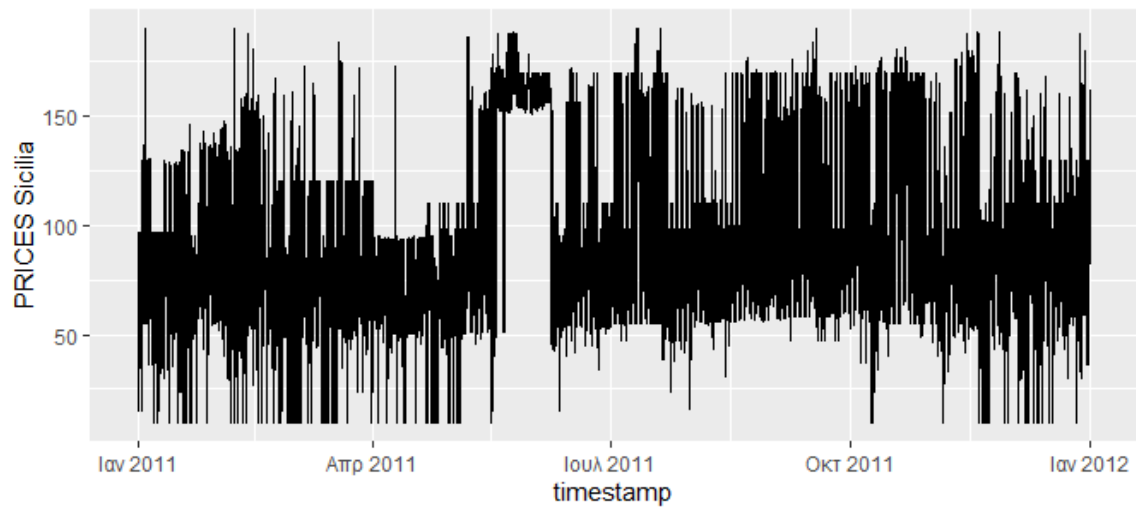


```
[1] 2067
```

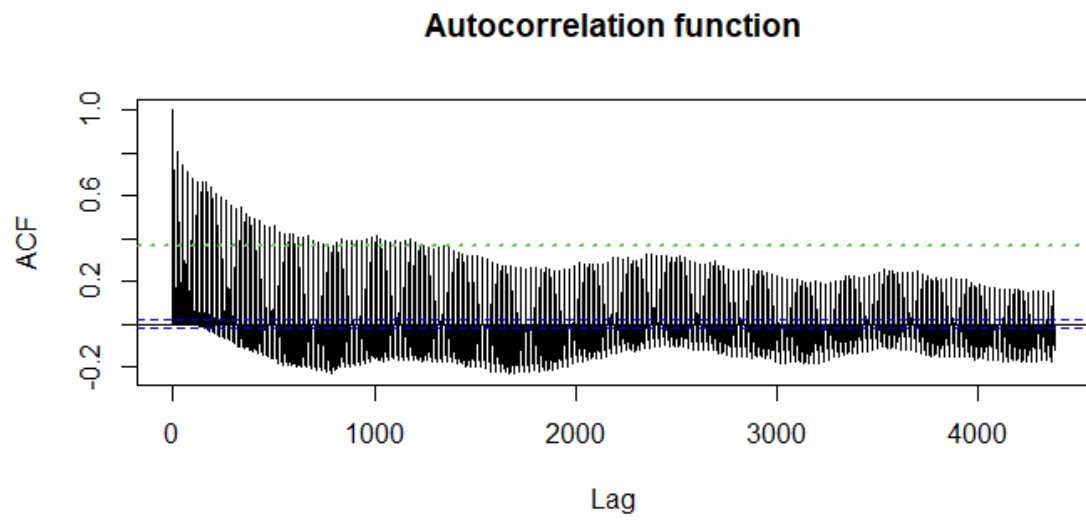
```
# A tibble: 1 x 1  
  timestamp  
  <dtm>  
1 2011-03-28 02:59:59  
> |
```

```
# produce the timeseries graph
```

