Supplementary Material: Proofs and R Codes for Spacing-Based Dependence Measures

1 Appendix I: Proofs of Theorems and Lemmas

1.1 Proof of Theorem 1 (Asymptotic Distribution of $\hat{\tau}_S$)

Proof. We treat the spacing-based Kendall's statistic $\hat{\tau}_S$ as a U-statistic of order 2, defined as

$$\hat{\tau}_S = \frac{2}{(n-1)(n-2)} \sum_{1 \le i < j \le n-1} h((S_i^X, S_i^Y), (S_j^X, S_j^Y)),$$

where the kernel function $h((s_1^X, s_1^Y), (s_2^X, s_2^Y)) = \text{sign}(s_1^X - s_2^X) \cdot \text{sign}(s_1^Y - s_2^Y)$.

Here, $S_i^X = X_{(i+1)} - X_{(i)}$ and $S_i^Y = Y_{(i+1)} - Y_{(i)}$ denote the spacings between successive order statistics of the marginal samples $X_{(1)}, \ldots, X_{(n)}$ and $Y_{(1)}, \ldots, Y_{(n)}$, respectively.

Assuming that the marginal distributions F_X and F_Y are continuous and that (X_i, Y_i) are i.i.d. under the null hypothesis of independence, the resulting spacings S_i^X and S_i^Y are independent across the two marginals. Furthermore, the asymptotic behavior of spacings in i.i.d. samples has been well studied; under mild regularity conditions, the vector of spacings is asymptotically i.i.d. as well.

Given that $h(\cdot, \cdot)$ is a bounded, symmetric kernel function with finite variance, we invoke Hoeffding's central limit theorem for U-statistics (see Hoeffding (1948)) to establish the asymptotic normality:

$$\sqrt{n}(\hat{\tau}_S - \tau_S) \xrightarrow{d} \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_{\tau_S}^2),$$

where $\tau_S = \mathbb{E}[h((S_1^X, S_1^Y), (S_2^X, S_2^Y))]$ is the population version of the spacing-based Kendall's measure.

The asymptotic variance $\sigma_{\tau_S}^2$ is determined by the first-order projection of the kernel:

$$\sigma_{\tau_S}^2 = 4 \cdot \text{Var}\left(\mathbb{E}\left[h((S_1^X, S_1^Y), (S_2^X, S_2^Y)) \mid (S_1^X, S_1^Y)\right]\right),$$

which captures the leading contribution to the variance in the U-statistic asymptotics. The factor of 4 arises from the standard normalization of U-statistics of order 2.

This completes the proof. □

1.2 Proof of Theorem 2

Proof. We consider the statistic $\hat{\tau}_S^*$ defined based on the spacings of the samples $\{X_i\}_{i=1}^n$ and $\{Y_i\}_{i=1}^n$, where X and Y are independent continuous random variables with absolutely continuous distributions.

Step 1: Centering and Scaling

Under the independence assumption, $\hat{\tau}_S^*$ is a degenerate U-statistic of order 4 with kernel h_4, symmetric in its arguments. More explicitly, $\hat{\tau}_S^*$ can be written as

$$\hat{\tau}_S^* = \binom{n}{4}^{-1} \sum_{1 \le i_1 < i_2 < i_3 < i_4 \le n} h_4\big((X_{i_1}, Y_{i_1}), \ldots, (X_{i_4}, Y_{i_4})\big),$$

where h_4 is the symmetric kernel function associated with the statistic.

Since X and Y are independent, the kernel h_4 is degenerate of order 1 and 2, i.e.,

$$E[h_4(Z_1, Z_2, Z_3, Z_4) \mid Z_1] = 0, \quad \text{and} \quad E[h_4(Z_1, Z_2, Z_3, Z_4) \mid Z_1, Z_2] = 0,$$

where $Z_i = (X_i, Y_i)$.

Step 2: Hoeffding Decomposition

By the Hoeffding decomposition for U-statistics, the asymptotic distribution is governed by the second order projection

$$h_2(z_1, z_2) := E[h_4(z_1, z_2, Z_3, Z_4)].$$

Under independence, the first order terms vanish due to degeneracy, and the kernel is fully degenerate of order 2.

