Package 'PBD'

February 4, 2016

Type Package

Title Protracted Birth-Death Model of Diversification

Version 1.2

Date 2016-2-5

Depends R (>= 3.0)

Imports deSolve, ade4, ape, DDD, phytools, graphics, stats, utils

Author Rampal S. Etienne

Maintainer Rampal S. Etienne <r.s.etienne@rug.nl>

Description
Conducts maximum likelihood analysis and simulation of the protracted speciation model.

License GPL-2

NeedsCompilation no

R topics documented:

PBD-package	*Protracted birth-death model of diversification*

Description

This package computes the (maximum) likelihood of the protracted speciation model for a given set of branching times This package is a likelihood-based statistical package to estimate parameters under the protracted speciation model.

First version: 0.8
New in version 0.9
- Bug fix for stem age
New in version 0.91
- Reports loglik = -Inf on an error in the deSolve package (function ode)
New in version 0.92
- Correcting order of parameters of pbd_sim
New in version 0.93
- pbd_sim produces a tree, a matrix containing all events in the simulation, and a tree with one sample per species.
New in version 1.0
- Conditioning is also possible on a range of values of the number of species.
New in version 1.1
- Simulation of the protracted speciation tree has more features.

Details

Package:	PBD
Type:	Package
Version:	1.2
Date:	2016-2-5
License:	GPL-2

pbd_loglik computes the likelihood of the protracted birth-death model of diversification, given a set of parameters and a data set of phylogenetic branching times.

pbd_ML finds the parameters that maximizes the likelihood computed by pbd_loglik.

Author(s)

Rampal S. Etienne Maintainer: Rampal S. Etienne <r.s.etienne@rug.nl>

References

- Etienne, R.S. & J. Rosindell 2012. Systematic Biology 61: 204-213.
- Lambert, A., H. Morlon & R.S. Etienne 2014. Journal of Mathmematical Biology 70: 367-397. doi:10.1007/s00285-014-0767-x
- Etienne, R.S., H. Morlon & A. Lambert 2014. Evolution 68: 2430-2440 doi:10.1111/evo.12433
.

See Also

DDD

Examples

```
pbd_ML(1:10)
```

---

pbd_bootstrap	*Bootstrap analysis under protracted birth-death model of diversification*

Description

Likelihood maximization for protracted birth-death model of diversification followed by simulations of the model using the maximum likelihood parameter estimates to compute an estimate of the error in these estimates and to assess the goodness-of-fit of the model by comparing maximum likelihoods of the simulated data sets to the maximum likelihood of the real data set.

Usage

```
pbd_bootstrap(
    brts,
    initparsopt = c(0.2,0.1,1),
    idparsopt = 1:length(initparsopt),
    idparsfix = NULL,
    parsfix = NULL,
    exteq = (length(initparsopt) < 4),
    parsfunc = c(function(t,pars) {pars[1]},function(t,pars) {pars[2]},
function(t,pars) {pars[3]}, function(t,pars) {pars[4]}),
    missnumspec = 0,
    cond = 1,
    btorph = 0,
    soc = 2,
    plotltt = 1,
    methode = "lsoda",
    n_low = 0,
    n_up = 0,
    tol = c(1E-4, 1E-4, 1E-6),
    maxiter = 1000 * round((1.25)^length(idparsopt)),
    endmc = 100,
    seed = 42
)
```