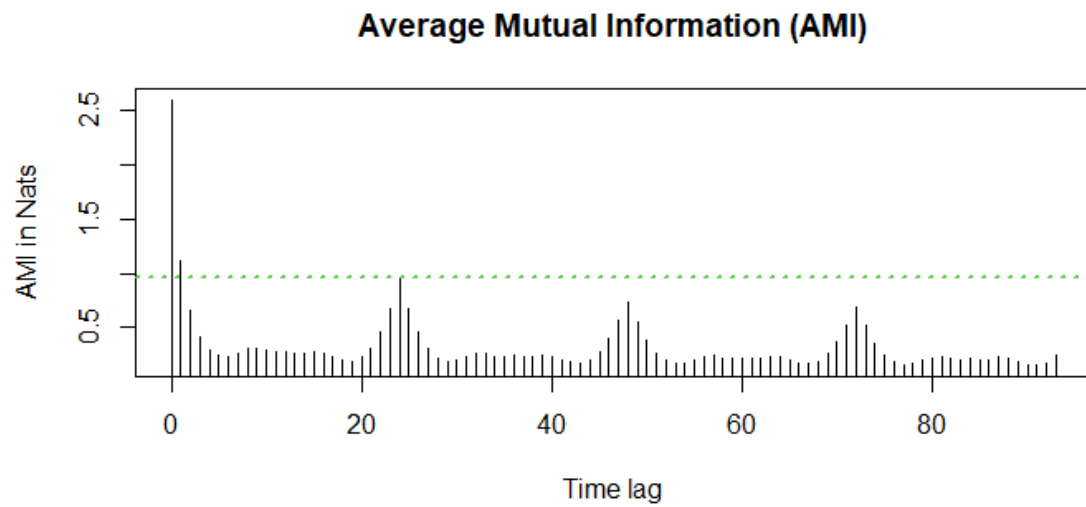


```
# calculate the proper time delay, we prefer ami beacuse usually is smaller
```

