

# Package ‘simStateSpace’

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**Title** Simulate Data from State Space Models

**Version** 1.0.1.9000

**Description** Provides a streamlined and user-friendly framework for simulating data in state space models, particularly when the number of subjects/units (n) exceeds one, a scenario commonly encountered in social and behavioral sciences. For an introduction to state space models in social and behavioral sciences, refer to Chow, Ho, Hamaker, and Dolan (2010) <[doi:10.1080/10705511003661553](https://doi.org/10.1080/10705511003661553)>.

**URL** <https://github.com/jeksterslab/simStateSpace>,  
<https://jeksterslab.github.io/simStateSpace/>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/jeksterslab/simStateSpace/issues>

**License** GPL (>= 3)

**Encoding** UTF-8

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OU2SSM	<i>Convert Parameters from the Ornstein–Uhlenbeck Model to State Space Model Parameterization</i>
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---

## Description

This function converts parameters from the Ornstein–Uhlenbeck model to state space model parameterization. See details for more information.

## Usage

```
OU2SSM(mu, phi, sigma_sqrt, delta_t)
```

## Arguments

mu	Numeric vector. The long-term mean or equilibrium level ( $\mu$ ).
phi	Numeric matrix. The rate of mean reversion, determining how quickly the variable returns to its mean ( $\Phi$ ).
sigma_sqrt	Numeric matrix. Cholesky decomposition of the matrix of volatility or randomness in the process ( $\Sigma$ ).
delta_t	Numeric. Time interval ( $\delta_t$ ).

## Details

The state space parameters as a function of the Ornstein–Uhlenbeck model parameters are given by

$$\beta = \exp(-\Phi \Delta_t)$$

$$\alpha = -\Phi^{-1}(\beta - \mathbf{I}_p)$$

$$\text{vec}(\Psi) = \{ [(-\Phi \otimes \mathbf{I}_p) + (\mathbf{I}_p \otimes -\Phi)] [\exp \{ [(-\Phi \otimes \mathbf{I}_p) + (\mathbf{I}_p \otimes -\Phi)] \Delta_t \} - \mathbf{I}_{p \times p}] \text{vec}(\Sigma) \}$$

**Value**

Returns a list of state space parameters:

- alpha: Numeric vector. Vector of intercepts for the dynamic model ( $\alpha$ ).
- beta: Numeric matrix. Transition matrix relating the values of the latent variables at time  $t - 1$  to those at time  $t$  ( $\beta$ ).
- psi: Numeric matrix. The process noise covariance matrix ( $\Psi$ ).

**Author(s)**

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

**See Also**

Other Simulation of State Space Models Data Functions: [Sim2Matrix\(\)](#), [SimSSMFixed\(\)](#), [SimSSMIVary\(\)](#), [SimSSMLinGrowthIVary\(\)](#), [SimSSMLinGrowth\(\)](#), [SimSSMOUFixed\(\)](#), [SimSSMOUIVary\(\)](#), [SimSSMOU\(\)](#), [SimSSMVARFixed\(\)](#), [SimSSMVARIVary\(\)](#), [SimSSMVAR\(\)](#), [SimSSM\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
p <- k <- 2
mu <- c(5.76, 5.18)
phi <- matrix(data = c(0.10, -0.05, -0.05, 0.10), nrow = p)
sigma_sqrt <- chol(
  matrix(data = c(2.79, 0.06, 0.06, 3.27), nrow = p)
)
delta_t <- 0.10

OU2SSM(
  mu = mu,
  phi = phi,
  sigma_sqrt = sigma_sqrt,
  delta_t = delta_t
)
```

---

Sim2Matrix

---

*Simulation Output to Matrix*


---

**Description**

This function converts the output of [SimSSM\(\)](#), [SimSSMOU\(\)](#), [SimSSMVAR\(\)](#), [SimSSMFixed\(\)](#), [SimSSMOUFixed\(\)](#), [SimSSMVARFixed\(\)](#), [SimSSMIVary\(\)](#), [SimSSMOUIVary\(\)](#), or [SimSSMVARIVary\(\)](#) to a matrix.

**Usage**

```
Sim2Matrix(x, eta = FALSE, long = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

x	R object. Output of <code>SimSSM()</code> , <code>SimSSMOU()</code> , <code>SimSSMVAR()</code> , <code>SimSSMFixed()</code> , <code>SimSSMOUFixed()</code> , <code>SimSSMVARFixed()</code> , <code>SimSSMIVary()</code> , <code>SimSSMOUIVary()</code> , or <code>SimSSMVARIVary()</code> .
eta	Logical. If eta = TRUE, include eta. If eta = FALSE, exclude eta.
long	Logical. If long = TRUE, use long format. If long = FALSE, use wide format.

**Value**

Returns a matrix of simulated data.

**Author(s)**

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

**See Also**

Other Simulation of State Space Models Data Functions: `OU2SSM()`, `SimSSMFixed()`, `SimSSMIVary()`, `SimSSMLinGrowthIVary()`, `SimSSMLinGrowth()`, `SimSSMOUFixed()`, `SimSSMOUIVary()`, `SimSSMOU()`, `SimSSMVARFixed()`, `SimSSMVARIVary()`, `SimSSMVAR()`, `SimSSM()`

**Examples**

```
# prepare parameters
set.seed(42)
k <- p <- 3
iden <- diag(k)
iden_sqrt <- chol(iden)
null_vec <- rep(x = 0, times = k)
n <- 5
mu0 <- null_vec
sigma0_sqrt <- iden_sqrt
alpha <- null_vec
beta <- diag(x = 0.50, nrow = k)
psi_sqrt <- iden_sqrt
nu <- null_vec
lambda <- iden
theta_sqrt <- chol(diag(x = 0.50, nrow = k))
time <- 50
burn_in <- 0

# generate data
ssm <- SimSSM(
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  alpha = alpha,
  beta = beta,
  psi_sqrt = psi_sqrt,
  nu = nu,
  lambda = lambda,
  theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
```

```
    type = 0,
    time = time,
    burn_in = burn_in
  )

  # list to matrix
  mat <- Sim2Matrix(ssm, long = TRUE)
  str(mat)
  head(mat)
  mat <- Sim2Matrix(ssm, long = FALSE)
  str(mat)
  head(mat)

  # generate data
  ssm <- SimSSMFixed(
    n = n,
    mu0 = mu0,
    sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
    alpha = alpha,
    beta = beta,
    psi_sqrt = psi_sqrt,
    nu = nu,
    lambda = lambda,
    theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
    type = 0,
    time = time,
    burn_in = burn_in
  )

  # list to matrix
  mat <- Sim2Matrix(ssm, long = TRUE)
  str(mat)
  head(mat)
  mat <- Sim2Matrix(ssm, long = FALSE)
  str(mat)
  head(mat)
```

---

SimSSM

*Simulate Data from a State Space Model ( $n = 1$ )*

---

## Description

This function simulates data from a state space model. See details for more information.

## Usage

```
SimSSM(
  mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt,
```

```

    alpha,
    beta,
    psi_sqrt,
    nu,
    lambda,
    theta_sqrt,
    gamma_y = NULL,
    gamma_eta = NULL,
    x = NULL,
    type = 0,
    time,
    burn_in = 0
)

```

### Arguments

mu0	Numeric vector. Mean of initial latent variable values ( $\mu_{\eta 0}$ ).
sigma0_sqrt	Numeric matrix. Cholesky decomposition of the covariance matrix of initial latent variable values ( $\Sigma_{\eta 0}$ ).
alpha	Numeric vector. Vector of intercepts for the dynamic model ( $\alpha$ ).
beta	Numeric matrix. Transition matrix relating the values of the latent variables at time $t - 1$ to those at time $t$ ( $\beta$ ).
psi_sqrt	Numeric matrix. Cholesky decomposition of the process noise covariance matrix ( $\Psi$ ).
nu	Numeric vector. Vector of intercepts for the measurement model ( $\nu$ ).
lambda	Numeric matrix. Factor loading matrix linking the latent variables to the observed variables ( $\Lambda$ ).
theta_sqrt	Numeric matrix. Cholesky decomposition of the measurement error covariance matrix ( $\Theta$ ).
gamma_y	Numeric matrix. Matrix relating the values of the covariate matrix at time $t$ to the observed variables at time $t$ ( $\Gamma_y$ ).
gamma_eta	Numeric matrix. Matrix relating the values of the covariate matrix at time $t$ to the latent variables at time $t$ ( $\Gamma_\eta$ ).
x	Numeric matrix. The matrix of observed covariates in <code>type = 1</code> or <code>type = 2</code> . The number of rows should be equal to <code>time + burn_in</code> .
type	Integer. State space model type.
time	Positive integer. Number of time points to simulate.
burn_in	Positive integer. Number of burn-in points to exclude before returning the results.

### Details

#### Type 0:

The measurement model is given by

$$\mathbf{y}_t = \boldsymbol{\nu} + \boldsymbol{\Lambda}\boldsymbol{\eta}_t + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_t \quad \text{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_t \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Theta})$$

where  $\mathbf{y}_t$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\eta}_t$ , and  $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_t$  are random variables and  $\boldsymbol{\nu}$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$ , and  $\boldsymbol{\Theta}$  are model parameters.  $\mathbf{y}_t$  is a vector of observed random variables,  $\boldsymbol{\eta}_t$  is a vector of latent random variables, and  $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_t$  is a vector of random measurement errors, at time  $t$ .  $\boldsymbol{\nu}$  is a vector of intercepts,  $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$  is a matrix of factor loadings, and  $\boldsymbol{\Theta}$  is the covariance matrix of  $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$ .

