Package 'calibrar'

February 14, 2024

Version 0.9.0

Title Automated Parameter Estimation for Complex Models

Description General optimisation and specific tools for the parameter estimation (i.e. calibration) of complex models, including stochastic ones. It implements generic functions that can be used for fitting any type of models, especially those with non-differentiable objective functions, with the same syntax as base::optim.
It supports multiple phases estimation (sequential parameter masking), constrained optimization (bounding box restrictions) and automatic parallel computation of numerical gradients.
Some common maximum likelihood estimation methods and automated construction of the objective function from simulated model outputs is provided.
See <https://roliveros-ramos.github.io/calibrar/> for more details.

Depends R (>= 3.5.0)

Imports BB, cmaes, DEoptim, dfoptim, GenSA, graphics, minqa, optimx, foreach, lbfgsb3c, parallel, pso, rgenoud, soma, stats, stringr, utils

Suggests deSolve, ibm, knitr, rmarkdown, testthat (>= 3.0.0)

License GPL-2

Encoding UTF-8

VignetteBuilder knitr

URL https://roliveros-ramos.github.io/calibrar/

BugReports https://github.com/roliveros-ramos/calibrar/issues

ByteCompile TRUE

RoxygenNote 7.2.3

Config/testthat/edition 3

NeedsCompilation no

Author Ricardo Oliveros-Ramos [aut, cre]

Maintainer Ricardo Oliveros-Ramos <ricardo.oliveros@gmail.com>

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2024-02-14 21:30:15 UTC

R topics documented:

`calibrar-package` *Automated Calibration for Complex Models*

Description

Automated Calibration for Complex Models

Details

calibrar package: Automated Calibration for Complex Models

This package allows the parameter estimation (i.e. calibration) of complex models, including stochastic ones. It implements generic functions that can be used for fitting any type of models, especially those with non-differentiable objective functions, with the same syntax as base::optim. It supports multiple phases estimation (sequential parameter masking), constrained optimization (bounding box restrictions) and automatic parallel computation of numerical gradients. Some common maximum likelihood estimation methods and automated construction of the objective function from simulated model outputs is provided. See <https://roliveros-ramos.github.io/calibrar/> for more details.

Author(s)

Ricardo Oliveros-Ramos Maintainer: Ricardo Oliveros-Ramos <ricardo.oliveros@gmail.com>

References

calibrar: an R package for the calibration of ecological models (Oliveros-Ramos and Shin 2014)

Examples

```
## Not run:
require(calibrar)
set.seed(880820)
path = NULL # NULL to use the current directory
# create the demonstration files
demo = calibrar_demo(model="PoissonMixedModel", L=5, T=100)
# get calibration information
calibrationInfo = calibration_setup(file=demo$path)
# get observed data
observed = calibration_data(setup=calibrationInfo, path=demo$path)
# read forcings for the model
forcing = read.csv(file.path(demo$path, "master", "environment.csv"), row.names=1)
# Defining 'runModel' function
runModel = function(par, forcing) {
output = calibrar:::.PoissonMixedModel(par=par, forcing=forcing)
# adding gamma parameters for penalties
output = c(output, list(gammas=par$gamma))
return(output)
}
# real parameters
cat("Real parameters used to simulate data\n")
print(demo$par)
# objective functions
obj  = calibration_objFn(model=runModel, setup=calibrationInfo,
                                observed=observed, forcing=forcing)
cat("Starting calibration...\n")
control = list(weights=calibrationInfo$weights, maxit=3.6e5) # control parameters
cat("Running optimization algorithms\n", "\t", date(), "\n")
cat("Running optim AHR-ES\n")
ahr = calibrate(par=demo$guess, fn=obj, lower=demo$lower, upper=demo$upper, control=control)
summary(ahr)

## End(Not run)
```

.get_command_argument *Get an specific argument from the command line*

Description

Get an specific argument from the command line

Usage

```
.get_command_argument(
  x,
  argument,
  prefix = "--",
  default = FALSE,
```

```
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

x	The command line arguments, from x = commandArgs()
argument	The name of the argument.
prefix	The prefix to any argument of interest, the default is "–"
default	Default value to return is argument is missing, default to FALSE.
verbose	Boolean, if TRUE, shows a warning when the parameter is not found.

Value

The value of the argument, assumed to be followed after '=' or, TRUE if nothing but the argument was found. If the argument is not found, FALSE is returned.

Examples