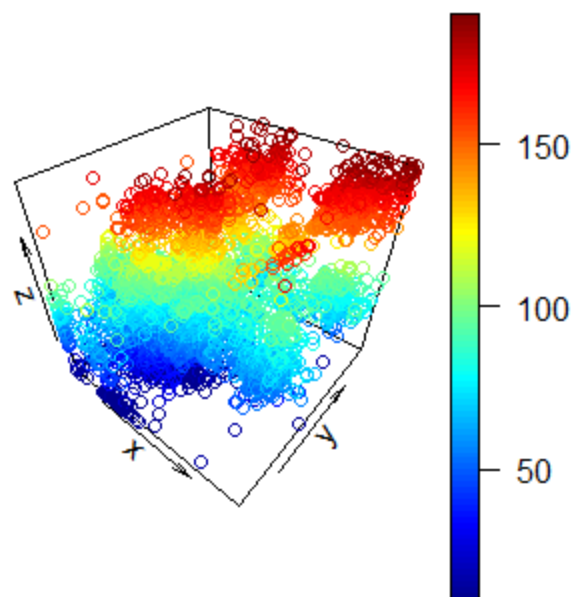
```
[1] 5
```



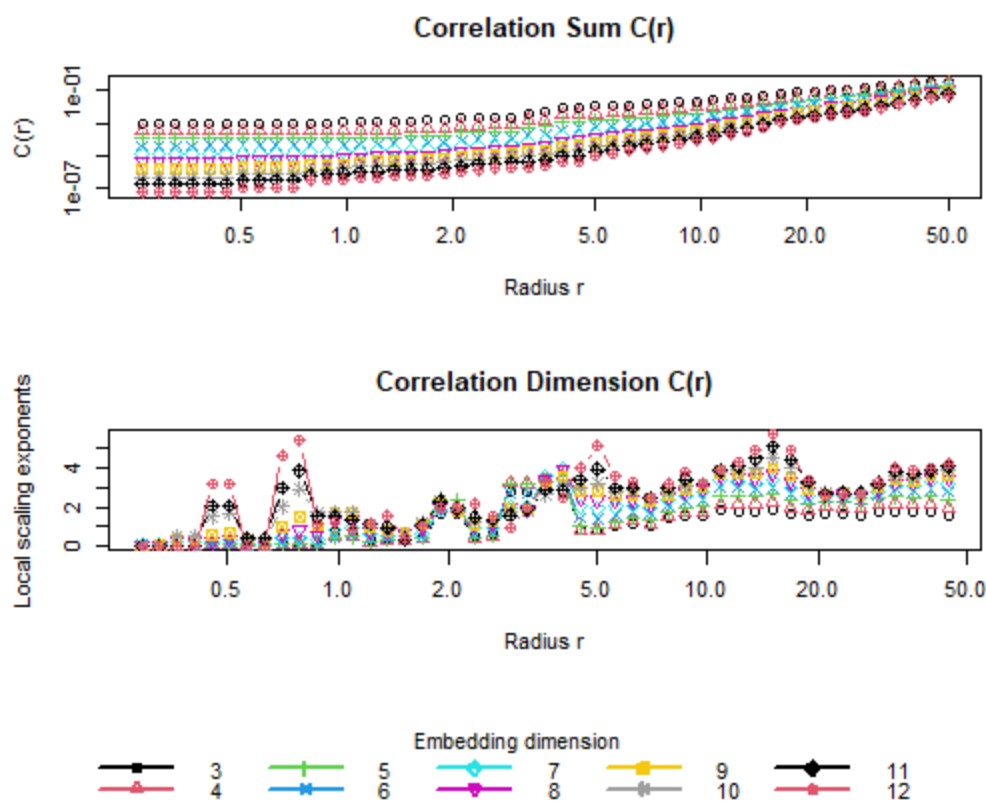
[1] 2

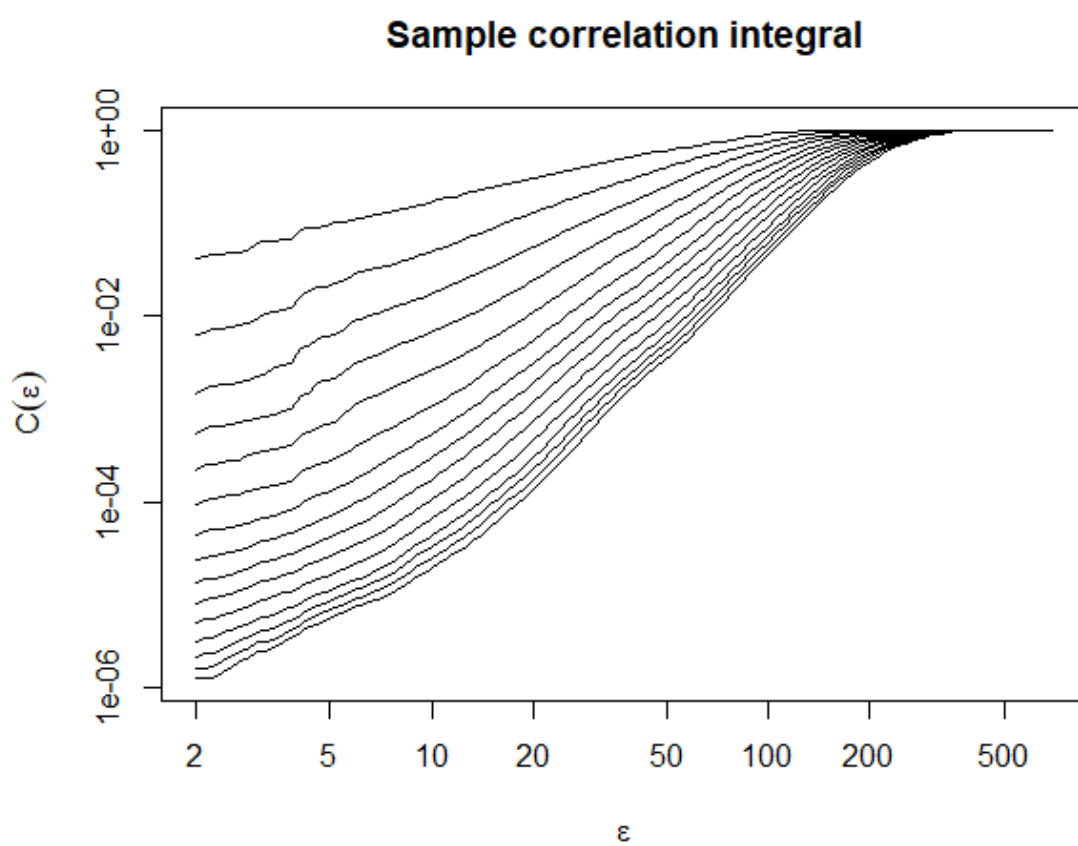


