

# Package ‘mvLSWimpute’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Imputation Methods for Multivariate Locally Stationary Time Series

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**Description** Implementation of imputation techniques based on locally stationary wavelet time series forecasting methods from Wilson, R. E. et al. (2021) <[doi:10.1007/s11222-021-09998-2](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11222-021-09998-2)>.

**License** GPL-2

**Depends** wavethresh, mvLSW

**Imports** binhf, xts, zoo, imputeTS, utils

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 mvLSWimpute-package     *Imputation Methods for Multivariate Locally Stationary Time Series*


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## Description

Implementation of imputation techniques based on locally stationary wavelet time series forecasting methods from Wilson, R. E. et al. (2021) <doi:10.1007/s11222-021-09998-2>.

## Details

The DESCRIPTION file:

```
Package:      mvLSWimpute
Type:         Package
Title:        Imputation Methods for Multivariate Locally Stationary Time Series
Version:      0.1.1
Date:         2022-08-15
Author:       Rebecca Wilson [aut], Matt Nunes [aut, cre], Idris Eckley [ctb, ths], Tim Park [ctb]
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Maintainer:   Matt Nunes <nunesrpackages@gmail.com>
Description:  Implementation of imputation techniques based on locally stationary wavelet time series forecasting methods f
License:      GPL-2
Depends:     wavethresh, mvLSW
Imports:     binhf, xts, zoo, imputeTS, utils
```

Index of help topics:

correct_per	Function to smooth the raw wavelet periodogram
form_lacv_forward	Function to form the local autocovariance array for the forecasting / backcasting step.
haarWT	Function to apply the (univariate) Haar wavelet transform
mvLSWimpute-package	Imputation Methods for Multivariate Locally Stationary Time Series
mv_impute	Function to apply the mvLSWimpute method and impute missing values in a multivariate locally stationary time series
pdef	Function to regularise the LWS matrix.
pred_eq_forward	Function to form the prediction equations for the forecasting / backcasting step.
smooth_per	Function to smooth the raw wavelet periodogram using the default 'mvLSW' routine.
spec_estimation	Function to estimate the Local Wavelet Spectral matrix for a multivariate locally stationary time series containing missing values

The main routine of the package is `mv_impute` which performs forward or forward and backward imputation of locally stationary multivariate time series, using one-step ahead forecasting (and backcasting).

**Author(s)**

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**References**

Wilson, R. E., Eckley, I. A., Nunes, M. A. and Park, T. (2021) A wavelet-based approach for imputation in nonstationary multivariate time series. *Statistics and Computing* \*31\* Article 18, doi:10.1007/s11222-021-09998-2.

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`correct_per`*Function to smooth the raw wavelet periodogram*

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**Description**

This function corrects the raw wavelet periodogram, similar to the `mvEWS` function in the **mvLSW** package, except acting on the raw periodogram directly. See `mvEWS` for more details. Note: this function is not really intended to be used separately, but internally within the `spec_estimation` function.

**Usage**

```
correct_per(RawPer)
```

**Arguments**

`RawPer` Raw wavelet periodogram that is to be corrected, can be either a 4D array or a `mvLSW` object.

**Details**

The raw wavelet periodogram as an estimator for the local wavelet spectrum (LWS) is biased, and thus needs to be corrected. This is done using a correction (debiasing) matrix, formed from the inner product of autocorrelation wavelets, see Park et al. (2014), Taylor et al. (2019) for more details. This function performs this bias-correction.

**Value**

Returns a `mvLSW` object containing the smoothed EWS of a multivariate locally stationary time series.

**Author(s)**

Rebecca Wilson

## References

Taylor, S.A.C., Park, T.A. and Eckley, I. (2019) Multivariate locally stationary wavelet analysis with the mvLSW R package. *Journal of Statistical Software* *90*(11) pp. 1-16, doi:10.18637/jss.v090.i11.

Park, T., Eckley, I. and Ombao, H.C. (2014) Estimating time-evolving partial coherence between signals via multivariate locally stationary wavelet processes. *IEEE Transactions on Signal Processing* *62*(20) pp. 5240-5250.