Arguments

brts	A set of branching times of a phylogeny, all positive
initparsopt	The initial values of the parameters that must be optimized
idparsopt	The ids of the parameters that must be optimized, e.g. 1:4 for all parameters. The ids are defined as follows: id == 1 corresponds to b (speciation-initiation rate)

	id == 2 corresponds to mu_1 (extinction rate of good species) id == 3 corresponds to la_1 (speciation-completion rate) id == 4 corresponds to mu_2 (extinction rate of incipient species)
idparsfix	The ids of the parameters that should not be optimized, e.g. c(2,4) if mu_1 and mu_2 should not be optimized, but only b and la_1. In that case idparsopt must be c(1,3).
parsfix	The values of the parameters that should not be optimized
exteq	Sets whether incipient species have the same (1) or different (0) extinction rate as good species. If exteq = 0, then idparsfix and idparsopt should together have all parameters 1:4
parsfunc	Specifies functions how the rates depend on time, default functions are constant functions
missnumspec	The number of species that are in the clade but missing in the phylogeny
cond	Conditioning: cond == 0 : conditioning on stem or crown age cond == 1 : conditioning on stem or crown age and non-extinction of the phylogeny
btorph	Sets whether the likelihood is for the branching times (0) or the phylogeny (1)
soc	Sets whether the first element of the branching times is the stem (1) or the crown (2) age
plotltt	Sets whether the lineage-through-time plot should be plotted (1) or not (0)
methode	Sets which method should be used in the ode-solver. Default is 'lsoda'. See package deSolve for details.
n_low	Sets the lower bound of the number of species on which conditioning should be done when cond = 2. Set this to 0 when conditioning should be done on precisely the number of species (default)
n_up	Sets the upper bound of the number of species on which conditioning should be done when cond = 2. Set this to 0 when conditioning should be done on precisely the number of species (default)
tol	Sets the tolerances in the optimization. Consists of: reltolx = relative tolerance of parameter values in optimization reltolf = relative tolerance of function value in optimization abstolx = absolute tolerance of parameter values in optimization
maxiter	Sets the maximum number of iterations in the optimization
endmc	Sets the number of simulations for the bootstrap
seed	Sets the seed for the simulations of the bootstrap

Value

A list of three dataframes. The first dataframe contains the maximum likelihood results of the real data set, the second contains the simulated trees, and the third dataframe, with number of rows equal to endmc, contain the maximum likelihood results for the simulated data. The columns of both frames contains the following elements for each simulated data set:

ntips	gives the number of tips
b	gives the maximum likelihood estimate of b

mu_1	gives the maximum likelihood estimate of mu_1
la_1	gives the maximum likelihood estimate of la_1
mu_2	gives the maximum likelihood estimate of mu_2
loglik	gives the maximum loglikelihood
df	gives the number of estimated parameters, i.e. degrees of feedom
conv	gives a message on convergence of optimization; conv = 0 means convergence
exp_durspec	gives the expected duration of speciation
median_durspec	gives the median duration of speciation

Author(s)

Rampal S. Etienne

See Also

[pbd_ML](#)

Examples

```
pbd_bootstrap(1:10,endmc = 2)
```

pbd_brts_density	*Node depth probbaility density for protracted birth-death model of diversification*

Description

pbd_brts_density computes the probability density of node depths under the protracted speciation model given a set of parameters

Usage

```
pbd_brts_density(
    pars1,
    pars1f = c(function(t,pars) {pars[1]},function(t,pars) {pars[2]},
function(t,pars) {pars[3]}, function(t,pars) {pars[4]}),
    methode = "lsoda",
    brts
)
```

Arguments

pars1   Vector of parameters:

          pars1[1] corresponds to b (= la_1 in Etienne & Rosindell R2012) = speciation initiation rate
          pars1[2] corresponds to mu_1 (= mu_g in Etienne & Rosindell 2012) = extinction rate of good species
          pars1[3] corresponds to la_1 (= la_2 in Etienne & Rosindell 2012) = speciation completion rate

pars1[4] corresponds to mu_2 (= mu_i in ER2012) = extinction rate of incipi-
ent species
When rates depend on time this time dependence should be specified in pars1f
and pars1 then becomes the parameters used in pars1f

pars1f   Vector of functions how the rates depend on time, default functions are constant
                functions of the parameters in pars1:

                pars1f[1] corresponds to time-dependence of b (= la_1 in Etienne & Rosin-
                dell R2012) = speciation initiation rate
                pars1f[2] corresponds to time-dependence of mu_1 (= mu_g in Etienne &
                Rosindell 2012) = extinction rate of good species
                pars1f[3] corresponds to tiem-dependence of la_1 (= la_2 in Etienne & Rosin-
                dell 2012) = speciation completion rate
                pars1f[4] corresponds to time-dependence of mu_2 (= mu_i in ER2012) = ex-
                tinction rate of incipient species

methode   sets which method should be used in the ode-solver. Default is 'lsoda'. See
                package deSolve for details.