# produce the phase portrait graph



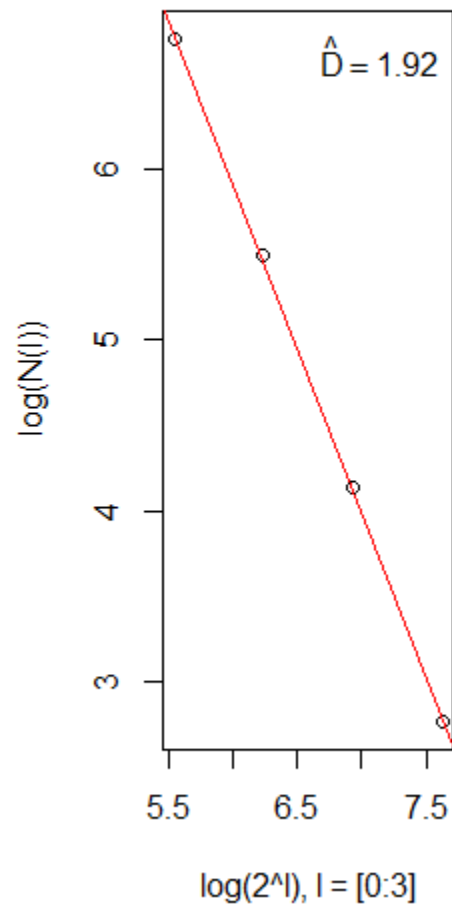
# calculate and produce the correlation integrals' graph