## See Also

[mvEWS](#), [spec\\_estimation](#)

## Examples

```
## Sample bivariate locally stationary time series

set.seed(1)
X <- matrix(rnorm(2 * 2^8), ncol = 2)
X[1:2^7, 2] <- 3 * (X[1:2^7, 2] + 0.95 * X[1:2^7, 1])
X[-(1:2^7), 2] <- X[-(1:2^7), 2] - 0.95 * X[-(1:2^7), 1]
X[-(1:2^7), 1] <- X[-(1:2^7), 1] * 4
X <- as.ts(X)

# form periodogram, reshaping array as necessary

tmp = apply(X, 2, function(x){haarWT(x)$D})
D = array(t(tmp), dim = c(2, 2^8, 8))

RawPer = array(apply(D, c(2, 3), tcrossprod), dim = c(2, 2, 2^8, 8))
RawPer = aperm(RawPer, c(1, 2, 4, 3))
# now correct

correctedper = correct_per(RawPer)
```

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form_lacv_forward	<i>Function to form the local autocovariance array for the forecasting / backcasting step.</i>
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## Description

This function generates the local autocovariance (LACV) array that is used in the forecasting / backcasting step to form the prediction equations.

## Usage

```
form_lacv_forward(spectrum, index, p.len = 2)
form_lacv_backward(spectrum, index, p.len = 2)
```

**Arguments**

spectrum	Local wavelet spectral matrix for which we wish to form the local autocovariance array.
index	Time index of the missing data which we wish to impute.
p.len	Number of terms to include in the clipped predictor when forecasting / back-casting.

**Details**

In order to form the one-step ahead predictor for use in the imputation algorithm of Wilson et al. (2021), one needs the local autocovariance (LACV). This is computed using the relationship between the LACV and the local wavelet spectrum (LWS). See equations (4) and (5) in Wilson et al. (2021) for more details.

**Value**

Returns the local autocovariance array that can be used as an input to the `pred_eq_forward` or `pred_eq_backward` function.

**Author(s)**

Rebecca Wilson

**References**

Wilson, R. E., Eckley, I. A., Nunes, M. A. and Park, T. (2021) A wavelet-based approach for imputation in nonstationary multivariate time series. *Statistics and Computing* *31* Article 18, doi:10.1007/s11222-021-09998-2.

Taylor, S.A.C., Park, T.A. and Eckley, I. (2019) Multivariate locally stationary wavelet analysis with the mvLSW R package. *Journal of Statistical Software* *90*(11) pp. 1-16, doi:10.18637/jss.v090.i11.

Park, T., Eckley, I. and Ombao, H.C. (2014) Estimating time-evolving partial coherence between signals via multivariate locally stationary wavelet processes. *IEEE Transactions on Signal Processing* *62*(20) pp. 5240-5250.

**See Also**

[pred\\_eq\\_forward](#), [pred\\_eq\\_backward](#)

**Examples**

```
## Sample bivariate locally stationary time series

set.seed(1)
X <- matrix(rnorm(2 * 2^8), ncol = 2)
```

```

X[1:2^7, 2] <- 3 * (X[1:2^7, 2] + 0.95 * X[1:2^7, 1])
X[-(1:2^7), 2] <- X[-(1:2^7), 2] - 0.95 * X[-(1:2^7), 1]
X[-(1:2^7), 1] <- X[-(1:2^7), 1] * 4
X <- as.ts(X)

# create some missing values, taking care to provide some data at the start of the series

missing.index = sort(sample(10:2^8, 30))

X[missing.index, ] <-NA

# estimate the spectrum

spec = spec_estimation(X)

out <- form_lacv_forward(spec$spectrum, missing.index[1], p.len=2)

```

---

haarWT

*Function to apply the (univariate) Haar wavelet transform*


---

### Description

This function applies the (univariate) Haar wavelet transform. For a time series containing missing values, the wavelet coefficients are generating and any NAs remain intact.

### Usage

```
haarWT(data)
```

### Arguments

data            Input univariate time series.

### Value

Returns a list containing the following elements:

C                Matrix containing the smooth coefficients for the transform.  
D                Matrix containing the detail coefficients for the transform.