The dynamic structure is given by

$$\boldsymbol{\eta}_t = \boldsymbol{\alpha} + \boldsymbol{\beta}\boldsymbol{\eta}_{t-1} + \boldsymbol{\zeta}_t \quad \text{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\zeta}_t \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Psi})$$

where  $\boldsymbol{\eta}_t$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\eta}_{t-1}$ , and  $\boldsymbol{\zeta}_t$  are random variables, and  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ , and  $\boldsymbol{\Psi}$  are model parameters.  $\boldsymbol{\eta}_t$  is a vector of latent variables at time  $t$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\eta}_{t-1}$  is a vector of latent variables at time  $t - 1$ , and  $\boldsymbol{\zeta}_t$  is a vector of dynamic noise at time  $t$ .  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$  is a vector of intercepts,  $\boldsymbol{\beta}$  is a matrix of autoregression and cross regression coefficients, and  $\boldsymbol{\Psi}$  is the covariance matrix of  $\boldsymbol{\zeta}_t$ .

#### Type 1:

The measurement model is given by

$$\mathbf{y}_t = \boldsymbol{\nu} + \boldsymbol{\Lambda}\boldsymbol{\eta}_t + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_t \quad \text{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_t \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Theta}).$$

The dynamic structure is given by

$$\boldsymbol{\eta}_t = \boldsymbol{\alpha} + \boldsymbol{\beta}\boldsymbol{\eta}_{t-1} + \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_\eta \mathbf{x}_t + \boldsymbol{\zeta}_t \quad \text{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\zeta}_t \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Psi})$$

where  $\mathbf{x}_t$  is a vector of covariates at time  $t$ , and  $\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_\eta$  is the coefficient matrix linking the covariates to the latent variables.

#### Type 2:

The measurement model is given by

$$\mathbf{y}_t = \boldsymbol{\nu} + \boldsymbol{\Lambda}\boldsymbol{\eta}_t + \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_y \mathbf{x}_t + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_t \quad \text{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_t \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Theta})$$

where  $\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_y$  is the coefficient matrix linking the covariates to the observed variables.

The dynamic structure is given by

$$\boldsymbol{\eta}_t = \boldsymbol{\alpha} + \boldsymbol{\beta}\boldsymbol{\eta}_{t-1} + \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_\eta \mathbf{x}_t + \boldsymbol{\zeta}_t \quad \text{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\zeta}_t \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Psi}).$$

### Value

Returns a list with the following elements:

- y: A t by k matrix of values for the manifest variables.
- eta: A t by p matrix of values for the latent variables.
- x: A t by j matrix of values for the covariates.
- time: A vector of discrete time points from 0 to t - 1.
- id: A vector of ones.

### References

Chow, S.-M., Ho, M. R., Hamaker, E. L., & Dolan, C. V. (2010). Equivalence and differences between structural equation modeling and state-space modeling techniques. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 17(2), 303–332. doi:10.1080/10705511003661553

## See Also

Other Simulation of State Space Models Data Functions: [OU2SSM\(\)](#), [Sim2Matrix\(\)](#), [SimSSMFixed\(\)](#), [SimSSMIVary\(\)](#), [SimSSMLinGrowthIVary\(\)](#), [SimSSMLinGrowth\(\)](#), [SimSSMOUFixed\(\)](#), [SimSSMOUIVary\(\)](#), [SimSSMOU\(\)](#), [SimSSMVARFixed\(\)](#), [SimSSMVARIVary\(\)](#), [SimSSMVAR\(\)](#)

## Examples

```
# prepare parameters
set.seed(42)
k <- p <- 3
iden <- diag(k)
iden_sqrt <- chol(iden)
null_vec <- rep(x = 0, times = k)
mu0 <- null_vec
sigma0_sqrt <- iden_sqrt
alpha <- null_vec
beta <- diag(x = 0.50, nrow = k)
psi_sqrt <- iden_sqrt
nu <- null_vec
lambda <- iden
theta_sqrt <- chol(diag(x = 0.50, nrow = k))
time <- 50
burn_in <- 0
gamma_y <- gamma_eta <- 0.10 * diag(k)
x <- matrix(
  data = rnorm(n = k * (time + burn_in)),
  ncol = k
)

# Type 0
ssm <- SimSSM(
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  alpha = alpha,
  beta = beta,
  psi_sqrt = psi_sqrt,
  nu = nu,
  lambda = lambda,
  theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
  type = 0,
  time = time,
  burn_in = burn_in
)

str(ssm)

# Type 1
ssm <- SimSSM(
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  alpha = alpha,
  beta = beta,
```



```

    psi_sqrt = psi_sqrt,
    nu = nu,
    lambda = lambda,
    theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
    gamma_eta = gamma_eta,
    x = x,
    type = 1,
    time = time,
    burn_in = burn_in
  )

  str(ssm)

# Type 2
ssm <- SimSSM(
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  alpha = alpha,
  beta = beta,
  psi_sqrt = psi_sqrt,
  nu = nu,
  lambda = lambda,
  theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
  gamma_y = gamma_y,
  gamma_eta = gamma_eta,
  x = x,
  type = 2,
  time = time,
  burn_in = burn_in
)

str(ssm)

```

---

SimSSMFixed

*Simulate Data using a State Space Model Parameterization for  $n > 1$  Individuals (Fixed Parameters)*

---

## Description

This function simulates data using a state space model parameterization for  $n > 1$  individuals. In this model, the parameters are invariant across individuals.

## Usage

```

SimSSMFixed(
  n,
  mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt,
  alpha,

```

```

    beta,
    psi_sqrt,
    nu,
    lambda,
    theta_sqrt,
    gamma_y = NULL,
    gamma_eta = NULL,
    x = NULL,
    type = 0,
    time,
    burn_in = 0
)

```

### Arguments

n	Positive integer. Number of individuals.
mu0	Numeric vector. Mean of initial latent variable values ( $\mu_{\eta 0}$ ).
sigma0_sqrt	Numeric matrix. Cholesky decomposition of the covariance matrix of initial latent variable values ( $\Sigma_{\eta 0}$ ).
alpha	Numeric vector. Vector of intercepts for the dynamic model ( $\alpha$ ).
beta	Numeric matrix. Transition matrix relating the values of the latent variables at time $t - 1$ to those at time $t$ ( $\beta$ ).
psi_sqrt	Numeric matrix. Cholesky decomposition of the process noise covariance matrix ( $\Psi$ ).
nu	Numeric vector. Vector of intercepts for the measurement model ( $\nu$ ).
lambda	Numeric matrix. Factor loading matrix linking the latent variables to the observed variables ( $\Lambda$ ).
theta_sqrt	Numeric matrix. Cholesky decomposition of the measurement error covariance matrix ( $\Theta$ ).
gamma_y	Numeric matrix. Matrix relating the values of the covariate matrix at time $t$ to the observed variables at time $t$ ( $\Gamma_y$ ).
gamma_eta	Numeric matrix. Matrix relating the values of the covariate matrix at time $t$ to the latent variables at time $t$ ( $\Gamma_{\eta}$ ).
x	A list of length $n$ of numeric matrices. Each element of the list is a matrix of observed covariates in $\text{type} = 1$ or $\text{type} = 2$ . The number of rows in each matrix should be equal to $\text{time} + \text{burn\_in}$ .
type	Integer. State space model type.
time	Positive integer. Number of time points to simulate.
burn_in	Positive integer. Number of burn-in points to exclude before returning the results.

### Details

#### Type 0:

The measurement model is given by

$$\mathbf{y}_{i,t} = \boldsymbol{\nu} + \mathbf{\Lambda}\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t} \quad \text{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Theta})$$

where  $\mathbf{y}_{i,t}$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t}$ , and  $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t}$  are random variables and  $\boldsymbol{\nu}$ ,  $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ , and  $\boldsymbol{\Theta}$  are model parameters.  $\mathbf{y}_{i,t}$  is a vector of observed random variables,  $\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t}$  is a vector of latent random variables, and  $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t}$  is a vector of random measurement errors, at time  $t$  and individual  $i$ .  $\boldsymbol{\nu}$  is a vector of intercepts,  $\mathbf{\Lambda}$  is a matrix of factor loadings, and  $\boldsymbol{\Theta}$  is the covariance matrix of  $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$ .

The dynamic structure is given by

$$\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t} = \boldsymbol{\alpha} + \boldsymbol{\beta}\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t-1} + \boldsymbol{\zeta}_{i,t} \quad \text{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\zeta}_{i,t} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Psi})$$

where  $\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t}$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t-1}$ , and  $\boldsymbol{\zeta}_{i,t}$  are random variables, and  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ , and  $\boldsymbol{\Psi}$  are model parameters.  $\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t}$  is a vector of latent variables at time  $t$  and individual  $i$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t-1}$  is a vector of latent variables at time  $t-1$  and individual  $i$ , and  $\boldsymbol{\zeta}_{i,t}$  is a vector of dynamic noise at time  $t$  and individual  $i$ .  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$  is a vector of intercepts,  $\boldsymbol{\beta}$  is a matrix of autoregression and cross regression coefficients, and  $\boldsymbol{\Psi}$  is the covariance matrix of  $\boldsymbol{\zeta}_{i,t}$ .

#### Type 1:

The measurement model is given by

$$\mathbf{y}_{i,t} = \boldsymbol{\nu} + \mathbf{\Lambda}\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t} \quad \text{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Theta}).$$

The dynamic structure is given by

$$\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t} = \boldsymbol{\alpha} + \boldsymbol{\beta}\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t-1} + \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}}\mathbf{x}_{i,t} + \boldsymbol{\zeta}_{i,t} \quad \text{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\zeta}_{i,t} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Psi})$$

where  $\mathbf{x}_{i,t}$  is a vector of covariates at time  $t$  and individual  $i$ , and  $\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}}$  is the coefficient matrix linking the covariates to the latent variables.