brts   A set of branching times of a phylogeny, all positive, for which the density must
                be computed

Value

The probability density for all branching times

Author(s)

Rampal S. Etienne

See Also

[pbd_ML](#)

Examples

```
pbd_brts_density(pars1 = c(0.2,0.1,1,0.1), methode = "lsoda",brts = 1:10)
```

---

pbd_durspec_cumdensity

*Cumulative density of duration of speciation under protracted birth-
death model of diversification*

Description

pbd_durspec_cumdensity computes the cumulative density of the duration of speciation under the
protracted speciation model for a given set of parameters

Usage

```
pbd_durspec_cumdensity(
    pars,
    tau
)
```

Arguments

pars   Vector of parameters:

> pars[1] corresponds to b (= la_3 in Etienne & Rosindell R2012) = speciation initiation rate
> pars[2] corresponds to la_1 (= la_2 in Etienne & Rosindell 2012) = speciation completion rate
> pars[3] corresponds to mu_2 (= mu_i in ER2012) = extinction rate of incipient species

tau   Value of the duration of speciation at which the cumulative density must be computed

Value

The cumulative density of the duration of speciation

Author(s)

Rampal S. Etienne

See Also

pbd_durspec_density
pbd_durspec_mean
pbd_durspec_mode
pbd_durspec_quantile
pbd_durspec_moment
pbd_durspec_var

Examples

```
pbd_durspec_cumdensity(pars = c(0.5,0.3,0.1),3)
```

---

pbd_durspec_density   *Probability density for duration of speciation under protracted birth-death model of diversification*

Description

pbd_durspec_density computes the probability density of the duration of speciation under the protracted speciation model for a given set of parameters

Usage

```
pbd_durspec_density(
    pars,
    tau
)
```

Arguments

pars   Vector of parameters:

                pars[1] corresponds to b (= la_3 in Etienne & Rosindell R2012) = speciation
                initiation rate
                pars[2] corresponds to la_1 (= la_2 in Etienne & Rosindell 2012) = speciation
                completion rate
                pars[3] corresponds to mu_2 (= mu_i in ER2012) = extinction rate of incipient
                species

tau   The duration of speciation for which the density must be computed

Value

The probability density

Author(s)

Rampal S. Etienne

See Also

pbd_durspec_cumdensity
pbd_durspec_mean
pbd_durspec_mode
pbd_durspec_quantile
pbd_durspec_moment
pbd_durspec_var

Examples

```
pbd_durspec_density(pars = c(0.5,0.3,0.1), tau = 1)
```

---

pbd_durspec_mean   *Mean duration of speciation under protracted birth-death model of*
                          diversification

Description

pbd_durspec_mean computes the mean duration of speciation under the protracted speciation model
for a given set of parameters

Usage

```
pbd_durspec_mean(
    pars
)
```

Arguments

pars   Vector of parameters:

pars[1] corresponds to b (= la_3 in Etienne & Rosindell R2012) = speciation initiation rate
pars[2] corresponds to la_1 (= la_2 in Etienne & Rosindell 2012) = speciation completion rate
pars[3] corresponds to mu_2 (= mu_i in ER2012) = extinction rate of incipient species

Value

The expected duration of speciation

Author(s)

Rampal S. Etienne

See Also

[pbd_durspec_density](#)
[pbd_durspec_cumdensity](#)
[pbd_durspec_mode](#)
[pbd_durspec_quantile](#)
[pbd_durspec_moment](#)
[pbd_durspec_var](#)

