance # exactly the same as above because nothing gets cut off

# same example, but with a much smaller penalty for adding/deleting points
# -----
res <- ppdist(dmat, penalty=0.1, type="rtt", ret_matching=TRUE, p=1)
plotmatch(xi, eta, dmat, res, penalty=0.1, p=1)
# dashed lines indicate points that are deleted and re-added at new position
# grey segments on dashed lines indicate the cost of deletion plus re-addition
res$dist

# for comparison: ospa-distance computation from spatstat
# (if things do get cut off, we have to ensure that the cutoff distances
# are the same, thus cutoff = 2^(1/p) * penalty):
res_ospa <- spatstat.geom::pppdist(xi,eta,"spa",cutoff=0.2)
res_ospa$distance # NOT the same as above
res_ospa$distance - abs(xi$n-eta$n) * 0.1 / max(xi$n,eta$n) # the same as above

# a larger example
# -----
set.seed(190203)
xi <- spatstat.random::rpoispp(2000)
eta <- spatstat.random::rpoispp(2000)
dmat <- spatstat.geom::crossdist(xi,eta)
res <- ppdist(dmat, penalty = 0.1, type = "rtt", ret_matching = TRUE, p = 1)
res$dist
# takes about 2-3 seconds
```

ppdistnet

*Compute Distance Between Two Point Patterns on a Network***Description**

Based on an arbitrary matrix of "distances" on a network, this function computes versions of the transport-transform distance between two point patterns  $\xi$  and  $\eta$  on this network.

**Usage**

```
ppdistnet(
  dmat,
  xi = NULL,
  eta = NULL,
  penalty = 1,
  type = c("tt", "rtt", "TT", "RTT"),
  ret_matching = FALSE,
  p = 1,
  precision = NULL
)
```

**Arguments**

dmat	a matrix specifying in its $(i, j)$ -th entry the shortest-path distance from the $i$ -th point of $\xi$ to the $j$ -th point of $\eta$ OR the distance matrix of a whole network. In the latter case arguments $\xi$ and $\eta$ have to be specified.
xi	a vector specifying the vertex-indices of $\xi$ , only needed if dmat is the distance matrix of a whole network.
eta	a vector specifying the vertex-indices of $\eta$ , only needed if dmat is the distance matrix of a whole network.
penalty	a positive number. The penalty for adding/deleting points.
type	either "tt"/"TT" for the transport-transform metric or "rtt"/"RTT" for the relative transport-transform metric.
ret_matching	Logical. Shall the optimal point matching be returned?
p	a number $> 0$ . The matching is chosen such that the $p$ -th order sum ( $\ell_p$ -norm) is minimized.
precision	a small positive integer value. The precision of the computations, which are currently performed in integers. After correcting for the penalty, $\text{dmat}^p$ is divided by its largest entry, multiplied by $10^{\text{precision}}$ and rounded to compute the optimal matching. The default value NULL chooses maximal integer precision possible, which is <code>precision = 9</code> on almost all systems.

**Details**

This function provides a more convenient way for computing (relative) transport-transform distances on networks if the points of the patterns are given in terms of indices of network vertices. If `dmat` contains only the distances between the points of  $\xi$  and  $\eta$ , this function does the same as [ppdist](#).

**Value**

The corresponding distance between the point patterns if `ret_matching` is `FALSE`.

Otherwise a list with components `dist` containing this distance and two vectors `target1`, `target2` of integers, where `target $i$`  specifies the indices of the points in the other pattern that the points of the  $i$ -th pattern are matched to and `NA` every time a point is deleted.

There may be a minus in front of an index, where `-j` indicates that the corresponding pairing with point `j` would be over a distance of more than  $2^{1/p} \cdot \text{penalty}$ . This is equivalent to saying that the corresponding point of the first pattern is deleted and the  $j$ -th point of the second pattern is added.

Note that having more than one minus implies that the matching is non-unique.

**Author(s)**

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**See Also**

[ppdist](#)

**Examples**

```
set.seed(123456)
nvert <- 100 #number of vertices in the network
lambda <- 0.5 #expected number of points per unit length
ln <- delaunayNetwork(runifpoint(nvert)) #create an artificial network
ppnetwork <- rpoislp(lambda, ln, nsim = 2)
  #simulate two point patterns on the network

plot(ppnetwork[[1]]$domain, cex=0.5, main="")
plot(as.ppp(ppnetwork[[1]]), vpch=1, col=2, add=TRUE)
plot(as.ppp(ppnetwork[[2]]), vpch=1, col=4, add=TRUE)

res <- netsplit(ln, ppnetwork)
  #incorporate data point patterns into the network
  #calculating all pairwise distances between vertices
  #and creating matrix of vertex-indices of data point patterns

xi <- res$ppmatrix[1:npoints(ppnetwork[[1]]), 1]
eta <- res$ppmatrix[1:npoints(ppnetwork[[2]]), 2]
res2 <- ppdistnet(res$network$dpath, xi = xi, eta = eta,
  penalty = 1, type = "tt", ret_matching = TRUE, p = 1)
res2
```

---

pplist-data

*Simulated Point Pattern Lists*

---

### **Description**

Lists of simulated point patterns for illustrating the computation of barycenters.

### **Usage**

pplist\_samecard

pplist\_diffcard

### **Format**

Objects of class `pplist`, which are essentially lists of `ppp`-objects.

An object of class `pplist` (inherits from `solist`, `anylist`, `listof`, `list`) of length 80.

An object of class `pplist` (inherits from `solist`, `anylist`, `listof`, `list`) of length 50.

### **Details**

`pplist_samecard` contains 80 point patterns of 100 points each. The patterns were independently generated from a distribution that creates quite distinctive clusters.

`pplist_diffcard` contains 50 point patterns with cardinalities ranging from 17 to 42. The patterns were independently generated from a distribution that creates overlapping clusters.

### **Author(s)**

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Dominic Schuhmacher <schuhmacher@math.uni-goettingen.de>

### **Examples**