#### Type 2:

The measurement model is given by

$$\mathbf{y}_{i,t} = \boldsymbol{\nu} + \mathbf{\Lambda}\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t} + \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\mathbf{y}}\mathbf{x}_{i,t} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t} \quad \text{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Theta})$$

where  $\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\mathbf{y}}$  is the coefficient matrix linking the covariates to the observed variables.

The dynamic structure is given by

$$\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t} = \boldsymbol{\alpha} + \boldsymbol{\beta}\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t-1} + \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}}\mathbf{x}_{i,t} + \boldsymbol{\zeta}_{i,t} \quad \text{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\zeta}_{i,t} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Psi}).$$

#### Value

Returns a list of length  $n$ . Each element is a list with the following elements:

- $\mathbf{y}$ : A  $t$  by  $k$  matrix of values for the manifest variables.
- $\boldsymbol{\eta}$ : A  $t$  by  $p$  matrix of values for the latent variables.
- $\mathbf{x}$ : A  $t$  by  $j$  matrix of values for the covariates.
- $\mathbf{time}$ : A vector of discrete time points from 1 to  $t$ .
- $\mathbf{id}$ : A vector of ID numbers of length  $t$ .

**Author(s)**

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

**References**

Chow, S.-M., Ho, M. R., Hamaker, E. L., & Dolan, C. V. (2010). Equivalence and differences between structural equation modeling and state-space modeling techniques. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 17(2), 303–332. doi:10.1080/10705511003661553

**See Also**

Other Simulation of State Space Models Data Functions: [OU2SSM\(\)](#), [Sim2Matrix\(\)](#), [SimSSMIVary\(\)](#), [SimSSMLinGrowthIVary\(\)](#), [SimSSMLinGrowth\(\)](#), [SimSSMOUFixed\(\)](#), [SimSSMOUIVary\(\)](#), [SimSSMOU\(\)](#), [SimSSMVARFixed\(\)](#), [SimSSMVARIVary\(\)](#), [SimSSMVAR\(\)](#), [SimSSM\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
# prepare parameters
set.seed(42)
k <- p <- 3
iden <- diag(k)
iden_sqrt <- chol(iden)
null_vec <- rep(x = 0, times = k)
n <- 5
mu0 <- null_vec
sigma0_sqrt <- iden_sqrt
alpha <- null_vec
beta <- diag(x = 0.50, nrow = k)
psi_sqrt <- iden_sqrt
nu <- null_vec
lambda <- iden
theta_sqrt <- chol(diag(x = 0.50, nrow = k))
time <- 50
burn_in <- 0
gamma_y <- gamma_eta <- 0.10 * diag(k)
x <- lapply(
  X = seq_len(n),
  FUN = function(i) {
    return(
      matrix(
        data = rnorm(n = k * (time + burn_in)),
        ncol = k
      )
    )
  }
)

# Type 0
ssm <- SimSSMFixed(
  n = n,
  mu0 = mu0,
```

```

    sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
    alpha = alpha,
    beta = beta,
    psi_sqrt = psi_sqrt,
    nu = nu,
    lambda = lambda,
    theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
    type = 0,
    time = time,
    burn_in = burn_in
)

```

```
str(ssm)
```

```
# Type 1
```

```

ssm <- SimSSMFixed(
  n = n,
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  alpha = alpha,
  beta = beta,
  psi_sqrt = psi_sqrt,
  nu = nu,
  lambda = lambda,
  theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
  gamma_eta = gamma_eta,
  x = x,
  type = 1,
  time = time,
  burn_in = burn_in
)

```

```
str(ssm)
```

```
# Type 2
```

```

ssm <- SimSSMFixed(
  n = n,
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  alpha = alpha,
  beta = beta,
  psi_sqrt = psi_sqrt,
  nu = nu,
  lambda = lambda,
  theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
  gamma_y = gamma_y,
  gamma_eta = gamma_eta,
  x = x,
  type = 2,
  time = time,
  burn_in = burn_in
)

```

```
str(ssm)
```

---

SimSSMIVary

*Simulate Data using a State Space Model Parameterization for  $n > 1$  Individuals (Individual-Varying Parameters)*

---

## Description

This function simulates data using a state space model parameterization for  $n > 1$  individuals. In this model, the parameters can vary across individuals.

## Usage

```
SimSSMIVary(
  n,
  mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt,
  alpha,
  beta,
  psi_sqrt,
  nu,
  lambda,
  theta_sqrt,
  gamma_y = NULL,
  gamma_eta = NULL,
  x = NULL,
  type,
  time = 0,
  burn_in = 0
)
```

## Arguments

n	Positive integer. Number of individuals.
mu0	List of numeric vectors. Each element of the list is the mean of initial latent variable values ( $\mu_{\eta 0}$ ).
sigma0_sqrt	List of numeric matrices. Each element of the list is the Cholesky decomposition of the covariance matrix of initial latent variable values ( $\Sigma_{\eta 0}$ ).
alpha	List of numeric vectors. Each element of the list is the vector of intercepts for the dynamic model ( $\alpha$ ).
beta	List of numeric matrices. Each element of the list is the transition matrix relating the values of the latent variables at time $t - 1$ to those at time $t$ ( $\beta$ ).
psi_sqrt	List of numeric matrices. Each element of the list is the Cholesky decomposition of the process noise covariance matrix ( $\Psi$ ).

nu	List of numeric vectors. Each element of the list is the vector of intercepts for the measurement model ( $\nu$ ).
lambda	List of numeric matrices. Each element of the list is the factor loading matrix linking the latent variables to the observed variables ( $\Lambda$ ).
theta_sqrt	List of numeric matrices. Each element of the list is the Cholesky decomposition of the measurement error covariance matrix ( $\Theta$ ).
gamma_y	Numeric matrix. Matrix relating the values of the covariate matrix at time t to the observed variables at time t ( $\Gamma_y$ ).
gamma_eta	Numeric matrix. Matrix relating the values of the covariate matrix at time t to the latent variables at time t ( $\Gamma_\eta$ ).
x	A list of length n of numeric matrices. Each element of the list is a matrix of observed covariates in type = 1 or type = 2. The number of rows in each matrix should be equal to time + burn_in.
type	Integer. State space model type.
time	Positive integer. Number of time points to simulate.
burn_in	Positive integer. Number of burn-in points to exclude before returning the results.

### Details

Parameters can vary across individuals by providing a list of parameter values. If the length of any of the parameters ( $\mu_0$ ,  $\sigma_0\_sqrt$ ,  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\psi\_sqrt$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $\lambda$ ,  $\theta\_sqrt$ ,  $\gamma_y$ , or  $\gamma_\eta$ ) is less than n, the function will cycle through the available values.

### Value

Returns a list of length n. Each element is a list with the following elements:

- y: A t by k matrix of values for the manifest variables.
- eta: A t by p matrix of values for the latent variables.
- x: A t by j matrix of values for the covariates.
- time: A vector of discrete time points from 1 to t.
- id: A vector of ID numbers of length t.

### Author(s)

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

### References

Chow, S.-M., Ho, M. R., Hamaker, E. L., & Dolan, C. V. (2010). Equivalence and differences between structural equation modeling and state-space modeling techniques. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 17(2), 303–332. doi:10.1080/10705511003661553

**See Also**

Other Simulation of State Space Models Data Functions: [OU2SSM\(\)](#), [Sim2Matrix\(\)](#), [SimSSMFixed\(\)](#), [SimSSMLinGrowthIVary\(\)](#), [SimSSMLinGrowth\(\)](#), [SimSSMOUFixed\(\)](#), [SimSSMOUIVary\(\)](#), [SimSSMOU\(\)](#), [SimSSMVARFixed\(\)](#), [SimSSMVARIVary\(\)](#), [SimSSMVAR\(\)](#), [SimSSM\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
# prepare parameters
# In this example, beta varies across individuals
set.seed(42)
k <- p <- 3
iden <- diag(k)
iden_sqrt <- chol(iden)
null_vec <- rep(x = 0, times = k)
n <- 5
mu0 <- list(null_vec)
sigma0_sqrt <- list(iden_sqrt)
alpha <- list(null_vec)
beta <- list(
  diag(x = 0.1, nrow = k),
  diag(x = 0.2, nrow = k),
  diag(x = 0.3, nrow = k),
  diag(x = 0.4, nrow = k),
  diag(x = 0.5, nrow = k)
)
psi_sqrt <- list(iden_sqrt)
nu <- list(null_vec)
lambda <- list(iden)
theta_sqrt <- list(chol(diag(x = 0.50, nrow = k)))
time <- 50
burn_in <- 0
gamma_y <- gamma_eta <- list(0.10 * diag(k))
x <- lapply(
  X = seq_len(n),
  FUN = function(i) {
    return(
      matrix(
        data = rnorm(n = k * (time + burn_in)),
        ncol = k
      )
    )
  }
)

# Type 0
ssm <- SimSSMIVary(
  n = n,
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  alpha = alpha,
  beta = beta,
  psi_sqrt = psi_sqrt,
```



```
    nu = nu,  
    lambda = lambda,  
    theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,  
    type = 0,  
    time = time,  
    burn_in = burn_in  
  )
```

```
str(ssm)
```

```
# Type 1
```

```
ssm <- SimSSMIVary(  
  n = n,  
  mu0 = mu0,  
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,  
  alpha = alpha,  
  beta = beta,  
  psi_sqrt = psi_sqrt,  
  nu = nu,  
  lambda = lambda,  
  theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,  
  gamma_eta = gamma_eta,  
  x = x,  
  type = 1,  
  time = time,  
  burn_in = burn_in  
)
```

```
str(ssm)
```

```
# Type 2
```

```
ssm <- SimSSMIVary(  
  n = n,  
  mu0 = mu0,  
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,  
  alpha = alpha,  
  beta = beta,  
  psi_sqrt = psi_sqrt,  
  nu = nu,  
  lambda = lambda,  
  theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,  
  gamma_y = gamma_y,  
  gamma_eta = gamma_eta,  
  x = x,  
  type = 2,  
  time = time,  
  burn_in = burn_in  
)
```

```
str(ssm)
```

SimSSMLinGrowth

*Simulate Data from a Linear Growth Curve Model***Description**

This function simulates data from a linear growth curve model for  $n > 1$  individuals.