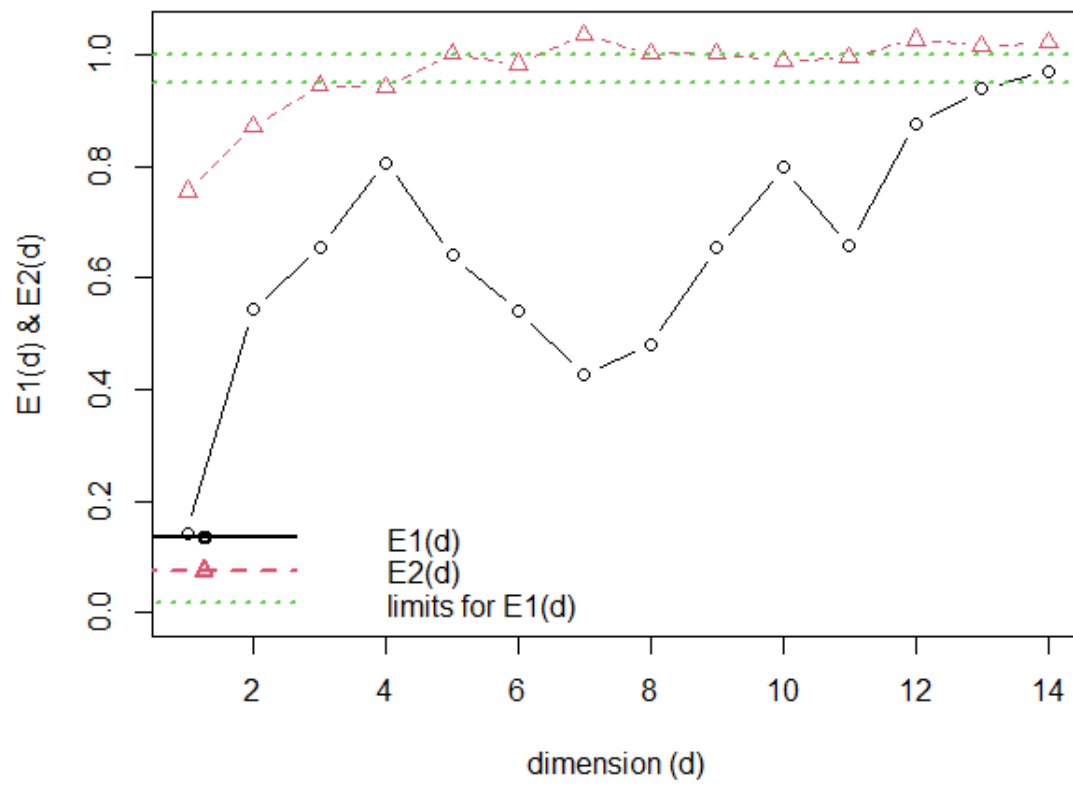
[1] 1.919714

### Box-Count



# produce the correlation dimension vs. embedding dimension graph and estimate the fractal dimension, the minimum embedding dimension and the essential embedding dimension

### Computing the embedding dimension



# calculate Kolmogorov entropy and (optional) produce the relevant graph

```

$sample.entropy
50 44.8234892524193 40.182903775235 36.0227591100049
3 0.2641453 0.3059517 0.3573787 0.4005146
4 0.2569363 0.2958846 0.3446784 0.3811782
5 0.2457155 0.2841385 0.3330691 0.3672939
6 0.2307521 0.2677599 0.3126637 0.3401602
7 0.2104720 0.2409963 0.2711341 0.2814767
8 0.2083508 0.2363349 0.2619081 0.2726667
9 0.2182279 0.2469259 0.2693881 0.2749214
10 0.2116332 0.2364240 0.2524616 0.2600356
11 0.1633748 0.1835647 0.1999241 0.2125204
32.2933151161959 28.949981260716 25.9527834779489 23.2658862258842
3 0.4446016 0.4898669 0.5262522 0.5602974
4 0.4233621 0.4648386 0.4933682 0.5257497
5 0.4070489 0.4408280 0.4591988 0.4810472
6 0.3665322 0.3808008 0.3878425 0.3981696
7 0.2978605 0.3122692 0.3242605 0.3328586
8 0.2948666 0.3105662 0.3201579 0.3273029
