

Spatial factor analysis

James T. Thorson

```
library(tinyVAST)
library(fmesher)
set.seed(101)
```

`tinyVAST` is an R package for fitting vector autoregressive spatio-temporal (VAST) models. We here explore the capacity to specify a spatial factor analysis, where the spatial pattern for multiple variables is described via their estimated association with a small number of spatial latent variables.

Spatial factor analysis

We first explore the ability to specify two latent variables for five manifest variables. To start we simulate two spatial latent variables, project via a simulated loadings matrix, and then simulate a Tweedie response for each manifest variable:

```
# Simulate settings
theta_xy = 0.4
n_x = n_y = 10
n_c = 5
rho = 0.8
resid_sd = 0.5

# Simulate GMRFs
R_s = exp(-theta_xy * abs(outer(1:n_x, 1:n_y, FUN="-"))) )
R_ss = kronecker(X=R_s, Y=R_s)
delta_fs = mvtnorm::rmvnorm(n_c, sigma=R_ss )

#
L_cf = matrix( rnorm(n_c^2), nrow=n_c )
L_cf[,3:5] = 0
L_cf = L_cf + resid_sd * diag(n_c)

#
d_cs = L_cf %*% delta_fs
```

We then specify the model as expected by `tinyVAST`:

```
# Shape into longform data-frame and add error
Data = data.frame( expand.grid(species=1:n_c, x=1:n_x, y=1:n_y), "var"="logn", z=exp(as.vector(d_cs)) )
Data$n = tweedie::rtweedie( n=nrow(Data), mu=Data$z, phi=0.5, power=1.5 )
mean(Data$n==0)
#> [1] 0.03
```

```

# make mesh
mesh = fm_mesh_2d( Data[,c('x','y')] )

#
sem = "
  f1 -> 1, 11
  f1 -> 2, 12
  f1 -> 3, 13
  f1 -> 4, 14
  f1 -> 5, 15
  f2 -> 2, 16
  f2 -> 3, 17
  f2 -> 4, 18
  f2 -> 5, 19
  f1 <-> f1, NA, 1
  f2 <-> f2, NA, 1
  1 <-> 1, NA, 0
  2 <-> 2, NA, 0
  3 <-> 3, NA, 0
  4 <-> 4, NA, 0
  5 <-> 5, NA, 0
"

# fit model
out = fit( sem = sem,
  data = Data,
  formula = n ~ 0 + factor(species),
  spatial_graph = mesh,
  family_link = rbind("obs"=c(1,1)),
  variables = c( "f1", "f2", 1:n_c ),
  data_colnames = list(spatial = c("x","y"), variable = "species", time = "time", distribution = "dist"),
  control = tinyVASTcontrol(quiet=TRUE, trace=0, gmrf="proj") )

out
#> $call
#> fit(data = Data, formula = n ~ 0 + factor(species), sem = sem,
#>   family_link = rbind(obs = c(1, 1)), data_colnames = list(spatial = c("x",
#>   "y"), variable = "species", time = "time", distribution = "dist"),
#>   variables = c("f1", "f2", 1:n_c), spatial_graph = mesh, control = tinyVASTcontrol(quiet = TRUE,
#>   trace = 0, gmrf = "proj"))
#>
#> $opt
#> $opt$par
#>   alpha_j   alpha_j   alpha_j   alpha_j   alpha_j   theta_z   theta_z   theta_z
#> 0.07570783 -0.02014888 0.22318277 0.14728087 -0.26514652 0.68016356 0.68285927 0.31701846 0.5
#>   theta_z log_sigma log_sigma log_kappa
#> -0.21613586 -0.52205331 0.21851154 -0.26761196
#>
#> $opt$objective
#> [1] 631.3721
#>
#> $opt$convergence
#> [1] 0
#>