**Usage**

```
SimSSMLinGrowth(
  n,
  mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt,
  theta_sqrt,
  gamma_y = NULL,
  gamma_eta = NULL,
  x = NULL,
  type = 0,
  time
)
```

**Arguments**

n	Positive integer. Number of individuals.
mu0	Numeric vector. A vector of length two. The first element is the mean of the intercept, and the second element is the mean of the slope.
sigma0_sqrt	Numeric matrix. Cholesky decomposition of the covariance matrix of the intercept and the slope.
theta_sqrt	Numeric. Square root of the common measurement error variance.
gamma_y	Numeric matrix. Matrix relating the values of the covariate matrix at time t to y at time t ( $\Gamma_y$ ).
gamma_eta	Numeric matrix. Matrix relating the values of the covariate matrix at time t to the latent variables (intercept and slope) at time t ( $\Gamma_\eta$ ).
x	A list of length n of numeric matrices. Each element of the list is a matrix of observed covariates in type = 1 or type = 2. The number of rows in each matrix should be equal to time.
type	Integer. State space model type.
time	Positive integer. Number of time points to simulate.

**Details****Type 0:**

The measurement model is given by

$$y_{i,t} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \eta_{0,i,t} \\ \eta_{1,i,t} \end{pmatrix} + \varepsilon_{i,t} \quad \text{with} \quad \varepsilon_{i,t} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \theta^2)$$

where  $y_{i,t}$ ,  $\eta_{0i,t}$ ,  $\eta_{1i,t}$ , and  $\varepsilon_{i,t}$  are random variables and  $\theta^2$  is a model parameter.  $y_{i,t}$  is a vector of observed random variables at time  $t$  and individual  $i$ ,  $\eta_{0i,t}$  and  $\eta_{1i,t}$  form a vector of latent random variables at time  $t$  and individual  $i$ , and  $\varepsilon_{i,t}$  is a vector of random measurement errors at time  $t$  and individual  $i$ , and  $\theta^2$  is the variance of  $\varepsilon$ .

The dynamic structure is given by

$$\begin{pmatrix} \eta_{0i,t} \\ \eta_{1i,t} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \eta_{0i,t-1} \\ \eta_{1i,t-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

The mean vector and covariance matrix of the intercept and slope are captured in the mean vector and covariance matrix of the initial condition given by

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{\eta|0} &= \begin{pmatrix} \mu_{\eta_0} \\ \mu_{\eta_1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and,} \\ \Sigma_{\eta|0} &= \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{\eta_0}^2 & \sigma_{\eta_0, \eta_1} \\ \sigma_{\eta_1, \eta_0} & \sigma_{\eta_1}^2 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

#### Type 1:

The measurement model is given by

$$y_{i,t} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \eta_{0i,t} \\ \eta_{1i,t} \end{pmatrix} + \varepsilon_{i,t} \quad \text{with} \quad \varepsilon_{i,t} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \theta^2).$$

The dynamic structure is given by

$$\begin{pmatrix} \eta_{0i,t} \\ \eta_{1i,t} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \eta_{0i,t-1} \\ \eta_{1i,t-1} \end{pmatrix} + \Gamma_{\eta} \mathbf{x}_{i,t}$$

where  $\mathbf{x}_{i,t}$  is a vector of covariates at time  $t$  and individual  $i$ , and  $\Gamma_{\eta}$  is the coefficient matrix linking the covariates to the latent variables.

#### Type 2:

The measurement model is given by

$$y_{i,t} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \eta_{0i,t} \\ \eta_{1i,t} \end{pmatrix} + \Gamma_{\mathbf{y}} \mathbf{x}_{i,t} + \varepsilon_{i,t} \quad \text{with} \quad \varepsilon_{i,t} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \theta^2)$$

where  $\Gamma_{\mathbf{y}}$  is the coefficient matrix linking the covariates to the observed variables.

The dynamic structure is given by

$$\begin{pmatrix} \eta_{0i,t} \\ \eta_{1i,t} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \eta_{0i,t-1} \\ \eta_{1i,t-1} \end{pmatrix} + \Gamma_{\eta} \mathbf{x}_{i,t}.$$

### Value

Returns a list of length  $n$ . Each element is a list with the following elements:

- $y$ : A  $t$  by  $k$  matrix of values for the manifest variables.
- $\eta$ : A  $t$  by  $p$  matrix of values for the latent variables.
- $x$ : A  $t$  by  $j$  matrix of values for the covariates.
- $time$ : A vector of discrete time points from 1 to  $t$ .
- $id$ : A vector of ID numbers of length  $t$ .

**Author(s)**

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

**References**

Chow, S.-M., Ho, M. R., Hamaker, E. L., & Dolan, C. V. (2010). Equivalence and differences between structural equation modeling and state-space modeling techniques. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 17(2), 303–332. doi:10.1080/10705511003661553

**See Also**

Other Simulation of State Space Models Data Functions: [OU2SSM\(\)](#), [Sim2Matrix\(\)](#), [SimSSMFixed\(\)](#), [SimSSMIVary\(\)](#), [SimSSMLinGrowthIVary\(\)](#), [SimSSMOUFixed\(\)](#), [SimSSMOUIVary\(\)](#), [SimSSMOU\(\)](#), [SimSSMVARFixed\(\)](#), [SimSSMVARIVary\(\)](#), [SimSSMVAR\(\)](#), [SimSSM\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
# prepare parameters
set.seed(42)
n <- 10
mu0 <- c(0.615, 1.006)
sigma0 <- matrix(
  data = c(
    1.932,
    0.618,
    0.618,
    0.587
  ),
  nrow = 2
)
sigma0_sqrt <- chol(sigma0)
theta <- 0.6
theta_sqrt <- sqrt(theta)
time <- 10
gamma_y <- matrix(data = 0.10, nrow = 1, ncol = 2)
gamma_eta <- matrix(data = 0.10, nrow = 2, ncol = 2)
x <- lapply(
  X = seq_len(n),
  FUN = function(i) {
    return(
      matrix(
        data = rnorm(n = 2 * time),
        ncol = 2
      )
    )
  }
)

# Type 0
ssm <- SimSSMLinGrowth(
  n = n,
```

```

      mu0 = mu0,
      sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
      theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
      type = 0,
      time = time
    )

str(ssm)

# Type 1
ssm <- SimSSMLinGrowth(
  n = n,
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
  gamma_eta = gamma_eta,
  x = x,
  type = 1,
  time = time
)

str(ssm)

# Type 2
ssm <- SimSSMLinGrowth(
  n = n,
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
  gamma_y = gamma_y,
  gamma_eta = gamma_eta,
  x = x,
  type = 2,
  time = time
)

str(ssm)

```

---

SimSSMLinGrowthIVary	<i>Simulate Data from a Linear Growth Curve Model (Individual-Varying Parameters)</i>
----------------------	---

---

## Description

This function simulates data from a linear growth curve model for  $n > 1$  individuals. In this model, the parameters can vary across individuals.

**Usage**

```
SimSSMLinGrowthIVary(
  n,
  mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt,
  theta_sqrt,
  gamma_y = NULL,
  gamma_eta = NULL,
  x = NULL,
  type = 0,
  time
)
```

**Arguments**

n	Positive integer. Number of individuals.
mu0	A list of numeric vectors. Each element of the list is a vector of length two. The first element is the mean of the intercept, and the second element is the mean of the slope.
sigma0_sqrt	A list of numeric matrices. Each element of the list is the Cholesky decomposition of the covariance matrix of the intercept and the slope.
theta_sqrt	A list numeric values. Each element of the list is the square root of the common measurement error variance.
gamma_y	Numeric matrix. Matrix relating the values of the covariate matrix at time t to y at time t ( $\Gamma_y$ ).
gamma_eta	Numeric matrix. Matrix relating the values of the covariate matrix at time t to the latent variables (intercept and slope) at time t ( $\Gamma_\eta$ ).
x	A list of length n of numeric matrices. Each element of the list is a matrix of observed covariates in type = 1 or type = 2. The number of rows in each matrix should be equal to time.
type	Integer. State space model type.
time	Positive integer. Number of time points to simulate.

**Details**

Parameters can vary across individuals by providing a list of parameter values. If the length of any of the parameters (mu0, sigma0\_sqrt, mu, theta\_sqrt, gamma\_y, or gamma\_eta) is less than n, the function will cycle through the available values.

**Value**

Returns a list of length n. Each element is a list with the following elements:

- y: A t by k matrix of values for the manifest variables.
- eta: A t by p matrix of values for the latent variables.
- x: A t by j matrix of values for the covariates.

- time: A vector of discrete time points from 1 to t.
- id: A vector of ID numbers of length t.

### Author(s)

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

### References

Chow, S.-M., Ho, M. R., Hamaker, E. L., & Dolan, C. V. (2010). Equivalence and differences between structural equation modeling and state-space modeling techniques. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 17(2), 303–332. doi:10.1080/10705511003661553

### See Also

Other Simulation of State Space Models Data Functions: [OU2SSM\(\)](#), [Sim2Matrix\(\)](#), [SimSSMFixed\(\)](#), [SimSSMIVary\(\)](#), [SimSSMLinGrowth\(\)](#), [SimSSMOUFixed\(\)](#), [SimSSMOUIVary\(\)](#), [SimSSMOU\(\)](#), [SimSSMVARFixed\(\)](#), [SimSSMVARIVary\(\)](#), [SimSSMVAR\(\)](#), [SimSSM\(\)](#)

### Examples