Step 3: Spectral Decomposition of the Kernel

The kernel h_2 induces a Hilbert–Schmidt integral operator T on $L^2(P_Z)$ defined by

$$(Tf)(z) = \int h_2(z, z') f(z') \, dP_Z(z'),$$

where P_Z is the joint distribution of $Z = (X, Y)$.

Since h_2 is symmetric and square integrable, by Mercer's theorem, T admits the spectral decomposition

$$h_2(z, z') = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_j \phi_j(z) \phi_j(z'),$$

where $\{\phi_j\}$ is an orthonormal basis of $L^2(P_Z)$ and $\{\lambda_j\}$ are the eigenvalues of T.

Step 4: Asymptotic Distribution

By the theory of degenerate U-statistics (see e.g. Serfling (1980), Chapter 5), the asymptotic distribution of

$$(n-1)\hat{\tau}_S^* = \binom{n}{4} \hat{\tau}_S^* \cdot \frac{(n-1)}{\binom{n}{4}} \approx \binom{n}{2} \hat{\tau}_S^*,$$

after proper scaling, converges in distribution to

$$\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_j (Z_j^2 - 1),$$

where $Z_j \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ are independent standard normal random variables.

This follows from the fact that the degenerate U-statistic asymptotically behaves like a weighted sum of independent $\chi_1^2 - 1$ variables, each corresponding to an eigenvalue of the kernel operator.

Step 5: Regularity Conditions

The regularity of the spacing distributions ensures the existence of bounded moments and that the kernel h_4 is square integrable with respect to the joint distribution P_Z^4, which justifies the application of the Hilbert–Schmidt spectral theory and guarantees the convergence.

Hence, we conclude that

$$(n-1)\hat{\tau}_S^* \xrightarrow{d} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_j (Z_j^2 - 1).$$

This completes the proof. □

1.3 Proof of Lemma 1 (Non-contiguous Limit of $\hat{\tau}_S$)

Proof. Let $(X_1, Y_1), \ldots, (X_n, Y_n)$ be i.i.d. observations from a bivariate distribution with continuous marginals and joint distribution function $H(x, y)$, which admits copula representation $C(u, v)$ via Sklar's Theorem. Under the fixed (non-contiguous) alternative, we assume that the dependence structure between X and Y is stable and does not converge to independence as $n \to \infty$. In particular, $C(u, v) \neq uv$.

Define the spacing-based version of Kendall's tau:

$$\hat{\tau}_S = \frac{2}{(n-1)(n-2)} \sum_{1 \le i < j \le n-1} \mathrm{sign}(S_i^X - S_j^X) \cdot \mathrm{sign}(S_i^Y - S_j^Y),$$

where $S_i^X = X_{(i+1)} - X_{(i)}$, and similarly for S_i^Y.

Under regularity conditions (continuity and strict monotonicity of marginals), the spacings $\{S_i^X\}, \{S_i^Y\}$ remain informative about the joint dependence structure induced by the copula C, even though the spacings themselves are not independent.

Since $\hat{\tau}_S$ is a symmetric U-statistic of order 2, and the kernel

$$h((s_1^X, s_1^Y), (s_2^X, s_2^Y)) = \mathrm{sign}(s_1^X - s_2^X) \cdot \mathrm{sign}(s_1^Y - s_2^Y)$$

has finite expectation under the joint law of spacings derived from $H(x, y)$, the strong law of large numbers for U-statistics (see Serfling (1980)) yields:

$$\hat{\tau}_S \xrightarrow{a.s.} \tau_S^* := \mathbb{E}[\mathrm{sign}(S_1^X - S_2^X) \cdot \mathrm{sign}(S_1^Y - S_2^Y)].$$

Here, τ_S^* is a deterministic constant that characterizes the strength of dependence under the fixed alternative. Since $C(u, v) \neq uv$, the joint distribution of the spacings is not a product measure, implying $\tau_S^* \neq 0$ in general.

Thus, under a non-contiguous fixed alternative, the statistic $\hat{\tau}_S$ converges almost surely to a non-zero limit that reflects the stable dependence in the underlying population.