```
.get_command_argument(commandArgs(), "interactive")
.get_command_argument(commandArgs(), "RStudio")
.get_command_argument(commandArgs(), "RStudio", prefix="")
.get_command_argument(commandArgs(), "vanilla")
.get_command_argument("--control.file=baz.txt", "control.file")
```

.read_configuration *Read a configuration file.*

Description

File is expected to have lines of the form 'key SEP value' where key is the name of the parameter, SEP a separator (can be '=' ',', ';') and value the value of the parameter itself. The SEP for each line is determined and parameters values are returned as a list.

Usage

```
.read_configuration(
  file,
  recursive = TRUE,
  keep.names = TRUE,
  conf.key = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

file	File to read the configuration
recursive	Should 'conf.key' keys be read as additional configuration files? Default is TRUE.
keep.names	Should names be kept as they are? By default, are converted to lower case.
conf.key	String indicating the leading key to find an additional configuration file.
...	Additional arguments, not currently in use.

---

ahres *Adaptative Hierarchical Recombination Evolutionary Strategy (AHR-ES) for derivative-free and black-box optimization*

Description

This function performs the optimization of a function using the Adaptative Hierarchical Recombination Evolutionary Strategy (AHR-ES, Oliveros & Shin, 2015).

Usage

```
ahres(
  par,
  fn,
  gr = NULL,
  ...,
  lower = -Inf,
  upper = +Inf,
  active = NULL,
  control = list(),
  hessian = FALSE,
  parallel = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

par	A numeric vector or list. The length of the par argument defines the number of parameters to be estimated (i.e. the dimension of the problem).
fn	The function to be minimized.
gr	A function computing the gradient of fn. If NULL, a numerical approximation of the gradient is used. It can be also a character specifying the method for the computation of the numerical gradient: 'central', 'forward' (the default), 'backward' or 'richardson'.
...	Additional parameters to be passed to fn.
lower	Lower threshold value(s) for parameters. One value or a vector of the same length as par. If one value is provided, it is used for all parameters. NA means -Inf. By default -Inf is used (unconstrained).

`upper`	Upper threshold value(s) for parameters. One value or a vector of the same length as par. If one value is provided, it is used for all parameters. `NA` means `Inf`. By default `Inf` is used (unconstrained).
`active`	Boolean vector of the same length as par, indicating if the parameter is used in the optimization (TRUE) or hold at a fixed value (FALSE).
`control`	Parameter for the control of the algorithm itself, see details.
`hessian`	Logical. Should a numerically differentiated Hessian matrix be returned? Currently not implemented.
`parallel`	Logical. Use parallel computation numerical of gradient?

Value

A list with components:

par The best set of parameters found.

value The value of fn corresponding to par.

counts A two-element integer vector giving the number of calls to fn and gr respectively. This excludes those calls needed to compute the Hessian, if requested, and any calls to fn to compute a finite-difference approximation to the gradient.

convergence An integer code. 0 indicates successful completion.

message A character string giving any additional information returned by the optimizer, or NULL.

hessian Only if argument hessian is true. A symmetric matrix giving an estimate of the Hessian at the solution found. Note that this is the Hessian of the unconstrained problem even if the box constraints are active.

Author(s)

Ricardo Oliveros-Ramos

See Also

Other optimisers: `calibrate()`, `optim2()`, `optimh()`

Examples

```
## Not run: ahres(par=rep(1, 5), fn=sphereN)
```

`calibrar_demo` *Demos for the calibrar package*

Description

Creates demo files able to be processed for a full calibration using the calibrar package

Usage

```
calibrar_demo(path = NULL, model = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`path`	Path to create the demo files
`model`	Model to be used in the demo files, see details.
`...`	Additional parameters to be used in the construction of the demo files.

Details

Current implemented models are:

PoissonMixedModel Poisson Autoregressive Mixed model for the dynamics of a population in different sites:

$$log(\mu_{i,t+1}) = log(\mu_{i,t}) + \alpha + \beta X_{i,t} + \gamma_t$$

where $\mu_{i,t}$ is the size of the population in site i at year t, $X_{i,t}$ is the value of an environmental variable in site i at year t. The parameters to estimate were α, β, and γ_t, the random effects for each year, $\gamma_t \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$, and the initial population at each site $\mu_{i,0}$. We assumed that the observations $N_{i,t}$ follow a Poisson distribution with mean $\mu_{i,t}$.