```
# prepare parameters
# In this example, the mean vector of the intercept and slope vary.
# Specifically, there are two sets of values representing two latent classes.
set.seed(42)
n <- 10
mu0_1 <- c(0.615, 1.006) # lower starting point, higher growth
mu0_2 <- c(1.000, 0.500) # higher starting point, lower growth
mu0 <- list(mu0_1, mu0_2)
sigma0 <- matrix(
  data = c(
    1.932,
    0.618,
    0.618,
    0.587
  ),
  nrow = 2
)
sigma0_sqrt <- list(chol(sigma0))
theta <- 0.6
theta_sqrt <- list(sqrt(theta))
time <- 10
gamma_y <- list(matrix(data = 0.10, nrow = 1, ncol = 2))
gamma_eta <- list(matrix(data = 0.10, nrow = 2, ncol = 2))
x <- lapply(
  X = seq_len(n),
  FUN = function(i) {
    return(
      matrix(
        data = rnorm(n = 2 * time),
        ncol = 2
      )
    )
  }
)
```

```

    )
  }
)

# Type 0
ssm <- SimSSMLinGrowthIVary(
  n = n,
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
  type = 0,
  time = time
)

str(ssm)

# Type 1
ssm <- SimSSMLinGrowthIVary(
  n = n,
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
  gamma_eta = gamma_eta,
  x = x,
  type = 1,
  time = time
)

str(ssm)

# Type 2
ssm <- SimSSMLinGrowthIVary(
  n = n,
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
  gamma_y = gamma_y,
  gamma_eta = gamma_eta,
  x = x,
  type = 2,
  time = time
)

str(ssm)

```



**Description**

This function simulates data from the Ornstein–Uhlenbeck model using a state space model parameterization. See details for more information.

**Usage**

```
SimSSMOU(
  mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt,
  mu,
  phi,
  sigma_sqrt,
  nu,
  lambda,
  theta_sqrt,
  gamma_y = NULL,
  gamma_eta = NULL,
  x = NULL,
  type = 0,
  delta_t,
  time,
  burn_in = 0
)
```

**Arguments**

mu0	Numeric vector. Mean of initial latent variable values ( $\mu_{\eta 0}$ ).
sigma0_sqrt	Numeric matrix. Cholesky decomposition of the covariance matrix of initial latent variable values ( $\Sigma_{\eta 0}$ ).
mu	Numeric vector. The long-term mean or equilibrium level ( $\mu$ ).
phi	Numeric matrix. The rate of mean reversion, determining how quickly the variable returns to its mean ( $\Phi$ ).
sigma_sqrt	Numeric matrix. Cholesky decomposition of the matrix of volatility or randomness in the process ( $\Sigma$ ).
nu	Numeric vector. Vector of intercepts for the measurement model ( $\nu$ ).
lambda	Numeric matrix. Factor loading matrix linking the latent variables to the observed variables ( $\Lambda$ ).
theta_sqrt	Numeric matrix. Cholesky decomposition of the measurement error covariance matrix ( $\Theta$ ).
gamma_y	Numeric matrix. Matrix relating the values of the covariate matrix at time t to the observed variables at time t ( $\Gamma_y$ ).
gamma_eta	Numeric matrix. Matrix relating the values of the covariate matrix at time t to the latent variables at time t ( $\Gamma_\eta$ ).
x	Numeric matrix. The matrix of observed covariates in type = 1 or type = 2. The number of rows should be equal to time + burn_in.

type	Integer. State space model type.
delta_t	Numeric. Time interval ( $\delta_t$ ).
time	Positive integer. Number of time points to simulate.
burn_in	Positive integer. Number of burn-in points to exclude before returning the results.

## Details

### Type 0:

The measurement model is given by

$$\mathbf{y}_t = \boldsymbol{\nu} + \mathbf{\Lambda}\boldsymbol{\eta}_t + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_t \quad \text{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_t \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Theta})$$

where  $\mathbf{y}_t$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\eta}_t$ , and  $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_t$  are random variables and  $\boldsymbol{\nu}$ ,  $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ , and  $\boldsymbol{\Theta}$  are model parameters.  $\mathbf{y}_t$  is a vector of observed random variables,  $\boldsymbol{\eta}_t$  is a vector of latent random variables, and  $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_t$  is a vector of random measurement errors, at time  $t$ .  $\boldsymbol{\nu}$  is a vector of intercepts,  $\mathbf{\Lambda}$  is a matrix of factor loadings, and  $\boldsymbol{\Theta}$  is the covariance matrix of  $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$ .

The dynamic structure is given by

$$d\boldsymbol{\eta}_t = \boldsymbol{\Phi}(\boldsymbol{\mu} - \boldsymbol{\eta}_t) dt + \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{\frac{1}{2}} d\mathbf{W}_t$$

where  $\boldsymbol{\mu}$  is the long-term mean or equilibrium level,  $\boldsymbol{\Phi}$  is the rate of mean reversion, determining how quickly the variable returns to its mean,  $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$  is the matrix of volatility or randomness in the process, and  $d\mathbf{W}$  is a Wiener process or Brownian motion, which represents random fluctuations.

### Type 1:

The measurement model is given by

$$\mathbf{y}_t = \boldsymbol{\nu} + \mathbf{\Lambda}\boldsymbol{\eta}_t + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_t \quad \text{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_t \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Theta}).$$

The dynamic structure is given by

$$d\boldsymbol{\eta}_t = \boldsymbol{\Phi}(\boldsymbol{\mu} - \boldsymbol{\eta}_t) dt + \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}}\mathbf{x}_t + \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{\frac{1}{2}} d\mathbf{W}_t$$

where  $\mathbf{x}_t$  is a vector of covariates at time  $t$ , and  $\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}}$  is the coefficient matrix linking the covariates to the latent variables.

### Type 2:

The measurement model is given by

$$\mathbf{y}_t = \boldsymbol{\nu} + \mathbf{\Lambda}\boldsymbol{\eta}_t + \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\mathbf{y}}\mathbf{x}_t + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_t \quad \text{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_t \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Theta})$$

where  $\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\mathbf{y}}$  is the coefficient matrix linking the covariates to the observed variables.

The dynamic structure is given by

$$d\boldsymbol{\eta}_t = \boldsymbol{\Phi}(\boldsymbol{\mu} - \boldsymbol{\eta}_t) dt + \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}}\mathbf{x}_t + \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{\frac{1}{2}} d\mathbf{W}_t.$$

**Value**

Returns a list with the following elements:

- `y`: A `t` by `k` matrix of values for the manifest variables.
- `eta`: A `t` by `p` matrix of values for the latent variables.
- `time`: A vector of continuous time points of length `t` starting from 0 with `delta_t` increments.
- `id`: A vector of ones.

**Author(s)**

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

**References**

Chow, S.-M., Losardo, D., Park, J., & Molenaar, P. C. M. (2023). Continuous-time dynamic models: Connections to structural equation models and other discrete-time models. In R. H. Hoyle (Ed.), *Handbook of structural equation modeling* (2nd ed.). The Guilford Press.

Uhlenbeck, G. E., & Ornstein, L. S. (1930). On the theory of the brownian motion. *Physical Review*, 36(5), 823–841. doi:10.1103/physrev.36.823

**See Also**

Other Simulation of State Space Models Data Functions: `OU2SSM()`, `Sim2Matrix()`, `SimSSMFixed()`, `SimSSMIVary()`, `SimSSMLinGrowthIVary()`, `SimSSMLinGrowth()`, `SimSSMOUFixed()`, `SimSSMOUIVary()`, `SimSSMVARFixed()`, `SimSSMVARIVary()`, `SimSSMVAR()`, `SimSSM()`

**Examples**

```
# prepare parameters
set.seed(42)
p <- k <- 2
iden <- diag(p)
iden_sqrt <- chol(iden)
mu0 <- c(-3.0, 1.5)
sigma0_sqrt <- iden_sqrt
mu <- c(5.76, 5.18)
phi <- matrix(data = c(0.10, -0.05, -0.05, 0.10), nrow = p)
sigma_sqrt <- chol(
  matrix(data = c(2.79, 0.06, 0.06, 3.27), nrow = p)
)
nu <- rep(x = 0, times = k)
lambda <- diag(k)
theta_sqrt <- chol(diag(x = 0.50, nrow = k))
delta_t <- 0.10
time <- 50
burn_in <- 0
gamma_y <- gamma_eta <- 0.10 * diag(k)
x <- matrix(
  data = rnorm(n = k * (time + burn_in)),
  ncol = k
```

```
)

# Type 0
ssm <- SimSSMOU(
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  mu = mu,
  phi = phi,
  sigma_sqrt = sigma_sqrt,
  nu = nu,
  lambda = lambda,
  theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
  type = 0,
  delta_t = delta_t,
  time = time,
  burn_in = burn_in
)
```

```
str(ssm)
```

```
# Type 1
ssm <- SimSSMOU(
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  mu = mu,
  phi = phi,
  sigma_sqrt = sigma_sqrt,
  nu = nu,
  lambda = lambda,
  theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
  gamma_eta = gamma_eta,
  x = x,
  type = 1,
  delta_t = delta_t,
  time = time,
  burn_in = burn_in
)
```

```
str(ssm)
```

```
# Type 2
ssm <- SimSSMOU(
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  mu = mu,
  phi = phi,
  sigma_sqrt = sigma_sqrt,
  nu = nu,
  lambda = lambda,
  theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
  gamma_y = gamma_y,
  gamma_eta = gamma_eta,
  x = x,
```

```

    type = 2,
    delta_t = delta_t,
    time = time,
    burn_in = burn_in
)

str(ssm)

```

---

SimSSMOUFixed

*Simulate Data from an Ornstein–Uhlenbeck Model using a State Space Model Parameterization for  $n > 1$  Individuals (Fixed Parameters)*

---

## Description

This function simulates data from an Ornstein–Uhlenbeck model using a state space model parameterization for  $n > 1$  individuals. In this model, the parameters are invariant across individuals. See details for more information.

## Usage