9 0.3012186 0.3190207 0.3263928 0.3298500
10 0.2912779 0.3116166 0.3124901 0.3153179
11 0.2421413 0.2604491 0.2562744 0.2573003
20.8571640238786 18.6978173492054 16.7620282999161 15.0266519070008
8 1.0779321
9 1.2704625
10 0.8266786
11 1.2527630

```

```

$embedding.dims
[1] 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

```

```

$entr.order
[1] 2

```

```

$radius
[1] 50.0000000 44.8234893 40.1829038 36.0227591 32.2933151 28.9499813
[7] 25.9527835 23.2658862 20.8571640 18.6978173 16.7620283 15.0266519
[13] 13.4709394 12.0762902 10.8260292 9.7052081 8.7004258 7.7996689
[19] 6.9921675 6.2682669 5.6193119 5.0375433 4.5160054 4.0484623
[25] 3.6293242 3.2535795 2.9167357 2.6147654 2.3440582 2.1013773
[31] 1.8838213 1.6887889 1.5139482 1.3572088 1.2166967 1.0907318
[37] 0.9778081 0.8765754 0.7858234 0.7044669 0.6315333 0.5661505
[43] 0.5075368 0.4549914 0.4078861 0.3656576 0.3278009 0.2938636
[49] 0.2634399

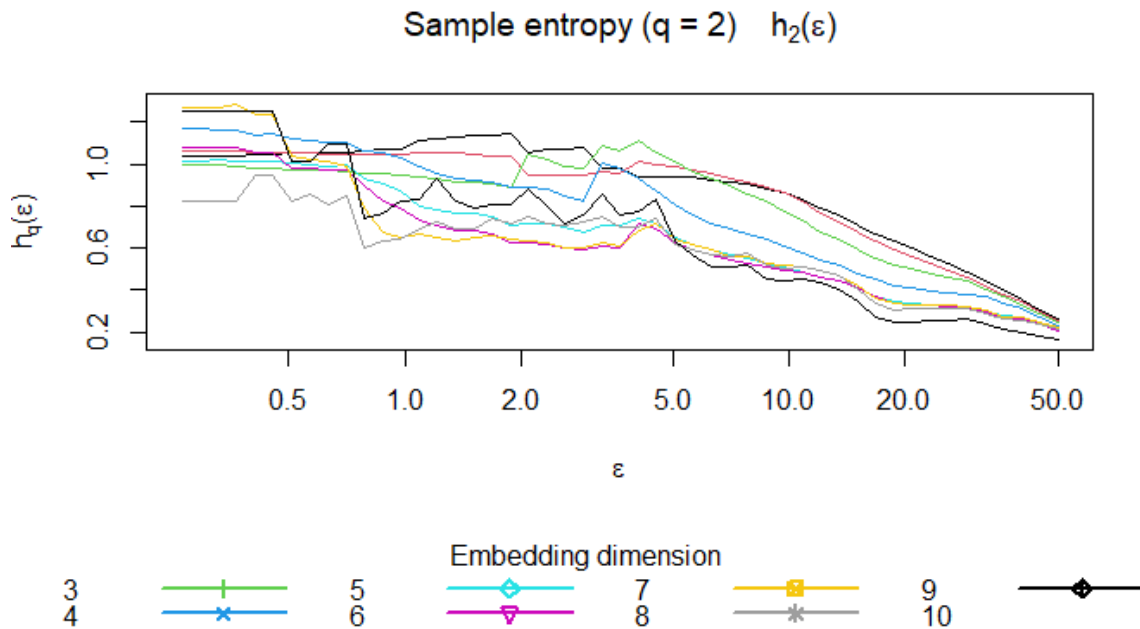
```



```

attr("class")
[1] "sampleEntropy"
attr("time.lag")
[1] 2
attr("id")
[1] "df$`PRICES Sicilia`"
attr("theiler.window")
[1] 100
> |