PredatorPrey Lotka Volterra Predator-Prey model. The model is defined by a system of ordinary differential equations for the abundance of prey N and predator P:

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = rN(1 - N/K) - \alpha NP$$

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = -lP + \gamma\alpha NP$$

The parameters to estimate are the prey's growth rate r, the predator's mortality rate l, the carrying capacity of the prey K and α and γ for the predation interaction. Uses `deSolve` package for numerical solution of the ODE system.

SIR Susceptible-Infected-Recovered epidemiological model. The model is defined by a system of ordinary differential equations for the number of susceptible S, infected I and recovered R individuals:

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = -\beta SI/N$$

$$\frac{dI}{dt} = \beta SI/N - \gamma I$$

$$\frac{dR}{dt} = \gamma I$$

The parameters to estimate are the average number of contacts per person per time β and the instant probability of an infectious individual recovering γ. Uses `deSolve` package for numerical solution of the ODE system.

IBMLotkaVolterra Stochastic Individual Based Model for Lotka-Volterra model. Uses `ibm` package for the simulation.

Value

A list with the following elements:

`path`	Path were the files were saved
`par`	Real value of the parameters used in the demo
`setup`	Path to the calibration setup file
`guess`	Values to be provided as initial guess to the calibrate function
`lower`	Values to be provided as lower bounds to the calibrate function
`upper`	Values to be provided as upper bounds to the calibrate function
`phase`	Values to be provided as phases to the calibrate function
`constants`	Constants used in the demo, any other variable not listed here.
`value`	NA, set for compatibility with summary methods.
`time`	NA, set for compatibility with summary methods.
`counts`	NA, set for compatibility with summary methods.

Author(s)

Ricardo Oliveros–Ramos

References

Oliveros-Ramos and Shin (2014)

Examples

```
## Not run:

summary(ahr)
set.seed(880820)
path = NULL # NULL to use the current directory
# create the demonstration files
demo = calibrar_demo(path=path, model="PredatorPrey", T=100)
# get calibration information
calibration_settings = calibration_setup(file = demo$setup)
# get observed data
observed = calibration_data(setup = calibration_settings, path=demo$path)
# Defining 'run_model' function
run_model = calibrar:::.PredatorPreyModel
```

```
# real parameters
cat("Real parameters used to simulate data\n")
print(unlist(demo$par)) # parameters are in a list
# objective functions
obj  = calibration_objFn(model=run_model, setup=calibration_settings, observed=observed, T=demo$T)
obj2 = calibration_objFn(model=run_model, setup=calibration_settings, observed=observed,
T=demo$T, aggregate=TRUE)
cat("Starting calibration...\n")
cat("Running optimization algorithms\n", "\t")
cat("Running optim AHR-ES\n")
ahr = calibrate(par=demo$guess, fn=obj, lower=demo$lower, upper=demo$upper, phases=demo$phase)
summary(ahr)

## End(Not run)
```

`calibrate` *Sequential parameter estimation for the calibration of complex models*

Description

This function performs the optimization of a function, possibly in sequential phases of increasing complexity, and it is designed for the calibration of a model, by minimizing the error function `fn` associated to it.