### Examples

```

set.seed(1)
X <- matrix(rnorm(2 * 2^8), ncol = 2)
X[1:2^7, 2] <- 3 * (X[1:2^7, 2] + 0.95 * X[1:2^7, 1])
X[-(1:2^7), 2] <- X[-(1:2^7), 2] - 0.95 * X[-(1:2^7), 1]
X[-(1:2^7), 1] <- X[-(1:2^7), 1] * 4
X <- as.ts(X)

```

```
# compute the haar wavelet coefficients of the first time series component:
Xwt1 = haarWT(X[, 1])
```

---

mv_impute	<i>Function to apply the mvLSWimpute method and impute missing values in a multivariate locally stationary time series</i>
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### Description

This function applies the mvLSWimpute method to impute missing values in a multivariate locally stationary time series. The imputation can be based on forecasts only or use information from both a forecasting and backcasting step.

### Usage

```
mv_impute(data, p = 2, type = "forward", index = NULL)
```

### Arguments

data	Input multivariate time series, matrix of dimension TxP where P is the number of channels and T is the length of the series.
p	The number of terms to include in the clipped predictor when carrying out one step ahead forecasting/backcasting.
type	The type of imputation to carry out, either "forward" or "forward-backward"
index	The set of time indices containing missing values, this is NULL by default and will be determined from the input series.

### Value

Returns a list containing the following elements:

ImputedData	Matrix containing the imputed time series.
missing.index	Vector containing the set of time indices that have missing values.

### Note

As with other time series imputation methods, mv\_impute requires some data values at the start of the series. In this case, we need 5 time points.

### Author(s)

Rebecca Wilson

## References

Wilson, R. E., Eckley, I. A., Nunes, M. A. and Park, T. (2021) A wavelet-based approach for imputation in nonstationary multivariate time series. *\_Statistics and Computing\_* \*31\* Article 18, doi:10.1007/s11222-021-09998-2.

## Examples

```
set.seed(1)
X <- matrix(rnorm(2 * 2^8), ncol = 2)
X[1:2^7, 2] <- 3 * (X[1:2^7, 2] + 0.95 * X[1:2^7, 1])
X[-(1:2^7), 2] <- X[-(1:2^7), 2] - 0.95 * X[-(1:2^7), 1]
X[-(1:2^7), 1] <- X[-(1:2^7), 1] * 4
X <- as.ts(X)

# create some fake missing data, taking care not to have missingness near the start of the series
missing.index = sort(sample(10:2^8, 30))

X[missing.index, ] <- NA

newdata = mv_impute(X)
```

---

pdef

*Function to regularise the LWS matrix.*

---

## Description

This function regularises each EWS matrix to ensure that they are strictly positive definite, similar to the `mvEWS` function in the **mvLSW** package, except acting on a (bias-corrected) periodogram directly. See [mvEWS](#) for more details. Note: this function is not really intended to be used separately, but internally within the `spec_estimation` function.

## Usage

```
pdef(spec, W = 1e-10)
```

## Arguments

spec	EWS matrix that is to be regularised, can be either a 4D array or a mvLSW object.
W	Tolerance in applying matrix regularisation to ensure each EWS matrix to be strictly positive definite. This is $1e-10$ by default.

## Value

Returns a mvLSW object containing the regularised EWS of a multivariate locally stationary time series.

**Author(s)**

Rebecca Wilson

**References**

Taylor, S.A.C., Park, T.A. and Eckley, I. (2019) Multivariate locally stationary wavelet analysis with the mvLSW R package. *Journal of Statistical Software* *90*(11) pp. 1-16, doi:10.18637/jss.v090.i11.

Park, T., Eckley, I. and Ombao, H.C. (2014) Estimating time-evolving partial coherence between signals via multivariate locally stationary wavelet processes. *IEEE Transactions on Signal Processing* *62*(20) pp. 5240-5250.