```
# plot the first eight patterns of each data set
plot(superimpose(pplist_samecard[1:8]), legend=FALSE, cex=0.4, cols=1:8)
plot(superimpose(pplist_diffcard[1:8]), legend=FALSE, cex=0.4, cols=1:8)
```

---

sumppdist

*Compute Sum of  $q$ -th Powers of Distances Between a Point Pattern and a List of Point Patterns*


---

### Description

Determine the Euclidean distance based TT- $p$ -distances (or RTT- $p$ -distances) between a single point pattern `zeta` and each point pattern in a list `pplist`. Then compute the sum of  $q$ -th powers of these distances.

### Usage

```
sumppdist(
  zeta,
  pplist,
  penalty = 1,
  type = c("tt", "rtt", "TT", "RTT"),
  p = 1,
  q = 1
)
```

### Arguments

<code>zeta</code>	an object of class <code>ppp</code> .
<code>pplist</code>	an object of class <code>ppplist</code> or an object that can be coerced to this class, such as a list of <code>ppp</code> objects.
<code>penalty</code>	a positive number. The penalty for adding/deleting points.
<code>type</code>	either "tt"/"TT" for the transport-transform metric or "rtt"/"RTT" for the relative transport-transform metric.
<code>p</code>	a number $> 0$ . Matchings between <code>zeta</code> and the patterns in <code>pplist</code> are chosen such that the $p$ -th order sums ( $\ell_p$ -norms) of the Euclidean distances are minimized.
<code>q</code>	a number $> 0$ .

### Details

The main purpose of this function is to evaluate the relative performance of approximate  $q$ -th order barycenters of point patterns. A true  $q$ -th order barycenter of the point patterns  $\xi_1, \dots, \xi_k$  with respect to the TT- $p$  metric  $\tau_p$  minimizes

$$\sum_{j=1}^k \tau_p(\xi_j, \zeta)^q$$

in  $\zeta$ .

The most common choices are  $p = q = 1$  and  $p = q = 2$ . Other choices have not been tested.

**Value**

A nonnegative number, the  $q$ -th order sum of the TT- $p$ - or RTT- $p$ -distances between zeta and each pattern in pplist. This number has an attribute distances that contains the individual distances.

**Author(s)**

Dominic Schuhmacher <schuhmacher@math.uni-goettingen.de>

**See Also**

[ppdist](#) for computation of TT- $p$ - and RTT- $p$ -metrics,  
[kmeansbary](#) for finding a local minimum of the above sum for  $p = q = 2$

**Examples**

```
# See the examples for kmeansbary
```

---

sumppdistnet	<i>Compute Sum of <math>q</math>-th Powers of Distances Between a Point Pattern and a Collection of Point Patterns on a Network</i>
--------------	---

---

**Description**

Based on the shortest-path metric in a network, determine the TT- $p$ -distances (or RTT- $p$ -distances) between a single point pattern zeta and a collection of point patterns. Then compute the sum of  $q$ -th powers of these distances. The point patterns are specified by vectors of indices referring to the vertices in the network.

**Usage**

```
sumppdistnet(
  dmat,
  zeta,
  ppmatrix,
  penalty = 1,
  type = c("tt", "rtt", "TT", "RTT"),
  p = 1,
  q = 1
)
```

**Arguments**

dmat	the distance matrix of a network containing all shortest-path distances between its vertices.
zeta	a vector specifying the vertex-indices of zeta.

ppmatrix	a matrix specifying in its columns the vertex-indices of the point patterns in the collection. A virtual index that is one greater than the maximum vertex-index in the network can be used to fill up columns so that they all have the same length.
penalty	a positive number. The penalty for adding/deleting points.
type	either "tt"/"TT" for the transport-transform metric or "rtt"/"RTT" for the relative transport-transform metric.
p	a number $> 0$ . Matchings between zeta and the patterns in ppmatrix are chosen such that the p-th order sums ( $\ell_p$ -norms) of the shortest-path distances are minimized.
q	a number $> 0$ .

### Details

The main purpose of this function is to evaluate the relative performance of approximate  $q$ -th order barycenters of point patterns. A true  $q$ -th order barycenter of the point patterns  $\xi_1, \dots, \xi_k$  with respect to the TT-p metric  $\tau_p$  minimizes

$$\sum_{j=1}^k \tau_p(\xi_j, \zeta)^q$$

in  $\zeta$ .

The most common choices are  $p = q = 1$  and  $p = q = 2$ . Other choices have not been tested.

### Value

A nonnegative number, the  $q$ -th order sum of the TT-p- or RTT-p-distances between the patterns represented by zeta and ppmatrix. This number has an attribute distances that contains the individual distances.

### Author(s)

Raoul Müller <raoul.mueller@uni-goettingen.de>  
 Dominic Schuhmacher <schuhmacher@math.uni-goettingen.de>

### See Also

[kmeansbarynet](#), [sumppdist](#)

### Examples

```
# See examples for kmeansbarynet
```



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