Usage

```
calibrate(
  par,
  fn,
  gr,
  ...,
  method,
  lower,
  upper,
  phases,
  control,
  hessian,
  replicates,
  parallel
)

## Default S3 method:
calibrate(
  par,
  fn,
  gr = NULL,
  ...,
  method = NULL,
```

```
  lower = NULL,
  upper = NULL,
  phases = NULL,
  control = list(),
  hessian = FALSE,
  replicates = 1,
  parallel = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

par	A numeric vector or list. The length of the par argument defines the number of parameters to be estimated (i.e. the dimension of the problem).
fn	The function to be minimized.
gr	A function computing the gradient of fn. If NULL, a numerical approximation of the gradient is used. It can be also a character specifying the method for the computation of the numerical gradient: 'central', 'forward' (the default), 'backward' or 'richardson'.
...	Additional parameters to be passed to fn.
method	The optimization method to be used. The default method is the AHR-ES (Adaptative Hierarchical Recombination Evolutionary Strategy, Oliveros-Ramos & Shin, 2016). See details for the methods available.
lower	Lower threshold value(s) for parameters. One value or a vector of the same length as par. If one value is provided, it is used for all parameters. NA means -Inf. By default -Inf is used (unconstrained).
upper	Upper threshold value(s) for parameters. One value or a vector of the same length as par. If one value is provided, it is used for all parameters. NA means Inf. By default Inf is used (unconstrained).
phases	An optional vector of the same length as par, indicating the phase at which each parameter becomes active. If omitted, default value is 1 for all parameters, performing a single optimization.
control	Parameter for the control of the algorithm itself, see details.
hessian	Logical. Should a numerically differentiated Hessian matrix be returned? Currently not implemented.
replicates	The number of replicates for the evaluation of fn. The default value is 1. A value greater than 1 is only useful for stochastic functions.
parallel	Logical. Use parallel computation numerical of gradient?

Details

In the control list, aggFn is a function to aggregate fn to a scalar value if the returned value is a vector. Some optimization algorithm can exploite the additional information provided by a vectorial output from fn.

Author(s)

Ricardo Oliveros-Ramos

See Also

Other optimisers: ahres(), optim2(), optimh()

Examples

```
calibrate(par=rep(NA, 5), fn=sphereN)
## Not run:
calibrate(par=rep(NA, 5), fn=sphereN, replicates=3)
calibrate(par=rep(0.5, 5), fn=sphereN, replicates=3, lower=-5, upper=5)
calibrate(par=rep(0.5, 5), fn=sphereN, replicates=3, lower=-5, upper=5, phases=c(1,1,1,2,3))
calibrate(par=rep(0.5, 5), fn=sphereN, replicates=c(1,1,4), lower=-5, upper=5, phases=c(1,1,1,2,3))

## End(Not run)
```

---

calibration_data *Get observed data for the calibration of a model*

Description

Create a list with the observed data with the information provided by its main argument.

Usage

```
calibration_data(setup, path = ".", file = NULL, verbose = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

setup	A data.frame with the information about the calibration, normally created with the calibration_setup function. See details.
path	Path to the directory to look up for the data. Paths in setup are considered relatives to this path.
file	Optional file to save the created object (as an 'rds' file.)
verbose	If TRUE, detailed messages of the process are printed.
...	Additional arguments to read.csv function to read the data files.

Value

A list with the observed data needed for a calibration, to be used in combination with the calibration_objFn.

Author(s)

Ricardo Oliveros-Ramos

See Also

calibration_objFn, calibration_setup.

`calibration_objFn` *Create an objective function to be used with optimization routines*

Description

Create a new function, to be used as the objective function in the calibration, given a function to run the model within R, observed data and information about the comparison with data.

Usage

```
calibration_objFn(model, setup, observed, aggFn = NULL, aggregate = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

`model`	Function to run the model and produce a list of outputs.
`setup`	A data.frame with the information about the calibration, normally created with the `calibration_setup` function. See details.
`observed`	A list of the observed variables created with the function `calibration_data`
`aggFn`	A function to aggregate `fn` to a scalar value if the returned value is a vector. Some optimization algorithm can explote the additional information provided by a vectorial output from `fn`
`aggregate`	boolean, if TRUE, a scalar value is returned using the `aggFn`.
`...`	More arguments passed to the `model` function.

Value

A function, integrating the simulation of the model and the comparison with observed data.

Author(s)

Ricardo Oliveros-Ramos

See Also

`calibration_data`, `calibration_setup`.

calibration_setup *Get information to run a calibration using the* calibrar *package.*

Description

A wrapper for `read.csv` checking column names and data types for the table with the calibration information.

Usage

```
calibration_setup(file, control = list(), ...)
```

Arguments

`file`	The file with the calibration information, see details.
`control`	Control arguments for generating the setup. See details.
`...`	Additional arguments to `read.csv` function.

Value

A data.frame with the information for the calibration of a model, to be used with the `calibration_objFn` and `calibration_data`.

Author(s)

Ricardo Oliveros-Ramos

See Also

`calibration_objFn`, `calibration_data`.

gaussian_kernel *Calculate a discretization of the 2D Gaussian Kernel*

Description

Calculate a discretization of the 2D Gaussian Kernel

Usage