```

SimSSMOUFixed(
  n,
  mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt,
  mu,
  phi,
  sigma_sqrt,
  nu,
  lambda,
  theta_sqrt,
  gamma_y = NULL,
  gamma_eta = NULL,
  x = NULL,
  type = 0,
  delta_t,
  time,
  burn_in = 0
)

```

## Arguments

n	Positive integer. Number of individuals.
mu0	Numeric vector. Mean of initial latent variable values ( $\mu_{\eta 0}$ ).
sigma0_sqrt	Numeric matrix. Cholesky decomposition of the covariance matrix of initial latent variable values ( $\Sigma_{\eta 0}$ ).
mu	Numeric vector. The long-term mean or equilibrium level ( $\mu$ ).

phi	Numeric matrix. The rate of mean reversion, determining how quickly the variable returns to its mean ( $\Phi$ ).
sigma_sqrt	Numeric matrix. Cholesky decomposition of the matrix of volatility or randomness in the process ( $\Sigma$ ).
nu	Numeric vector. Vector of intercepts for the measurement model ( $\nu$ ).
lambda	Numeric matrix. Factor loading matrix linking the latent variables to the observed variables ( $\Lambda$ ).
theta_sqrt	Numeric matrix. Cholesky decomposition of the measurement error covariance matrix ( $\Theta$ ).
gamma_y	Numeric matrix. Matrix relating the values of the covariate matrix at time $t$ to the observed variables at time $t$ ( $\Gamma_y$ ).
gamma_eta	Numeric matrix. Matrix relating the values of the covariate matrix at time $t$ to the latent variables at time $t$ ( $\Gamma_\eta$ ).
x	Numeric matrix. The matrix of observed covariates in <code>type = 1</code> or <code>type = 2</code> . The number of rows should be equal to <code>time + burn_in</code> .
type	Integer. State space model type.
delta_t	Numeric. Time interval ( $\delta_t$ ).
time	Positive integer. Number of time points to simulate.
burn_in	Positive integer. Number of burn-in points to exclude before returning the results.

## Details

### Type 0:

The measurement model is given by

$$\mathbf{y}_{i,t} = \nu + \Lambda \boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t} \quad \text{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \Theta)$$

where  $\mathbf{y}_{i,t}$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t}$ , and  $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t}$  are random variables and  $\nu$ ,  $\Lambda$ , and  $\Theta$  are model parameters.  $\mathbf{y}_{i,t}$  is a vector of observed random variables,  $\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t}$  is a vector of latent random variables, and  $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t}$  is a vector of random measurement errors, at time  $t$  and individual  $i$ .  $\nu$  is a vector of intercepts,  $\Lambda$  is a matrix of factor loadings, and  $\Theta$  is the covariance matrix of  $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$ .

The dynamic structure is given by

$$d\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t} = \Phi (\boldsymbol{\mu} - \boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t}) dt + \Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} d\mathbf{W}_{i,t}$$

where  $\boldsymbol{\mu}$  is the long-term mean or equilibrium level,  $\Phi$  is the rate of mean reversion, determining how quickly the variable returns to its mean,  $\Sigma$  is the matrix of volatility or randomness in the process, and  $d\mathbf{W}$  is a Wiener process or Brownian motion, which represents random fluctuations.

### Type 1:

The measurement model is given by

$$\mathbf{y}_{i,t} = \nu + \Lambda \boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t} \quad \text{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \Theta).$$

The dynamic structure is given by

$$d\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t} = \Phi (\boldsymbol{\mu} - \boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t}) dt + \Gamma_\eta \mathbf{x}_{i,t} + \Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} d\mathbf{W}_{i,t}$$

where  $\mathbf{x}_{i,t}$  is a vector of covariates at time  $t$  and individual  $i$ , and  $\mathbf{\Gamma}_{\eta}$  is the coefficient matrix linking the covariates to the latent variables.

### Type 2:

The measurement model is given by

$$\mathbf{y}_{i,t} = \boldsymbol{\nu} + \mathbf{\Lambda}\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t} + \mathbf{\Gamma}_{\mathbf{y}}\mathbf{x}_{i,t} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t} \quad \text{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Theta})$$

where  $\mathbf{\Gamma}_{\mathbf{y}}$  is the coefficient matrix linking the covariates to the observed variables.

The dynamic structure is given by

$$d\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t} = \mathbf{\Phi}(\boldsymbol{\mu} - \boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t}) dt + \mathbf{\Gamma}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}}\mathbf{x}_{i,t} + \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{\frac{1}{2}} d\mathbf{W}_{i,t}.$$

### Value

Returns a list of length  $n$ . Each element is a list with the following elements:

- $y$ : A  $t$  by  $k$  matrix of values for the manifest variables.
- $\eta$ : A  $t$  by  $p$  matrix of values for the latent variables.
- $x$ : A  $t$  by  $j$  matrix of values for the covariates.
- $time$ : A vector of continuous time points of length  $t$  starting from 0 with  $\Delta t$  increments.
- $id$ : A vector of ID numbers of length  $t$ .
- $n$ : Number of individuals.

### Author(s)

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

### References

- Chow, S.-M., Losardo, D., Park, J., & Molenaar, P. C. M. (2023). Continuous-time dynamic models: Connections to structural equation models and other discrete-time models. In R. H. Hoyle (Ed.), *Handbook of structural equation modeling* (2nd ed.). The Guilford Press.
- Uhlenbeck, G. E., & Ornstein, L. S. (1930). On the theory of the brownian motion. *Physical Review*, 36(5), 823–841. doi:10.1103/physrev.36.823

### See Also

Other Simulation of State Space Models Data Functions: [OU2SSM\(\)](#), [Sim2Matrix\(\)](#), [SimSSMFixed\(\)](#), [SimSSMIVary\(\)](#), [SimSSMLinGrowthIVary\(\)](#), [SimSSMLinGrowth\(\)](#), [SimSSMOUIVary\(\)](#), [SimSSMOU\(\)](#), [SimSSMVARFixed\(\)](#), [SimSSMVARIVary\(\)](#), [SimSSMVAR\(\)](#), [SimSSM\(\)](#)

### Examples

```
# prepare parameters
set.seed(42)
p <- k <- 2
iden <- diag(p)
iden_sqrt <- chol(iden)
```

```

n <- 5
mu0 <- c(-3.0, 1.5)
sigma0_sqrt <- iden_sqrt
mu <- c(5.76, 5.18)
phi <- matrix(data = c(0.10, -0.05, -0.05, 0.10), nrow = p)
sigma_sqrt <- chol(
  matrix(data = c(2.79, 0.06, 0.06, 3.27), nrow = p)
)
nu <- rep(x = 0, times = k)
lambda <- diag(k)
theta_sqrt <- chol(diag(x = 0.50, nrow = k))
delta_t <- 0.10
time <- 50
burn_in <- 0
gamma_y <- gamma_eta <- 0.10 * diag(k)
x <- lapply(
  X = seq_len(n),
  FUN = function(i) {
    return(
      matrix(
        data = rnorm(n = k * (time + burn_in)),
        ncol = k
      )
    )
  }
)

# Type 0
ssm <- SimSSMOUFixed(
  n = n,
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  mu = mu,
  phi = phi,
  sigma_sqrt = sigma_sqrt,
  nu = nu,
  lambda = lambda,
  theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
  type = 0,
  delta_t = delta_t,
  time = time,
  burn_in = burn_in
)

str(ssm)

# Type 1
ssm <- SimSSMOUFixed(
  n = n,
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  mu = mu,
  phi = phi,

```



```

    sigma_sqrt = sigma_sqrt,
    nu = nu,
    lambda = lambda,
    theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
    gamma_eta = gamma_eta,
    x = x,
    type = 1,
    delta_t = delta_t,
    time = time,
    burn_in = burn_in
  )

  str(ssm)

# Type 2
ssm <- SimSSMOUFixed(
  n = n,
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  mu = mu,
  phi = phi,
  sigma_sqrt = sigma_sqrt,
  nu = nu,
  lambda = lambda,
  theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
  gamma_y = gamma_y,
  gamma_eta = gamma_eta,
  x = x,
  type = 2,
  delta_t = delta_t,
  time = time,
  burn_in = burn_in
)

str(ssm)

```

---

SimSSMOUVary

*Simulate Data from an Ornstein–Uhlenbeck Model using a State Space Model Parameterization for  $n > 1$  Individuals (Individual-Varying Parameters)*

---

## Description

This function simulates data from an Ornstein–Uhlenbeck model using a state space model parameterization for  $n > 1$  individuals. In this model, the parameters can vary across individuals.

## Usage