**See Also**

[mvEWS](#), [spec\\_estimation](#)

**Examples**

```
set.seed(1)
X <- matrix(rnorm(2 * 2^8), ncol = 2)
X[1:2^7, 2] <- 3 * (X[1:2^7, 2] + 0.95 * X[1:2^7, 1])
X[-(1:2^7), 2] <- X[-(1:2^7), 2] - 0.95 * X[-(1:2^7), 1]
X[-(1:2^7), 1] <- X[-(1:2^7), 1] * 4
X <- as.ts(X)

# form periodogram
tmp = apply(X, 2, function(x){haarWT(x)$D})

D = array(t(tmp), dim = c(2, 2^8, 8))

RawPer = array(apply(D, c(2, 3), tcrossprod), dim = c(2, 2, 2^8, 8))
RawPer = aperm(RawPer, c(1, 2, 4, 3))

# now correct

correctedper = correct_per(RawPer)

# now regularize

newper = pdef(correctedper)
```

---

pred\_eq\_forward

*Function to form the prediction equations for the forecasting / back-casting step.*

---

**Description**

This function generates the prediction equations (B matrix and RHS matrix) for one step ahead prediction.

**Usage**

```
pred_eq_forward(lacv.array, p = 2, index)
pred_eq_forward(lacv.array, p = 2, index)
```

**Arguments**

lacv.array	The local autocovariance array from which we want to form the prediction equations, can be obtained as the output of the <code>form_lacv_forward</code> or <code>form_lacv_backward</code> functions.
p	Number of terms to include in the clipped predictor when forecasting / back-casting.
index	Time index of the missing data which we wish to impute.

**Details**

The one-step ahead predictor is formed as a linear combination of the time series. The coefficients involved in optimal predictor (in the sense of minimising the mean square prediction error) are obtained by solving a matrix equation formed using parts of the (estimated) local autocovariance array. This function forms the matrices involved in the equation used to find the optimal linear predictor. See equation (6) in Wilson et al. (2021) or Section 3.3 in Fryzlewicz et al. (2003) for more details.

**Value**

Returns a list containing the following elements:

B	The left-hand side of the matrix equation to compute the optimal one-step ahead predictor, which is essentially used to approximate the MSPE for a particular set of coefficients used in a predictor.
RHS	The right hand side of the matrix equation used to compute the optimal one-step ahead predictor.

**Author(s)**

Rebecca Wilson

**References**

Wilson, R. E., Eckley, I. A., Nunes, M. A. and Park, T. (2021) A wavelet-based approach for imputation in nonstationary multivariate time series. *\_Statistics and Computing\_* \*31\* Article 18, doi:10.1007/s11222-021-09998-2.

Fryzlewicz, P. van Bellegem, S. and von Sachs, R. (2003) Forecasting non-stationary time series by wavelet process modelling. *Annals of the Institute of Statistical Mathematics* \*55\* (4), pp. 737-764.

### See Also

[form\\_lacv\\_forward](#), [pred\\_eq\\_backward](#)

### Examples

```
## Sample bivariate locally stationary time series

set.seed(1)
X <- matrix(rnorm(2 * 2^8), ncol = 2)
X[1:2^7, 2] <- 3 * (X[1:2^7, 2] + 0.95 * X[1:2^7, 1])
X[-(1:2^7), 2] <- X[-(1:2^7), 2] - 0.95 * X[-(1:2^7), 1]
X[-(1:2^7), 1] <- X[-(1:2^7), 1] * 4
X <- as.ts(X)

# create some missing values, taking care to provide some data at the start of the series

missing.index = sort(sample(10:2^8, 30))

X[missing.index, ] <- NA

# estimate the spectrum

spec = spec_estimation(X)

# obtain the LACV

lacvfor <- form_lacv_forward(spec$spectrum, missing.index[1], p.len = 2)

# form matrix equation terms

mspeterms = pred_eq_forward(lacvfor, p = 2, missing.index[1])

# compute the optimal coefficients in the linear predictor:
predcoeffs = solve(mspeterms$B, mspeterms$RHS)
```

---

smooth\_per

*Function to smooth the raw wavelet periodogram using the default mvLSW routine.*

---

### Description

This function smooths the raw wavelet periodogram, similar to the mvEWS function in the **mvLSW** package, except acting on the raw periodogram directly. See [mvEWS](#) for more details. Note: this function is not really intended to be used separately, but internally within the spec\_estimation function.