```

```

#> $opt$iterations
#> [1] 71
#>
#> $opt$evaluations
#> function gradient
#>      84      71
#>
#> $opt$message
#> [1] "relative convergence (4)"
#>
#>
#> $sdrep
#> sdreport(.) result
#>           Estimate Std. Error
#> alpha_j      0.07570783 0.31850774
#> alpha_j     -0.02014888 0.39763412
#> alpha_j      0.22318277 0.21847161
#> alpha_j      0.14728087 0.27057852
#> alpha_j     -0.26514652 0.14638317
#> theta_z      0.68016356 0.11510781
#> theta_z      0.68285927 0.15773444
#> theta_z      0.31701846 0.10358197
#> theta_z      0.52123769 0.10914344
#> theta_z      0.14819781 0.09200614
#> theta_z      0.51873790 0.13709521
#> theta_z     -0.31998633 0.10049164
#> theta_z      0.23601680 0.10640963
#> theta_z     -0.21613586 0.09652980
#> log_sigma -0.52205331 0.06761637
#> log_sigma  0.21851154 0.13313019
#> log_kappa -0.26761196 0.21030826
#> Maximum gradient component: 0.002233932
#>
#> $run_time
#> Time difference of 2.896204 secs

```

We can compare the true loadings (rotated to optimize comparison):

```

rotate_pca( L_cf )$L_tf
#>           [,1]      [,2]      [,3]      [,4]      [,5]
#> [1,] -0.7061124  0.3409242  0.000000e+00 -0.11147707 -0.19168759
#> [2,] -1.1954874 -0.1793162 -2.118142e-16 -0.18007599  0.11766117
#> [3,]  0.2173262  0.7343755 -1.652813e-01 -0.09104616  0.09813720
#> [4,] -0.7000673  0.2460729  6.407359e-02  0.37118835  0.03041479
#> [5,]  0.1727744  0.2258970  4.675218e-01 -0.08305837  0.03052577

```

with the estimated loadings

```

# Extract and rotate estimated loadings
Lhat_cf = matrix( 0, nrow=n_c, ncol=2 )
Lhat_cf[lower.tri(Lhat_cf,diag=TRUE)] = as.list(out$sdrep, what="Estimate")$theta_z
Lhat_cf = rotate_pca( L_tf=Lhat_cf, order="decreasing" )$L_tf
#> Warning in sqrt(Eigen$values): NaNs produced

```

```

# Print
Lhat_cf
#>           [,1]           [,2]
#> [1,] 0.64115842 -0.22702059
#> [2,] 0.81684052  0.26106964
#> [3,] 0.19203553 -0.40744854
#> [4,] 0.57012258  0.04850667
#> [5,] 0.06755873 -0.25320569

```

Or we can specify the model while ensuring that residual spatial variation is also captured:

```

#
sem = "
  f1 -> 1, 11
  f1 -> 2, 12
  f1 -> 3, 13
  f1 -> 4, 14
  f1 -> 5, 15
  f2 -> 2, 16
  f2 -> 3, 17
  f2 -> 4, 18
  f2 -> 5, 19
  f1 <-> f1, NA, 1
  f2 <-> f2, NA, 1
  1 <-> 1, sd_resid
  2 <-> 2, sd_resid
  3 <-> 3, sd_resid
  4 <-> 4, sd_resid
  5 <-> 5, sd_resid
"

# fit model
out = fit( sem = sem,
  data = Data,
  formula = n ~ 0 + factor(species),
  spatial_graph = mesh,
  family_link = rbind("obs"=c(1,1)),
  variables = c( "f1", "f2", 1:n_c ),
  data_colnames = list(spatial = c("x","y"), variable = "species", time = "time", distribution = "dist"),
  control = tinyVASTcontrol(quiet=TRUE, trace=0, gmrf="proj") )

# Extract and rotate estimated loadings
Lhat_cf = matrix( 0, nrow=n_c, ncol=2 )
Lhat_cf[lower.tri(Lhat_cf,diag=TRUE)] = as.list(out$sdrep, what="Estimate")$theta_z
#> Warning in Lhat_cf[lower.tri(Lhat_cf, diag = TRUE)] = as.list(out$sdrep, : number of items to replace is not a multiple of the length of the vector
Lhat_cf = rotate_pca( L_tf=Lhat_cf, order="decreasing" )$L_tf
#> Warning in sqrt(Eigen$values): NaNs produced

# Print
Lhat_cf
#>           [,1]           [,2]
#> [1,] 0.69107303 -0.17789472
#> [2,] 0.74310396  0.22625726

```

```
#> [3,] 0.07164183 -0.42390919  
#> [4,] 0.47345070 -0.02104359  
#> [5,] 0.06781277 -0.07169282
```