□

1.4 Proof of Theorem 3

Under the independence assumption and the existence of finite fourth moments of the spacings, the squared spacing-based distance covariance statistic dCov_S^2 can be expressed as a degenerate U-statistic of order 2 with kernel

$$h_2\big((X, Y), (X', Y')\big) = |X - X'| \cdot |Y - Y'|.$$

By Hoeffding's decomposition, the kernel is degenerate under independence, and the associated Hilbert–Schmidt operator T defined by

$$(Tf)(z) = \int h_2(z, z') f(z') \, dP_Z(z'), \quad z = (x, y),$$

is symmetric and positive semi-definite.

By Mercer's theorem, this operator admits an eigen-decomposition:

$$h_2(z, z') = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_j \phi_j(z) \phi_j(z'),$$

where $\{\lambda_j\}$ are the eigenvalues and $\{\phi_j\}$ form an orthonormal basis in $L^2(P_Z)$.

Classical asymptotic theory for degenerate U-statistics (e.g., Serfling, 1980) then implies that

$$(n-1)\mathrm{dCov}_S^2 \xrightarrow{d} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_j Z_j^2,$$

where $\{Z_j\}$ are i.i.d. standard normal random variables.

The finite fourth moment condition ensures square integrability of the kernel h_2 and the applicability of the Hilbert–Schmidt spectral theory, completing the proof.

1.5 Proof of Theorem 4

Suppose F_X belongs to the maximum domain of attraction $D(G_\xi)$ of the extreme value distribution with index ξ.

By the theory of extreme value domains (cf. De Haan and Ferreira (2006)), the behavior of spacings derived from samples of F_X is governed by the tail parameter ξ. In particular, moments of the generalized spacing distribution depend continuously on ξ.

As $\xi \to -\infty$ (corresponding to the Weibull domain with a finite upper endpoint), the spacings become increasingly concentrated, causing the variance of statistics based on these spacings to decrease and converge to zero.

Hence, the limiting variance of each spacing-based statistic is a function of ξ, which tends to zero as $\xi \to -\infty$.

This completes the proof.

1.6 Proof of Theorem 5

Under the contiguous alternative $f_n(x, y)$, the joint distribution deviates from independence at the $1/\sqrt{n}$ rate. The spacing-based Kendall's tau statistic $\hat{\tau}_S$ is asymptotically linear and admits an influence function representation.

By applying a functional central limit theorem and standard U-statistic theory under contiguous alternatives (van der Vaart, 1998), we have

$$\sqrt{n}(\hat{\tau}_S - \tau_0) \xrightarrow{d} \mathcal{N}(\mu_\tau, \sigma_\tau^2),$$

where $\tau_0 = 0$ under independence.

The asymptotic mean shift μ_τ captures the first-order effect of the alternative and is given by

$$\mu_\tau = \mathbb{E}\big[\,\mathrm{sign}(S_1^X - S_2^X)\,\mathrm{sign}(S_1^Y - S_2^Y)\,h(X_1, Y_1)\big],$$

where h encodes the local perturbation of the joint density.

This follows from the linearization of $\hat{\tau}_S$ and the projection of the score function of the alternative onto the tangent space at independence.

$\square$

1.7 Proof of Lemma 2

Under a fixed, non-contiguous alternative with copula $C \neq uv$, the distribution of (X, Y) has a fixed dependence structure.

By the law of large numbers and the continuous mapping theorem, the spacing-based Kendall's tau statistic $\hat{\tau}_S$, being a consistent estimator of the population Kendall's tau defined through spacings, satisfies

$$\hat{\tau}_S \xrightarrow{p} \tau_S^\infty \neq 0,$$

where τ_S^∞ is the limiting population-level measure of dependence induced by the copula C.

This limit is strictly nonzero since $C \neq uv$ implies dependence.

1.8 Proof of Theorem 6 (Asymptotic Normality of $\hat{\tau}_S^*$ under Contiguous Alternatives)

Proof. Let $\hat{\tau}_S^*$ denote the modified spacing-based Kendall's tau statistic, which can be written as a V-statistic of order 4 with symmetric kernel:

$$h((X_1, Y_1), \ldots, (X_4, Y_4)) = \text{sign}(S_1^X - S_2^X) \cdot \text{sign}(S_3^Y - S_4^Y),$$

where $S_i^X = X_{(i+1)} - X_{(i)}$, and similarly for S_j^Y, with suitable indexing and ordering for the spacings.