**Usage**

```
smooth_per(RawPer, type = "all", kernel.name="daniell", optimize = FALSE, kernel.param =
  NULL, smooth.Jset = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

RawPer	Raw wavelet periodogram that is to be smoothed, can be either a 4D array or a mvLSW object.
type	Determines the type of smoothing to be performed, if "all" then the same smoothing kernel is applied to all levels, if "by.level" then a different smoothing kernel is applied to each level.
kernel.name	Name of the smoothing kernel to be applied.
optimize	Should the smoothing be optimized. If FALSE then smoothing is carried out with kernel.name and kernel.param.
kernel.param	Value of the smoothing kernel parameter to be applied.
smooth.Jset	Vector indicating which levels should be used in the calculation of the optimal kernel parameter. By default all levels are used.

**Value**

Returns a mvLSW object containing the smoothed EWS of a multivariate locally stationary time series.

**Author(s)**

Rebecca Wilson

**References**

Taylor, S.A.C., Park, T.A. and Eckley, I. (2019) Multivariate locally stationary wavelet analysis with the mvLSW R package. *Journal of Statistical Software* **90**(11) pp. 1-16, doi:10.18637/jss.v090.i11.

Park, T., Eckley, I. and Ombao, H.C. (2014) Estimating time-evolving partial coherence between signals via multivariate locally stationary wavelet processes. *IEEE Transactions on Signal Processing* **62**(20) pp. 5240-5250.

**See Also**

[mvEWS](#), [spec\\_estimation](#)

**Examples**

```
## Sample bivariate locally stationary time series

set.seed(1)
X <- matrix(rnorm(2 * 2^8), ncol = 2)
X[1:2^7, 2] <- 3 * (X[1:2^7, 2] + 0.95 * X[1:2^7, 1])
```

```

X[-(1:2^7), 2] <- X[-(1:2^7), 2] - 0.95 * X[-(1:2^7), 1]
X[-(1:2^7), 1] <- X[-(1:2^7), 1] * 4
X <- as.ts(X)

# form periodogram
tmp = apply(X, 2, function(x){haarWT(x)$D})
D = array(t(tmp), dim = c(2, 2^8, 8))

#sqrV <- function(d) return( d %*% t(d) )

#RawPer = array(apply(D, c(2, 3), sqrV), dim = c(2, 2, 2^8, 8))
RawPer = array(apply(D, c(2, 3), tcrossprod), dim = c(2, 2, 2^8, 8))
RawPer = aperm(RawPer, c(1, 2, 4, 3))

# now smooth

smoothper = smooth_per(RawPer)

```

---

spec_estimation	<i>Function to estimate the Local Wavelet Spectral matrix for a multivariate locally stationary time series containing missing values</i>
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---

## Description

This function estimates the LWS matrix for a multivariate locally stationary time series containing missing values. If the input time series does not contain missing values then spectral estimation is carried out using routines from the **mvLSW** package.

## Usage

```
spec_estimation(data, interp = "linear")
```

## Arguments

data	Input multivariate time series, matrix of dimension TxP where P is the number of channels and T is the length of the series.
interp	Method of interpolation of NAs in spectrum. Can be "linear" or "spline"; see <a href="#">na_interpolation</a> for more details. See also note below.

## Value

Returns a mvLSW object containing the estimated LWS matrix.

## Note

For some series with a lot of missing values, the linear interpolation will result in zero periodogram values (due to the form of the Haar filters). This may not be desirable, so a higher order (spline) interpolation function may be better.

**See Also**

[correct\\_per](#), [smooth\\_per](#), [mvEWS](#), [na\\_interpolation](#)

**Examples**

```
## Sample bivariate locally stationary time series

set.seed(1)
X <- matrix(rnorm(2 * 2^8), ncol = 2)
X[1:2^7, 2] <- 3 * (X[1:2^7, 2] + 0.95 * X[1:2^7, 1])
X[-(1:2^7), 2] <- X[-(1:2^7), 2] - 0.95 * X[-(1:2^7), 1]
X[-(1:2^7), 1] <- X[-(1:2^7), 1] * 4
X <- as.ts(X)

# create some missing values, taking care to provide some data at the start of the series

missing.index = sort(sample(10:2^8, 30))

X[missing.index, ] <- NA

# estimate the spectrum

spec = spec_estimation(X)
```

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