```



# Convert the power-price timeseries from hourly sampling (8160 points) to 4-hour sampling timeseries (2190 points), averaging the 4 points to be replaced for each new sample. Then follow the previous procedure.

```

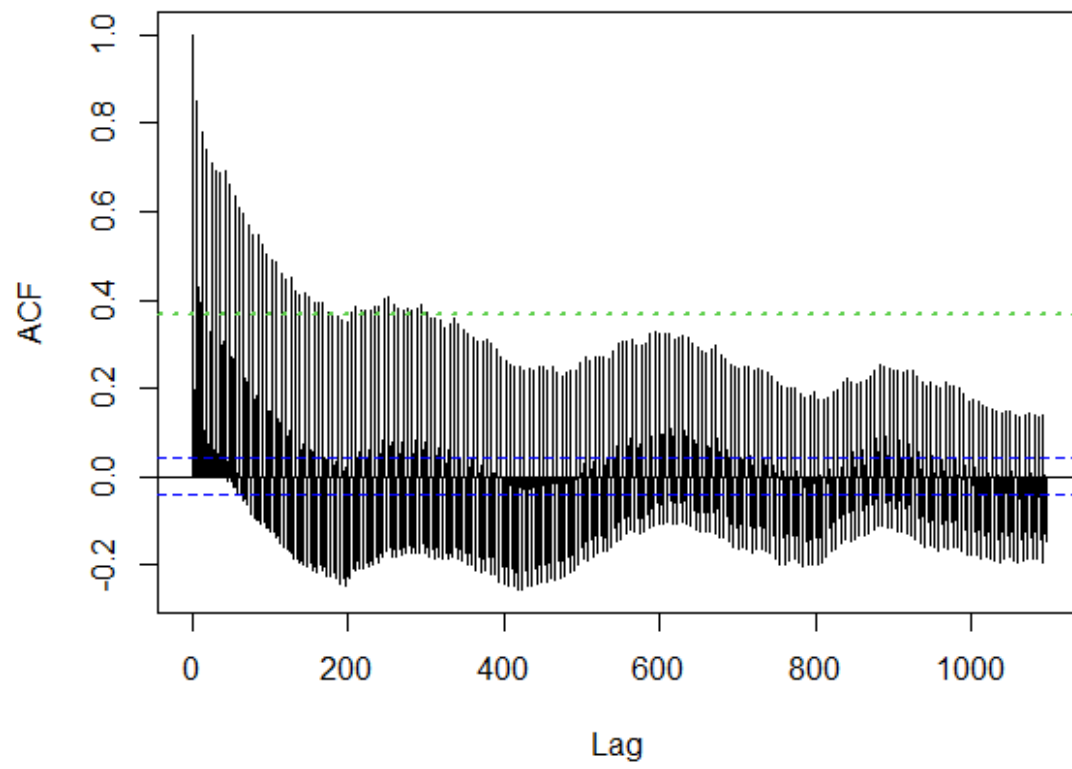
      rn      new
1:    1  57.8500
2:    2  44.2575
3:    3  77.0125
4:    4  79.0025
5:    5  90.0025
---
2186: 2186  53.1775
2187: 2187  97.2550
2188: 2188  92.0150
2189: 2189 121.3075
2190: 2190  93.7700
> |