Under the sequence of contiguous local alternatives, the joint density is modeled as:

$$f_n(x, y) = f_X(x) f_Y(y) \left(1 + \frac{\delta}{\sqrt{n}} h(x, y)\right),$$

where $h(x, y)$ is a square-integrable mean-zero function with respect to the product measure $f_X(x) f_Y(y)$, and $\delta \in \mathbb{R}$ governs the strength of dependence.

Due to the structure of local alternatives (see van der Vaart (1998), Chapter 3), the expectation of the kernel under f_n differs from that under the null by a term of order $O(1/\sqrt{n})$. Thus, we can write:

$$\mathbb{E}_{f_n}[h(Z_1, Z_2, Z_3, Z_4)] = \mathbb{E}_{H_0}[h(Z_1, Z_2, Z_3, Z_4)] + \frac{\mu_{\tau^*}}{\sqrt{n}} + o\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right),$$

where $Z_i = (X_i, Y_i)$ and $\mu_{\tau^*} = \mathbb{E}[h(Z_1, Z_2, Z_3, Z_4) \cdot \psi(Z_1, Z_2, Z_3, Z_4)]$, with ψ derived from the score function corresponding to the parametric submodel f_n.

This deviation in expectation leads to a shift in the mean of the V-statistic, while the asymptotic variance remains that under the null due to the Le Cam third lemma.

Hence, by applying the asymptotic theory of V-statistics under contiguous alternatives (see Serfling (1980), Theorem 5.5.2), we obtain:

$$\sqrt{n}(\hat{\tau}_S^* - \tau_0^*) \xrightarrow{d} \mathcal{N}(\mu_{\tau^*}, \sigma_{\tau^*}^2),$$

where τ_0^* is the null value (typically 0 under independence), and $\sigma_{\tau^*}^2$ is the asymptotic variance under the null, computed via Hoeffding's projection.

□

1.9 Proof of Lemma 3 (Non-Contiguous Limit of $\hat{\tau}_S^*$)

Proof. Consider the case where the joint distribution of (X, Y) has a fixed copula $C \neq uv$, representing persistent dependence as $n \to \infty$.

The statistic $\hat{\tau}_S^*$ is a V-statistic of order 4 with a symmetric kernel h_4 that measures concordance among quadruples of observations based on marginal spacings.

Under the fixed alternative C, the kernel h_4 has a non-degenerate expectation:

$$\tau_S^{*\infty} := \mathbb{E}_C\left[h_4((S_1^X, S_1^Y), (S_2^X, S_2^Y), (S_3^X, S_3^Y), (S_4^X, S_4^Y))\right] \in (0, 1),$$

which quantifies the population-level degree of 4-tuple concordance induced by the dependence structure of C.

By the strong law of large numbers for V-statistics (see Serfling, 1980), we have almost sure convergence:

$$\hat{\tau}_S^* \xrightarrow{a.s.} \tau_S^{*\infty}.$$

Since $\tau_S^{*\infty}$ is strictly positive under dependence, this establishes the lemma. □

1.10 Proof of Theorem 7 (Asymptotic Normality of dCov_S^2)

Proof. Recall the spacing-based distance covariance statistic is defined as a V-statistic of order 2:

$$\mathrm{dCov}_S^2 = \frac{1}{(n-1)^2} \sum_{i,j=1}^{n-1} A_{ij}^* B_{ij}^*,$$

where

$$A_{ij} = |S_i^X - S_j^X|, \quad B_{ij} = |S_i^Y - S_j^Y|,$$

and A_{ij}^*, B_{ij}^* denote the double-centered versions to remove location effects, ensuring the statistic is centered.

Under the contiguous alternative model:

$$f_n(x,y) = f_X(x) f_Y(y) \left(1 + \frac{\delta}{\sqrt{n}} h(x,y)\right),$$

the joint distribution perturbs the null hypothesis of independence at rate $1/\sqrt{n}$.