Examples

```
pbd_durspec_mean(pars = c(0.5,0.3,0.1))
```

---

pbd_durspec_mode   *mode of the duration of speciation under protracted birth-death model of diversification*

Description

pbd_durspec_mode computes the mode of the duration of speciation under the protracted speciation model for a given set of parameters

Usage

```
pbd_durspec_mode(
    pars
)
```

Arguments

pars   Vector of parameters:

       pars[1] corresponds to b (= la_3 in Etienne & Rosindell R2012) = speciation initiation rate
       pars[2] corresponds to la_1 (= la_2 in Etienne & Rosindell 2012) = speciation completion rate
       pars[3] corresponds to mu_2 (= mu_i in ER2012) = extinction rate of incipient species

Value

The expected duration of speciation

Author(s)

Rampal S. Etienne

See Also

pbd_durspec_density
pbd_durspec_cumdensity
pbd_durspec_mean
pbd_durspec_quantile
pbd_durspec_moment
pbd_durspec_var

Examples

```
pbd_durspec_mode(pars = c(0.5,0.3,0.1))
```

---

pbd_durspec_moment   *Moments of duration of speciation under protracted birth-death model of diversification*

Description

pbd_durspec_moment computes the moments of the duration of speciation under the protracted speciation model for a given set of parameters

Usage

```
pbd_durspec_moment(
    pars,
    order
)
```

Arguments

pars	Vector of parameters:

pars[1] corresponds to b (= la_3 in Etienne & Rosindell R2012) = speciation initiation rate
pars[2] corresponds to la_1 (= la_2 in Etienne & Rosindell 2012) = speciation completion rate
pars[3] corresponds to mu_2 (= mu_i in ER2012) = extinction rate of incipient species

order	order of the moment to compute (1 is first moment, giving the mean)

Value

The moment of the duration of speciation

Author(s)

Rampal S. Etienne

See Also

[pbd_durspec_density](#)
[pbd_durspec_cumdensity](#)
[pbd_durspec_mean](#)
[pbd_durspec_mode](#)
[pbd_durspec_quantile](#)
[pbd_durspec_var](#)

Examples

```
pbd_durspec_moment(pars = c(0.5,0.3,0.1),2)
```

---

pbd_durspec_quantile	*Quantiles of duration of speciation under protracted birth-death model of diversification*

Description

pbd_durspec_quantile computes a quantile of the duration of speciation under the protracted speciation model for a given set of parameters

Usage

```
pbd_durspec_quantile(
    pars,
    p
)
```

Arguments

pars   Vector of parameters:

            pars[1] corresponds to b (= la_3 in Etienne & Rosindell R2012) = speciation
            initiation rate
            pars[2] corresponds to la_1 (= la_2 in Etienne & Rosindell 2012) = speciation
            completion rate
            pars[3] corresponds to mu_2 (= mu_i in ER2012) = extinction rate of incipient
            species

p   Quantile (e.g. p = 0.5 gives the median)

Value

The quantil of the duration of speciation

Author(s)

Rampal S. Etienne

See Also

pbd_durspec_density
pbd_durspec_cumdensity
pbd_durspec_mean
pbd_durspec_mode
pbd_durspec_moment
pbd_durspec_var

Examples

```
pbd_durspec_quantile(pars = c(0.5,0.3,0.1),0.5)
```

---

pbd_durspec_var   *Variance in duration of speciation under protracted birth-death model*
                         of diversification

Description

pbd_durspec_var computes the variance in the duration of speciation under the protracted speciation
model for a given set of parameters

Usage

```
pbd_durspec_var(
    pars
)
```

Arguments

pars   Vector of parameters:

                 pars[1] corresponds to b (= la_3 in Etienne & Rosindell R2012) = speciation initiation rate
                 pars[2] corresponds to la_1 (= la_2 in Etienne & Rosindell 2012) = speciation completion rate
                 pars[3] corresponds to mu_2 (= mu_i in ER2012) = extinction rate of incipient species