```

# calculate the proper time delay, we prefer ami beacuse usually is smaller

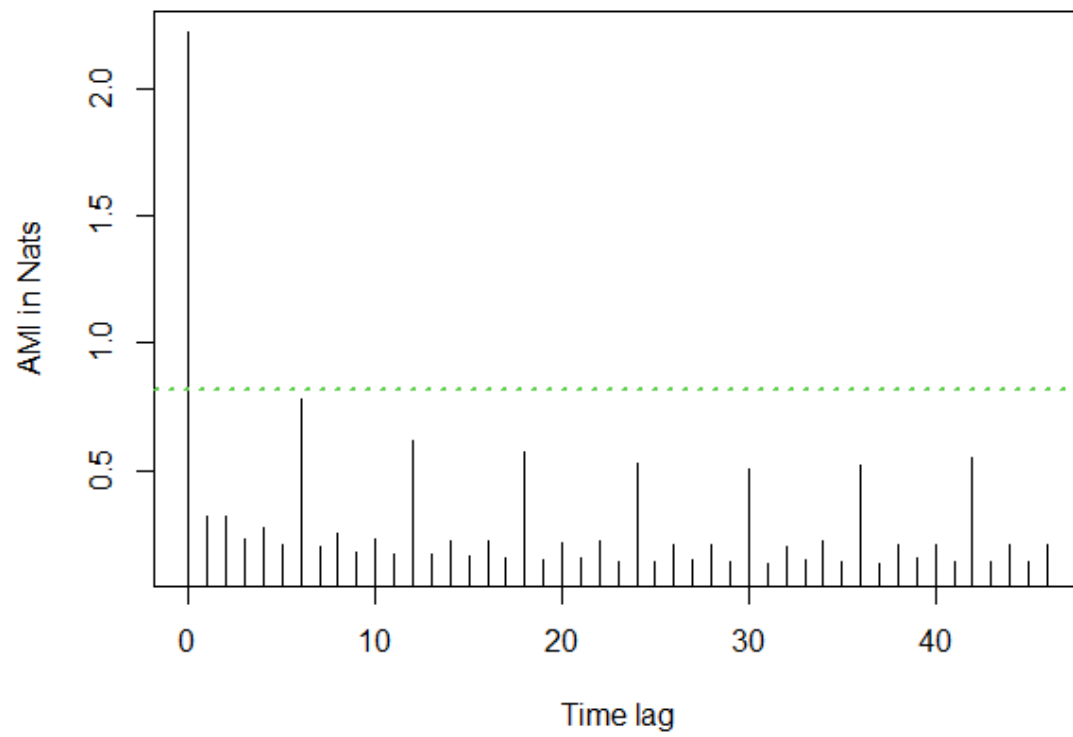
```
[1] 2
```

### Autocorrelation function

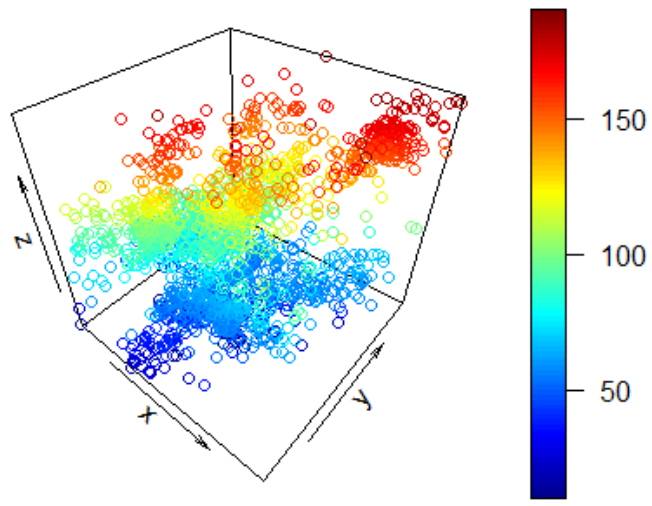


[1] 1

### Average Mutual Information (AMI)



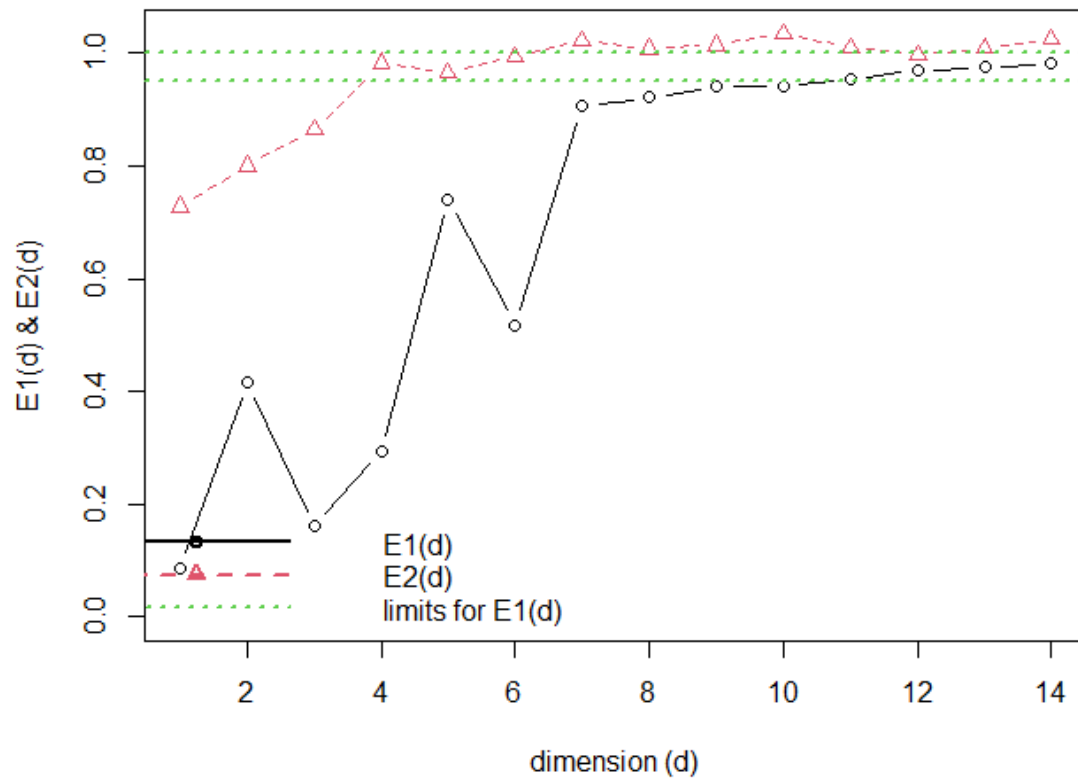
# produce the phase portrait graph



# produce the correlation dimension vs. embedding dimension graph and estimate the fractal dimension, the minimum embedding dimension and the essential embedding dimension

[1] 11

## Computing the embedding dimension



# calculate Kolmogorov entropy and (optional) produce the relevant graph

```
$sample.entropy
20
0 1.2292706
1 1.0046236
2 0.7942027
3 0.6429231
4 0.4996131
5 0.4255500
6 0.2901325
7 0.2896806
8 0.2938041
9 0.2784254
10 0.2660969
11 0.2661351

$embedding.dims
[1] 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

$entr.order
[1] 2

$radius
[1] 20

attr(,"class")
[1] "sampleEntropy"
attr(,"time.lag")
[1] 1
attr(,"id")
[1] "newdf$new"
attr(,"theiler.window")
[1] 100
> |
```