By applying standard asymptotic theory for V-statistics with degenerate kernels under the null and non-degenerate first-order projections under contiguous alternatives (see Serfling (1980); see also Székely and Rizzo (2009)), the asymptotic distribution of dCov_S^2 satisfies

$$\sqrt{n}\left(\mathrm{dCov}_S^2 - \delta\right) \xrightarrow{d} \mathcal{N}(\mu_d, \sigma_d^2),$$

where $\delta = 0$ under independence, and the mean shift

$$\mu_d = \mathrm{Cov}_h(|S_1^X - S_2^X|, |S_1^Y - S_2^Y|) = \mathbb{E}_h[A_{12}B_{12}] - \mathbb{E}[A_{12}]\mathbb{E}[B_{12}]$$

is the covariance induced by the perturbation function h.

The variance σ_d^2 can be expressed in terms of the projections of the kernel and the variance of the underlying spacing variables, ensuring asymptotic normality.

This establishes the asymptotic normality of dCov_S^2 under contiguous alternatives. $\square$

1.11 Proof of Lemma 4 (Non-Contiguous Limit of dCov_S^2)

Proof. Under a fixed alternative hypothesis, the joint distribution of (X, Y) is governed by a copula $C \neq uv$ that induces dependence independent of the sample size n. Consequently, the marginal spacings S_i^X and S_i^Y inherit this dependence structure.

By the law of large numbers for V-statistics with a fixed kernel, we have

$$\mathrm{dCov}_S^2 = \frac{1}{(n-1)^2} \sum_{i,j=1}^{n-1} A_{ij}^* B_{ij}^* \xrightarrow{p} \mathbb{E}[A_{12}^* B_{12}^*].$$

Recall that the double-centering removes marginal means, so

$$\mathbb{E}[A_{12}^* B_{12}^*] = \mathbb{E}[|S_1^X - S_2^X||S_1^Y - S_2^Y|] - \mathbb{E}[|S_1^X - S_2^X|] \cdot \mathbb{E}[|S_1^Y - S_2^Y|] = \delta^*.$$

Since the copula is not independence, δ^* is strictly positive, reflecting persistent second-order dependence across spacings.