Value

The variance in the duration of speciation

Author(s)

Rampal S. Etienne

See Also

pbd_durspec_density
pbd_durspec_cumdensity
pbd_durspec_mean
pbd_durspec_mode
pbd_durspec_quantile
pbd_durspec_moment

Examples

```
pbd_durspec_var(pars = c(0.5,0.3,0.1))
```

---

pbd_loglik   *Loglikelihood for protracted birth-death model of diversification*

Description

pbd_loglik computes the loglikelihood of the parameters of the protracted speciation model given a set of branching times and number of missing species

Usage

```
pbd_loglik(
    pars1,
    pars1f = c(function(t,pars) {pars[1]},function(t,pars) {pars[2]},
function(t,pars) {pars[3]}, function(t,pars) {pars[4]}),
    pars2 = c(1,1,2,1,"lsoda",0,0),
    brts,
    missnumspec = 0
)
```

Arguments

pars1
Vector of parameters:

pars1[1] corresponds to b (= la_1 in Etienne & Rosindell R2012) = speciation initiation rate
pars1[2] corresponds to mu_1 (= mu_g in Etienne & Rosindell 2012) = extinction rate of good species
pars1[3] corresponds to la_1 (= la_2 in Etienne & Rosindell 2012) = speciation completion rate
pars1[4] corresponds to mu_2 (= mu_i in ER2012) = extinction rate of incipient species
When rates depend on time this time dependence should be specified in pars1f and pars1 then becomes the parameters used in pars1f

pars1f
Vector of functions how the rates depend on time, default functions are constant functions of the parameters in pars1:

pars1f[1] corresponds to time-dependence of b (= la_1 in Etienne & Rosindell R2012) = speciation initiation rate
pars1f[2] corresponds to time-dependence of mu_1 (= mu_g in Etienne & Rosindell 2012) = extinction rate of good species
pars1f[3] corresponds to tiem-dependence of la_1 (= la_2 in Etienne & Rosindell 2012) = speciation completion rate
pars1f[4] corresponds to time-dependence of mu_2 (= mu_i in ER2012) = extinction rate of incipient species

pars2
Vector of model settings:

pars2[1] set the conditioning on non-extinction of the clade (1) or not (0)

pars2[2] sets whether the likelihood is for the branching times (0) or the phylogeny (1)

pars2[3] sets whether the first element of the branching times is the stem (1) or the crown (2) age

pars2[4] sets whether the parameters and likelihood should be shown on screen (1) or not (0)

pars2[5] sets which method should be used in the ode-solver. Default is 'lsoda'. See package deSolve for details.

pars2[6]Sets the lower bound of the number of species on which conditioning should be done when cond = 2. Set this to 0 when conditioning should be done on precisely the number of species (default)

pars2[7]Sets the upper bound of the number of species on which conditioning should be done when cond = 2. Set this to 0 when conditioning should be done on precisely the number of species (default)

brts	A set of branching times of a phylogeny, all positive
missnumspec	The number of species that are in the clade but missing in the phylogeny

Value

The loglikelihood

Author(s)

Rampal S. Etienne

See Also

[pbd_ML](pbd_ML)

Examples

```
pbd_loglik(pars1 = c(0.2,0.1,1,0.1), pars2 = c(1,1,2,0,"lsoda"),brts = 1:10)
```

---

pbd_ML	*Maximization of loglikelihood under protracted birth-death model of diversification*

Description

Likelihood maximization for protracted birth-death model of diversification

Usage

```
pbd_ML(
  brts,
  initparsopt = c(0.2,0.1,1),
  idparsopt = 1:length(initparsopt),
  idparsfix = NULL,
  parsfix = NULL,
  exteq = 1,
  parsfunc = c(function(t,pars) {pars[1]},function(t,pars) {pars[2]},
function(t,pars) {pars[3]}, function(t,pars) {pars[4]}),
  missnumspec = 0,
  cond = 1,
  btorph = 1,
  soc = 2,
  methode = "lsoda",
  n_low = 0,
  n_up = 0,
  tol = c(1E-4, 1E-4, 1E-6),
  maxiter = 1000 * round((1.25)^length(idparsopt)),
  optimmethod = 'subplex'
)
```