```
SimSSMOUVary(
```

```

n,
mu0,
sigma0_sqrt,
mu,
phi,
sigma_sqrt,
nu,
lambda,
theta_sqrt,
gamma_y = NULL,
gamma_eta = NULL,
x = NULL,
type = 0,
delta_t,
time,
burn_in = 0
)

```

### Arguments

n	Positive integer. Number of individuals.
mu0	Numeric vector. Mean of initial latent variable values ( $\mu_{\eta 0}$ ).
sigma0_sqrt	Numeric matrix. Cholesky decomposition of the covariance matrix of initial latent variable values ( $\Sigma_{\eta 0}$ ).
mu	List of numeric vectors. Each element of the list is the long-term mean or equilibrium level ( $\mu$ ).
phi	List of numeric matrices. Each element of the list is the rate of mean reversion, determining how quickly the variable returns to its mean ( $\Phi$ ).
sigma_sqrt	List of numeric matrices. Each element of the list is the Cholesky decomposition of the matrix of volatility or randomness in the process ( $\Sigma$ ).
nu	Numeric vector. Vector of intercepts for the measurement model ( $\nu$ ).
lambda	Numeric matrix. Factor loading matrix linking the latent variables to the observed variables ( $\Lambda$ ).
theta_sqrt	Numeric matrix. Cholesky decomposition of the measurement error covariance matrix ( $\Theta$ ).
gamma_y	Numeric matrix. Matrix relating the values of the covariate matrix at time t to the observed variables at time t ( $\Gamma_y$ ).
gamma_eta	Numeric matrix. Matrix relating the values of the covariate matrix at time t to the latent variables at time t ( $\Gamma_\eta$ ).
x	Numeric matrix. The matrix of observed covariates in type = 1 or type = 2. The number of rows should be equal to time + burn_in.
type	Integer. State space model type.
delta_t	Numeric. Time interval ( $\delta_t$ ).
time	Positive integer. Number of time points to simulate.
burn_in	Positive integer. Number of burn-in points to exclude before returning the results.

## Details

Parameters can vary across individuals by providing a list of parameter values. If the length of any of the parameters (`mu0`, `sigma0_sqrt`, `mu`, `phi`, `sigma_sqrt`, `nu`, `lambda`, `theta_sqrt`, `gamma_y`, or `gamma_eta`) is less than `n`, the function will cycle through the available values.

## Value

Returns a list of length `n`. Each element is a list with the following elements:

- `y`: A `t` by `k` matrix of values for the manifest variables.
- `eta`: A `t` by `p` matrix of values for the latent variables.
- `x`: A `t` by `j` matrix of values for the covariates.
- `time`: A vector of discrete time points from 1 to `t`.
- `id`: A vector of ID numbers of length `t`.

## Author(s)

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

## References

Chow, S.-M., Losardo, D., Park, J., & Molenaar, P. C. M. (2023). Continuous-time dynamic models: Connections to structural equation models and other discrete-time models. In R. H. Hoyle (Ed.), *Handbook of structural equation modeling* (2nd ed.). The Guilford Press.

Uhlenbeck, G. E., & Ornstein, L. S. (1930). On the theory of the brownian motion. *Physical Review*, 36(5), 823–841. doi:[10.1103/physrev.36.823](https://doi.org/10.1103/physrev.36.823)

## See Also

Other Simulation of State Space Models Data Functions: [OU2SSM\(\)](#), [Sim2Matrix\(\)](#), [SimSSMFixed\(\)](#), [SimSSMIVary\(\)](#), [SimSSMLinGrowthIVary\(\)](#), [SimSSMLinGrowth\(\)](#), [SimSSMOUFixed\(\)](#), [SimSSMOU\(\)](#), [SimSSMVARFixed\(\)](#), [SimSSMVARIVary\(\)](#), [SimSSMVAR\(\)](#), [SimSSM\(\)](#)

## Examples

```
# prepare parameters
# In this example, phi varies across individuals
set.seed(42)
p <- k <- 2
iden <- diag(p)
iden_sqrt <- chol(iden)
n <- 5
mu0 <- list(c(-3.0, 1.5))
sigma0_sqrt <- list(iden_sqrt)
mu <- list(c(5.76, 5.18))
phi <- list(
  as.matrix(Matrix::expm(diag(x = -0.1, nrow = k))),
  as.matrix(Matrix::expm(diag(x = -0.2, nrow = k))),
  as.matrix(Matrix::expm(diag(x = -0.3, nrow = k))),
```

```

    as.matrix(Matrix::expm(diag(x = -0.4, nrow = k))),
    as.matrix(Matrix::expm(diag(x = -0.5, nrow = k)))
  )
sigma_sqrt <- list(
  chol(
    matrix(data = c(2.79, 0.06, 0.06, 3.27), nrow = p)
  )
)
nu <- list(rep(x = 0, times = k))
lambda <- list(diag(k))
theta_sqrt <- list(chol(diag(x = 0.50, nrow = k)))
delta_t <- 0.10
time <- 50
burn_in <- 0
gamma_y <- gamma_eta <- list(0.10 * diag(k))
x <- lapply(
  X = seq_len(n),
  FUN = function(i) {
    return(
      matrix(
        data = rnorm(n = k * (time + burn_in)),
        ncol = k
      )
    )
  }
)

```

```

# Type 0
ssm <- SimSSMOUIVary(
  n = n,
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  mu = mu,
  phi = phi,
  sigma_sqrt = sigma_sqrt,
  nu = nu,
  lambda = lambda,
  theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
  type = 0,
  delta_t = delta_t,
  time = time,
  burn_in = burn_in
)

```

```
str(ssm)
```

```

# Type 1
ssm <- SimSSMOUIVary(
  n = n,
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  mu = mu,
  phi = phi,

```

```

    sigma_sqrt = sigma_sqrt,
    nu = nu,
    lambda = lambda,
    theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
    gamma_eta = gamma_eta,
    x = x,
    type = 1,
    delta_t = delta_t,
    time = time,
    burn_in = burn_in
  )

  str(ssm)

  # Type 2
  ssm <- SimSSMOUIVary(
    n = n,
    mu0 = mu0,
    sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
    mu = mu,
    phi = phi,
    sigma_sqrt = sigma_sqrt,
    nu = nu,
    lambda = lambda,
    theta_sqrt = theta_sqrt,
    gamma_y = gamma_y,
    gamma_eta = gamma_eta,
    x = x,
    type = 2,
    delta_t = delta_t,
    time = time,
    burn_in = burn_in
  )

  str(ssm)

```

---

SimSSMVAR

*Simulate Data from the Vector Autoregressive Model using a State Space Model Parameterization ( $n = 1$ )*

---

## Description

This function simulates data from the vector autoregressive model using a state space model parameterization. See details for more information.

## Usage

```

SimSSMVAR(
  mu0,

```

```

    sigma0_sqrt,
    alpha,
    beta,
    psi_sqrt,
    gamma_eta = NULL,
    x = NULL,
    time = 0,
    burn_in = 0
)

```

### Arguments

mu0	Numeric vector. Mean of initial latent variable values ( $\mu_{\eta 0}$ ).
sigma0_sqrt	Numeric matrix. Cholesky decomposition of the covariance matrix of initial latent variable values ( $\Sigma_{\eta 0}$ ).
alpha	Numeric vector. Vector of intercepts for the dynamic model ( $\alpha$ ).
beta	Numeric matrix. Transition matrix relating the values of the latent variables at time $t - 1$ to those at time $t$ ( $\beta$ ).
psi_sqrt	Numeric matrix. Cholesky decomposition of the process noise covariance matrix ( $\Psi$ ).
gamma_eta	Numeric matrix. Matrix relating the values of the covariate matrix at time $t$ to the latent variables at time $t$ ( $\Gamma_{\eta}$ ).
x	Numeric matrix. The matrix of observed covariates in <code>type = 1</code> or <code>type = 2</code> . The number of rows should be equal to <code>time + burn_in</code> .
time	Positive integer. Number of time points to simulate.
burn_in	Positive integer. Number of burn-in points to exclude before returning the results.

### Details

The measurement model is given by

$$\mathbf{y}_t = \boldsymbol{\eta}_t.$$

The dynamic structure is given by

$$\boldsymbol{\eta}_t = \boldsymbol{\alpha} + \boldsymbol{\beta}\boldsymbol{\eta}_{t-1} + \boldsymbol{\zeta}_t \quad \text{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\zeta}_t \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Psi})$$

where  $\boldsymbol{\eta}_t$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\eta}_{t-1}$ , and  $\boldsymbol{\zeta}_t$  are random variables, and  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ , and  $\boldsymbol{\Psi}$  are model parameters.  $\boldsymbol{\eta}_t$  is a vector of latent variables at time  $t$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\eta}_{t-1}$  is a vector of latent variables at time  $t - 1$ , and  $\boldsymbol{\zeta}_t$  is a vector of dynamic noise at time  $t$ .  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$  is a vector of intercepts,  $\boldsymbol{\beta}$  is a matrix of autoregression and cross regression coefficients, and  $\boldsymbol{\Psi}$  is the covariance matrix of  $\boldsymbol{\zeta}_t$ .

Note that when `gamma_eta` and `x` are not `NULL`, the dynamic structure is given by

$$\boldsymbol{\eta}_t = \boldsymbol{\alpha} + \boldsymbol{\beta}\boldsymbol{\eta}_{t-1} + \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\eta}\mathbf{x}_t + \boldsymbol{\zeta}_t \quad \text{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\zeta}_t \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Psi})$$

where  $\mathbf{x}_t$  is a vector of covariates at time  $t$ , and  $\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{\eta}$  is the coefficient matrix linking the covariates to the latent variables.

## Value

Returns a list with the following elements:

- `y`: A  $t$  by  $k$  matrix of values for the manifest variables.
- `eta`: A  $t$  by  $p$  matrix of values for the latent variables.
- `x`: A  $t$  by  $j$  matrix of values for the covariates.
- `time`: A vector of discrete time points from 0 to  $t - 1$ .
- `id`: A vector of ones.

## References

Chow, S.-M., Ho, M. R., Hamaker, E. L., & Dolan, C. V. (2010). Equivalence and differences between structural equation modeling and state-space modeling techniques. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 17(2), 303–332. doi:10.1080/10705511003661553

## See Also

Other Simulation of State Space Models Data Functions: `OU2SSM()`, `Sim2Matrix()`, `SimSSMFixed()`, `SimSSMIVary()`, `SimSSMLinGrowthIVary()`, `SimSSMLinGrowth()`, `SimSSMOUFixed()`, `SimSSMOUIVary()`, `SimSSMOU()`, `SimSSMVARFixed()`, `SimSSMVARIVary()`, `SimSSM()`

## Examples