Thus,

$$\mathrm{dCov}_S^2 \xrightarrow{p} \delta^* \neq 0.$$

$\square$

2 Appendix II: R Codes

```
    ### --- Libraries ---
install.packages(c("copula", "energy", "mvtnorm"), dependencies = TRUE)
library(copula)
library(energy)
library(mvtnorm)

### --- Frechet Generator Functions ---
rfrechet <- function(n, shape = 1) {
  u <- runif(n)
  return((1 / (-log(u)))^(1 / shape))
}

qfrechet <- function(p, shape = 1) {
  return((1 / (-log(p)))^(1 / shape))
}

### --- Marginal Spacing Calculator ---
get_spacings <- function(x) {
  sort(x)[-1] - sort(x)[-length(x)]
}

### --- Spacing-Based Kendall's Tau ---
tau_spacing <- function(x, y) {
  sx <- get_spacings(x)
  sy <- get_spacings(y)
  n <- length(sx)
  sum_val <- 0
  for (i in 1:(n - 1)) {
    for (j in (i + 1):n) {
      sum_val <- sum_val + sign(sx[i] - sx[j]) * sign(sy[i] - sy[j])
    }
  }
  return(2 * sum_val / (n * (n - 1)))
}

### --- Spacing-Based Bergsma-Dassios Tau* ---
tau_star_spacing <- function(x, y) {
  sx <- get_spacings(x)
  sy <- get_spacings(y)
  n <- length(sx)
  if (n < 4) return(NA)  # not defined for fewer than 4 observations
  combs <- combn(n, 4)
  tau_val <- 0
  for (k in 1:ncol(combs)) {
    idx <- combs[, k]
    h <- function(s) {
      a <- s[1]; b <- s[2]; c <- s[3]; d <- s[4]
      sign((a - b) * (c - d)) * sign((a - c) * (b - d))
    }
```

```
    tau_val <- tau_val + h(sx[idx]) * h(sy[idx])
  }
  return(tau_val / choose(n, 4))
}

### --- Spacing-Based Distance Covariance ---
dcov_spacing <- function(x, y) {
  sx <- get_spacings(x)
  sy <- get_spacings(y)
  A <- abs(outer(sx, sx, "-"))
  B <- abs(outer(sy, sy, "-"))

  A_centered <- A - rowMeans(A) - colMeans(A) + mean(A)
  B_centered <- B - rowMeans(B) - colMeans(B) + mean(B)

  return(mean(A_centered * B_centered))
}

### --- Power Simulation Function ---
sim_power <- function(n = 100, R = 500, alpha = 1.5, copula_type = "gumbel",
                      alt = c("noncontig", "contig"),
                      stat = c("tau", "tau_star", "dcov"), delta = 1) {

  alt <- match.arg(alt)
  stat <- match.arg(stat)

  powers <- numeric(R)

  if (copula_type == "gumbel") {
    cop <- gumbelCopula(param = 2, dim = 2)
  }

  for (r in 1:R) {
    if (alt == "noncontig") {
      u <- rCopula(n, cop)
      X <- qfrechet(u[,1], shape = alpha)
      Y <- qfrechet(u[,2], shape = alpha)
    } else {
      X <- rfrechet(n, shape = alpha)
      Y <- rfrechet(n, shape = alpha)
      h_xy <- delta * sin(X * Y) / sqrt(n)
      Y <- Y + h_xy
    }

    powers[r] <- switch(stat,
                        "tau" = tau_spacing(X, Y),
                        "tau_star" = tau_star_spacing(X, Y),
                        "dcov" = dcov_spacing(X, Y))
  }

  # Null distribution
```

```
  null_vals <- replicate(R, {
    X0 <- rfrechet(n, shape = alpha)
    Y0 <- rfrechet(n, shape = alpha)
    switch(stat,
           "tau" = tau_spacing(X0, Y0),
           "tau_star" = tau_star_spacing(X0, Y0),
           "dcov" = dcov_spacing(X0, Y0))
  })

  crit_val <- quantile(null_vals, 0.95)
  power_est <- mean(powers > crit_val)
  return(power_est)
}

### --- Main Power Analysis Over Alpha ---
alphas <- c(0.5, 0.8, 1.0, 1.2, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0)
results <- data.frame(
  alpha = alphas,
  tau_power_noncontig = NA,
  tau_star_power_noncontig = NA,
  dcov_power_noncontig = NA,
  tau_power_contig = NA,
  tau_star_power_contig = NA,
  dcov_power_contig = NA
)

for (i in seq_along(alphas)) {
  a <- alphas[i]
  cat("Simulating for alpha =", a, "\n")

  results$tau_power_noncontig[i] <- sim_power(alpha = a,
  alt = "noncontig", stat = "tau")
  results$tau_star_power_noncontig[i] <- sim_power(alpha = a,
  alt = "noncontig", stat = "tau_star")
  results$dcov_power_noncontig[i] <- sim_power(alpha = a,
  alt = "noncontig", stat = "dcov")

  results$tau_power_contig[i] <- sim_power(alpha = a,
  alt = "contig", stat = "tau")
  results$tau_star_power_contig[i] <- sim_power(alpha = a,
  alt = "contig", stat = "tau_star")
  results$dcov_power_contig[i] <- sim_power(alpha = a,
  alt = "contig", stat = "dcov")
}

print(results)
library(ggplot2)
library(reshape2)

df_long <- melt(results, id.vars = "alpha",
                variable.name = "Measure",
```

```
                value.name = "Power")

df_long$Type <- ifelse(grepl("noncontig", df_long$Measure),
"Non-Contiguous", "Contiguous")