Arguments

brts	A set of branching times of a phylogeny, all positive
initparsopt	The initial values of the parameters that must be optimized
idparsopt	The ids of the parameters that must be optimized, e.g. 1:4 for all parameters. The ids are defined as follows: id == 1 corresponds to b (speciation-initiation rate) id == 2 corresponds to mu_1 (extinction rate of good species) id == 3 corresponds to la_1 (speciation-completion rate) id == 4 corresponds to mu_2 (extinction rate of incipient species)
idparsfix	The ids of the parameters that should not be optimized, e.g. c(2,4) if mu_1 and mu_2 should not be optimized, but only b and la_1. In that case idparsopt must be c(1,3).
parsfix	The values of the parameters that should not be optimized
exteq	Sets whether incipient species have the same (1) or different (0) extinction rate as good species. If exteq = 0, then idparsfix and idparsopt should together have all parameters 1:4
parsfunc	Specifies functions how the rates depend on time, default functions are constant functions
missnumspec	The number of species that are in the clade but missing in the phylogeny
cond	Conditioning: cond == 0 : conditioning on stem or crown age cond == 1 : conditioning on stem or crown age and non-extinction of the phylogeny cond == 2 : conditioning on stem or crown age and number of extant taxa
btorph	Sets whether the likelihood is for the branching times (0) or the phylogeny (1)
soc	Sets whether the first element of the branching times is the stem (1) or the crown (2) age
methode	Sets which method should be used in the ode-solver. Default is 'lsoda'. See package deSolve for details.
n_low	Sets the lower bound of the number of species on which conditioning should be done when cond = 2. Set this to 0 when conditioning should be done on precisely the number of species (default)
n_up	Sets the upper bound of the number of species on which conditioning should be done when cond = 2. Set this to 0 when conditioning should be done on precisely the number of species (default)
tol	Sets the tolerances in the optimization. Consists of: reltolx = relative tolerance of parameter values in optimization reltolf = relative tolerance of function value in optimization abstolx = absolute tolerance of parameter values in optimization
maxiter	Sets the maximum number of iterations in the optimization
optimmethod	Method used in optimization of the likelihood. Current default is 'subplex'. Alternative is 'simplex' (default of previous versions)

Value

b	gives the maximum likelihood estimate of b
mu_1	gives the maximum likelihood estimate of mu_1
la_1	gives the maximum likelihood estimate of la_1
mu_2	gives the maximum likelihood estimate of mu_2
loglik	gives the maximum loglikelihood
df	gives the number of estimated parameters, i.e. degrees of feedom
conv	gives a message on convergence of optimization; conv = 0 means convergence

Author(s)

Rampal S. Etienne

See Also

pbd_loglik

Examples

```
pbd_ML(1:10,initparsopt = c(0.2,0.01,0.3), exteq = 1)
```

---

pbd_sim   *Function to simulate the protracted speciation process*

Description

Simulating the protracted speciation process using the Doob-Gillespie algorithm. This function differs from pbd_sim_cpp that 1) it does not require that the speciation-initiation rate is the same for good and incipient species, and 2) that it simulates the exact protracted speciation process, and not the approximation made by the coalescent point process. This function provides also the conversion to the approximation as output.