```
# prepare parameters
set.seed(42)
k <- 3
iden <- diag(k)
iden_sqrt <- chol(iden)
null_vec <- rep(x = 0, times = k)
mu0 <- null_vec
sigma0_sqrt <- iden_sqrt
alpha <- null_vec
beta <- diag(x = 0.5, nrow = k)
psi_sqrt <- iden_sqrt
time <- 50
burn_in <- 0
gamma_eta <- 0.10 * diag(k)
x <- matrix(
  data = rnorm(n = k * (time + burn_in)),
  ncol = k
)

# No covariates
ssm <- SimSSMVAR(
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  alpha = alpha,
  beta = beta,
  psi_sqrt = psi_sqrt,
  time = time,
```

```

    burn_in = burn_in
  )

str(ssm)

# With covariates
ssm <- SimSSMVAR(
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  alpha = alpha,
  beta = beta,
  psi_sqrt = psi_sqrt,
  gamma_eta = gamma_eta,
  x = x,
  time = time,
  burn_in = burn_in
)

str(ssm)

```

---

SimSSMVARFixed

*Simulate Data from a Vector Autoregressive Model using a State Space Model Parameterization for  $n > 1$  Individuals (Fixed Parameters)*

---

## Description

This function simulates data from a vector autoregressive model using a state space model parameterization for  $n > 1$  individuals. In this model, the parameters are invariant across individuals.

## Usage

```

SimSSMVARFixed(
  n,
  mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt,
  alpha,
  beta,
  psi_sqrt,
  gamma_eta = NULL,
  x = NULL,
  time = 0,
  burn_in = 0
)

```

## Arguments

n	Positive integer. Number of individuals.
mu0	Numeric vector. Mean of initial latent variable values ( $\mu_{\eta 0}$ ).



sigma0_sqrt	Numeric matrix. Cholesky decomposition of the covariance matrix of initial latent variable values ( $\Sigma_{\eta 0}$ ).
alpha	Numeric vector. Vector of intercepts for the dynamic model ( $\alpha$ ).
beta	Numeric matrix. Transition matrix relating the values of the latent variables at time $t - 1$ to those at time $t$ ( $\beta$ ).
psi_sqrt	Numeric matrix. Cholesky decomposition of the process noise covariance matrix ( $\Psi$ ).
gamma_eta	Numeric matrix. Matrix relating the values of the covariate matrix at time $t$ to the latent variables at time $t$ ( $\Gamma_{\eta}$ ).
x	A list of length $n$ of numeric matrices. Each element of the list is a matrix of observed covariates in type = 1 or type = 2. The number of rows in each matrix should be equal to time + burn_in.
time	Positive integer. Number of time points to simulate.
burn_in	Positive integer. Number of burn-in points to exclude before returning the results.

### Value

Returns a list of length  $n$ . Each element is a list with the following elements:

- y: A  $t$  by  $k$  matrix of values for the manifest variables.
- eta: A  $t$  by  $p$  matrix of values for the latent variables.
- x: A  $t$  by  $j$  matrix of values for the covariates.
- time: A vector of discrete time points from 1 to  $t$ .
- id: A vector of ID numbers of length  $t$ .

### Author(s)

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

### References

Chow, S.-M., Ho, M. R., Hamaker, E. L., & Dolan, C. V. (2010). Equivalence and differences between structural equation modeling and state-space modeling techniques. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 17(2), 303–332. doi:10.1080/10705511003661553

### See Also

Other Simulation of State Space Models Data Functions: [OU2SSM\(\)](#), [Sim2Matrix\(\)](#), [SimSSMFixed\(\)](#), [SimSSMIVary\(\)](#), [SimSSMLinGrowthIVary\(\)](#), [SimSSMLinGrowth\(\)](#), [SimSSMOUFixed\(\)](#), [SimSSMOUIVary\(\)](#), [SimSSMOU\(\)](#), [SimSSMVARIVary\(\)](#), [SimSSMVAR\(\)](#), [SimSSM\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```

# prepare parameters
set.seed(42)
k <- 3
iden <- diag(k)
iden_sqrt <- chol(iden)
null_vec <- rep(x = 0, times = k)
n <- 5
mu0 <- null_vec
sigma0_sqrt <- iden_sqrt
alpha <- null_vec
beta <- diag(x = 0.5, nrow = k)
psi_sqrt <- iden_sqrt
time <- 50
burn_in <- 0
gamma_eta <- 0.10 * diag(k)
x <- lapply(
  X = seq_len(n),
  FUN = function(i) {
    return(
      matrix(
        data = rnorm(n = k * (time + burn_in)),
        ncol = k
      )
    )
  }
)

# No covariates
ssm <- SimSSMVARFixed(
  n = n,
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  alpha = alpha,
  beta = beta,
  psi_sqrt = psi_sqrt,
  time = time,
  burn_in = burn_in
)

str(ssm)

# With covariates
ssm <- SimSSMVARFixed(
  n = n,
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  alpha = alpha,
  beta = beta,
  psi_sqrt = psi_sqrt,
  gamma_eta = gamma_eta,
  x = x,

```

```

    time = time,
    burn_in = burn_in
)

str(ssm)

```

---

SimSSMVARIVary	<i>Simulate Data from a Vector Autoregressive Model using a State Space Model Parameterization for <math>n &gt; 1</math> Individuals (Individual-Varying Parameters)</i>
----------------	--

---

### Description

This function simulates data from a vector autoregressive model using a state space model parameterization for  $n > 1$  individuals. In this model, the parameters can vary across individuals.

### Usage

```

SimSSMVARIVary(
  n,
  mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt,
  alpha,
  beta,
  psi_sqrt,
  gamma_eta = NULL,
  x = NULL,
  time = 0,
  burn_in = 0
)

```

### Arguments

n	Positive integer. Number of individuals.
mu0	List of numeric vectors. Each element of the list is the mean of initial latent variable values ( $\mu_{\eta 0}$ ).
sigma0_sqrt	List of numeric matrices. Each element of the list is the Cholesky decomposition of the covariance matrix of initial latent variable values ( $\Sigma_{\eta 0}$ ).
alpha	List of numeric vectors. Each element of the list is the vector of intercepts for the dynamic model ( $\alpha$ ).
beta	List of numeric matrices. Each element of the list is the transition matrix relating the values of the latent variables at time $t - 1$ to those at time $t$ ( $\beta$ ).
psi_sqrt	List of numeric matrices. Each element of the list is the Cholesky decomposition of the process noise covariance matrix ( $\Psi$ ).

gamma_eta	Numeric matrix. Matrix relating the values of the covariate matrix at time $t$ to the latent variables at time $t$ ( $\Gamma_\eta$ ).
x	A list of length $n$ of numeric matrices. Each element of the list is a matrix of observed covariates in type = 1 or type = 2. The number of rows in each matrix should be equal to time + burn_in.
time	Positive integer. Number of time points to simulate.
burn_in	Positive integer. Number of burn-in points to exclude before returning the results.

### Details

Parameters can vary across individuals by providing a list of parameter values. If the length of any of the parameters (`mu0`, `sigma0_sqrt`, `alpha`, `beta`, `psi_sqrt`, or `gamma_eta`) is less than  $n$ , the function will cycle through the available values.

### Value

Returns a list of length  $n$ . Each element is a list with the following elements:

- `y`: A  $t$  by  $k$  matrix of values for the manifest variables.
- `eta`: A  $t$  by  $p$  matrix of values for the latent variables.
- `x`: A  $t$  by  $j$  matrix of values for the covariates.
- `time`: A vector of discrete time points from 1 to  $t$ .
- `id`: A vector of ID numbers of length  $t$ .

### Author(s)

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### References

Chow, S.-M., Ho, M. R., Hamaker, E. L., & Dolan, C. V. (2010). Equivalence and differences between structural equation modeling and state-space modeling techniques. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 17(2), 303–332. doi:10.1080/10705511003661553

### See Also

Other Simulation of State Space Models Data Functions: `OU2SSM()`, `Sim2Matrix()`, `SimSSMFixed()`, `SimSSMIVary()`, `SimSSMLinGrowthIVary()`, `SimSSMLinGrowth()`, `SimSSMOUFixed()`, `SimSSMOUIVary()`, `SimSSMOU()`, `SimSSMVARFixed()`, `SimSSMVAR()`, `SimSSM()`

### Examples

```
# prepare parameters
# In this example, beta varies across individuals
set.seed(42)
k <- 3
iden <- diag(k)
```

```

iden_sqrt <- chol(iden)
null_vec <- rep(x = 0, times = k)
n <- 5
mu0 <- list(null_vec)
sigma0_sqrt <- list(iden_sqrt)
alpha <- list(null_vec)
beta <- list(
  diag(x = 0.1, nrow = k),
  diag(x = 0.2, nrow = k),
  diag(x = 0.3, nrow = k),
  diag(x = 0.4, nrow = k),
  diag(x = 0.5, nrow = k)
)
psi_sqrt <- list(iden_sqrt)
time <- 50
burn_in <- 0
gamma_eta <- list(0.10 * diag(k))
x <- lapply(
  X = seq_len(n),
  FUN = function(i) {
    return(
      matrix(
        data = rnorm(n = k * (time + burn_in)),
        ncol = k
      )
    )
  }
)

# No covariates
ssm <- SimSSMVARIVary(
  n = n,
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  alpha = alpha,
  beta = beta,
  psi_sqrt = psi_sqrt,
  time = time,
  burn_in = burn_in
)

str(ssm)

# With covariates
ssm <- SimSSMVARIVary(
  n = n,
  mu0 = mu0,
  sigma0_sqrt = sigma0_sqrt,
  alpha = alpha,
  beta = beta,
  psi_sqrt = psi_sqrt,
  gamma_eta = gamma_eta,
  x = x,

```

```
    time = time,  
    burn_in = burn_in  
)  
  
str(ssm)
```

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