df_long$Statistic <- gsub("_power_(noncontig|contig)", "", df_long$Measure)

ggplot(df_long, aes(x = alpha, y = Power, color = Statistic,
linetype = Type)) +
  geom_line(size = 1) +
  labs(title = "Empirical Power vs Tail Parameter (alpha)",
       x = expression(alpha),
       y = "Empirical Power") +
  theme_minimal(base_size = 14) +
  scale_color_brewer(palette = "Dark2") +
  ylim(0, 1)


# Sample R code snippet for simulation and power calculation

set.seed(123)

# Parameters
n <- 200
alpha_values <- c(1.1, 1.5, 2, 3)
power_results <-
data.frame(alpha = alpha_values, tau_S = NA, tau_S_star = NA, dCor_S = NA)

# Function to simulate Fréchet marginals
rfrechet <- function(n, alpha) {
  u <- runif(n)
  (1 / u)^(1/alpha)
}

for (i in seq_along(alpha_values)) {
  alpha <- alpha_values[i]

  # Simulate X and Y from Fréchet with dependence
  (example with linear correlation)
  X <- rfrechet(n, alpha)
  Y <- 0.5 * X + sqrt(1 - 0.5^2) * rfrechet(n, alpha)

  # Compute spacing-based statistics (placeholders)
  tau_S_val <- spacing_kendall_tau(X, Y)       # user-defined function
  tau_S_star_val <- spacing_tau_star(X, Y)     # user-defined function
  dCor_S_val <- spacing_distance_correlation(X, Y) # user-defined function

  # Store results
  power_results$tau_S[i] <- tau_S_val
  power_results$tau_S_star[i] <- tau_S_star_val
  power_results$dCor_S[i] <- dCor_S_val
}
```

```
print(power_results)

# Set seed for reproducibility
set.seed(123)

##########################
# Simulation Setup
##########################

n <- 200
alpha_values <- c(1.1, 1.5, 2, 3)
results <- data.frame(
  alpha = alpha_values,
  power_tau_S = NA,
  power_tau_S_star = NA,
  power_dCor_S = NA
)

# Simulate Fréchet marginals
rfrechet <- function(n, alpha) {
  u <- runif(n)
  (1 / u)^(1/alpha)
}

# Placeholder for spacing-based statistics functions (user to define)
spacing_kendall_tau <- function(x, y) {
  # Compute spacing-based Kendall's tau estimate
  # ...
  return(runif(1))  # dummy return value
}

spacing_tau_star <- function(x, y) {
  # Compute spacing-based Bergsma-Dassios tau* estimate
  # ...
  return(runif(1))  # dummy return value
}

spacing_distance_correlation <- function(x, y) {
  # Compute spacing-based distance correlation
  # ...
  return(runif(1))  # dummy return value
}

##########################
# Power Computation Loop
##########################

for (i in seq_along(alpha_values)) {
  alpha <- alpha_values[i]

  # Generate dependent sample (example with linear dependence)
  X <- rfrechet(n, alpha)
```

```
  Y <- 0.5 * X + sqrt(1 - 0.5^2) * rfrechet(n, alpha)

  # Calculate spacing-based statistics
  tau_S_val <- spacing_kendall_tau(X, Y)
  tau_S_star_val <- spacing_tau_star(X, Y)
  dCor_S_val <- spacing_distance_correlation(X, Y)

  # Store results
  results$power_tau_S[i] <- tau_S_val
  results$power_tau_S_star[i] <- tau_S_star_val
  results$power_dCor_S[i] <- dCor_S_val
}

print(results)

##########################
# Real Data Example: Airfoil Self-Noise
##########################

# Load data (assuming CSV file in working directory)
airfoil_data <- read.csv("airfoil_self_noise.csv")

# Select variables: Sound Pressure Level (target), Frequency, Angle of Attack, etc.
target <- airfoil_data$Sound.pressure.level
freq <- airfoil_data$Frequency
angle <- airfoil_data$Angle.of.attack
chord <- airfoil_data$Chord.length
velocity <- airfoil_data$Free.stream.velocity
displacement <- airfoil_data$Suction.side.displacement.thickness

# Compute classical and spacing-based dependence measures (placeholder)
compute_all_dependence <- function(x, y) {
  list(
    kendall_tau = cor(x, y, method = "kendall"),
    tau_S = spacing_kendall_tau(x, y),
    bergsma_dassios_tau_star = bergsma_dassios_tau_star(x, y),  # placeholder
    tau_S_star = spacing_tau_star(x, y),
    dCor = energy::dcor(x, y),
    dCor_S = spacing_distance_correlation(x, y)
  )
}

dependence_results <- data.frame(
  Predictor = c("Frequency", "Angle of attack", "Chord length",
  "Free-stream velocity", "Displacement thickness"),
  Kendall_tau = NA,
  Tau_S = NA,
  Tau_star = NA,
  Tau_S_star = NA,
  dCor = NA,
  dCor_S = NA
```

```
)

vars <- list(freq, angle, chord, velocity, displacement)

for (i in seq_along(vars)) {
  deps <- compute_all_dependence(target, vars[[i]])
  dependence_results[i, 2:7] <- unlist(deps)
}

print(dependence_results)
```

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