Usage

```
 pbd_sim(
   pars,
   age,
   soc = 2,
   plotit = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

pars   Vector of parameters:

        pars[1] corresponds to b_1, the speciation-initiation rate of good species
        pars[2] corresponds to la_1, the speciation-completion rate
        pars[3] corresponds to b_2, the speciation-initiation rate of incipient species
        pars[4] corresponds to mu_1, the extinction rate of good species
        pars[5] corresponds to mu_2, the extinction rate of incipient species

age	Sets the age for the simulation
soc	Sets whether this age is the stem (1) or crown (2) age
plotit	Sets whether the various trees produced by the function should be plotted or not

Value

out   A list with the following elements:

> tree is the tree of extant species in phylo format
> stree is a tree with one sample per species in phylo format
> L is a matrix of all events in the simulation where
> - the first column is the incipient-level label of a species
> - the second column is the incipient-level label of the parent of the species
> - the third column is the time at which a species is born as incipient species
> - the fourth column is the time of speciation-completion of the species
> If the fourth element equals -1, then the species is still incipient. - the fifth column is the time of extinction of the species
> If the fifth element equals -1, then the species is still extant. - The sixth column is the species-level label of the species
> sL is a matrix like L but for stree
> igtree.extinct is the tree in simmap format with incipient and good flags and including extinct species
> igtree.extant is the tree in simmap format with incipient and good flags without extinct species
> recontree is the reconstructed tree in phylo format, reconstructed using the approximation in Lambert et al. 2014
> reconL is the matrix corresponding to recontree
> L0 is a matrix where the crown age is at 0; for internal use only

Author(s)

Rampal S. Etienne

See Also

[pbd_sim_cpp](pbd_sim_cpp)

Examples

```
pbd_sim(c(0.2,1,0.2,0.1,0.1),15)
```

---

pbd_sim_cpp   *Function to simulate the approximate protracted speciation process*

Description

Simulating the protracted speciation process according to the approxiomate model of Lambert et al. 2014. This function differs from pbd_sim that 1) it requires that the speciation-initiation rate is the same for good and incipient species, and 2) that it does not simulate the exact protracted speciation process, but an approximation made by the coalescent point process.

Usage

```
pbd_sim_cpp(
  pars,
  parsf = c(function(t,pars) {pars[1]},function(t,pars) {pars[2]},
function(t,pars) {pars[3]},function(t,pars) {pars[4]}),
  age,
  soc = 2,
  plotltt = 1,
  methode = "lsoda"
)
```

Arguments

pars   Vector of parameters:

> pars[1] corresponds to b (= la_1 in Etienne & Rosindell R2012) = speciation initiation rate
>
> pars[2] corresponds to mu_1 (= mu_g in Etienne & Rosindell 2012) = extinction rate of good species
>
> pars[3] corresponds to la_1 (= la_2 in Etienne & Rosindell 2012) = speciation completion rate
>
> pars[4] corresponds to mu_2 (= mu_i in ER2012) = extinction rate of incipient species
>
> When rates depend on time this time dependence should be specified in pars1f and pars1 then becomes the parameters used in pars1f

parsf   Vector of functions how the rates depend on time, default functions are constant functions of the parameters in pars1:

> parsf[1] corresponds to time-dependence of b (= la_1 in Etienne & Rosindell R2012) = speciation initiation rate
>
> parsf[2] corresponds to time-dependence of mu_1 (= mu_g in Etienne & Rosindell 2012) = extinction rate of good species
>
> parsf[3] corresponds to tiem-dependence of la_1 (= la_2 in Etienne & Rosindell 2012) = speciation completion rate
>
> parsf[4] corresponds to time-dependence of mu_2 (= mu_i in ER2012) = extinction rate of incipient species

age   Sets the crown age for the simulation

soc   Determines whether the simulation should start at stem (1) or crown (2) age

plotltt   Sets whether the lineage-through-time plot should be plotted (1) or not (0)

methode   Sets which method should be used in the ode-solver. Default is 'lsoda'. See package deSolve for details.

Value

A set of branching times

Author(s)

Rampal S. Etienne

See Also

[pbd_sim](#)

Examples

```
pbd_sim_cpp(pars = c(0.2,1,0.2,0.1),age = 15)
```

Index