```
gaussian_kernel(par, lower, upper, n = 10, checkSymmetry = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

par	A list, including the mean and covariance matrix.
lower	A vector, indicating the lower bound for the calculation.
upper	A vector, indicating the upper bound for the calculation.
n	The number of cells for each dimension, can be one or two numbers.
checkSymmetry	TRUE by default, checks if the covariance matrix is symmetric.
...	Additional arguments, currently not used.

Value

A list, with 'x', 'y' and 'z' components.

---

gradient *Numerical computation of the gradient, with parallel capabilities*

Description

This function calculates the gradient of a function, numerically, including the possibility of doing it in parallel.

Usage

```
gradient(fn, x, method, control, parallel, ...)
```

Arguments

fn	The function to calculate the gradient.
x	The value to compute the gradient at.
method	The method used. Currently implemented: central, backward, forward and Richardson. See details.
control	A list of control arguments.
parallel	Boolean, should numerical derivatives be calculated in parallel?
...	Additional arguments to be passed to fn.

Value

The gradient of fn at x.

Examples

```
gradient(fn=function(x) sum(x^3), x=0)
```

objFn — *Calcuted error measure between observed and simulated data*

Description

Calcuted error measure between observed and simulated data

Usage

```
objFn(obs, sim, FUN, ...)

fitness(obs, sim, FUN, ...)
```

Arguments

obs	observed data as expected by FUN.
sim	simulated data matching 'obs'
FUN	the error function. Current accepted values area: 'norm2', 'lnorm2', 'lnorm3', 'multinomial', 'pois', 'penalty0', 'penalty1', 'penalty2' and 'normp'.
...	Additional arguments to FUN

Value

the value of FUN(obs, sim, ...)

optim2 — *General-purpose optimization with parallel numerical gradient computation*

Description

General-purpose optimization with parallel numerical gradient computation

Usage

```
optim2(
  par,
  fn,
  gr = NULL,
  ...,
 method = c("Nelder-Mead", "BFGS", "CG", "L-BFGS-B", "SANN", "Brent", "nlm", "nlminb",
    "Rcgmin", "Rvmmin", "hjn", "spg", "LBFGSB3", "AHR-ES"),
  lower = -Inf,
  upper = +Inf,
  active = NULL,
```

```
  control = list(),
  hessian = FALSE,
  parallel = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

par	A numeric vector or list. The length of the par argument defines the number of parameters to be estimated (i.e. the dimension of the problem).
fn	The function to be minimized.
gr	A function computing the gradient of fn. If NULL, a numerical approximation of the gradient is used. It can be also a character specifying the method for the computation of the numerical gradient: 'central', 'forward' (the default), 'backward' or 'richardson'.
...	Additional parameters to be passed to fn.
method	The optimization method to be used. The default method is the AHR-ES (Adaptative Hierarchical Recombination Evolutionary Strategy, Oliveros-Ramos & Shin, 2016). See details for the methods available.
lower	Lower threshold value(s) for parameters. One value or a vector of the same length as par. If one value is provided, it is used for all parameters. NA means -Inf. By default -Inf is used (unconstrained).
upper	Upper threshold value(s) for parameters. One value or a vector of the same length as par. If one value is provided, it is used for all parameters. NA means Inf. By default Inf is used (unconstrained).
active	Boolean vector of the same length as par, indicating if the parameter is used in the optimization (TRUE) or hold at a fixed value (FALSE).
control	Parameter for the control of the algorithm itself, see details.
hessian	Logical. Should a numerically differentiated Hessian matrix be returned? Currently not implemented.
parallel	Logical. Use parallel computation numerical of gradient?

Value

A list with components:

par The best set of parameters found.

value The value of fn corresponding to par.

counts A two-element integer vector giving the number of calls to fn and gr respectively. This excludes those calls needed to compute the Hessian, if requested, and any calls to fn to compute a finite-difference approximation to the gradient.

convergence An integer code. 0 indicates successful completion.

message A character string giving any additional information returned by the optimizer, or NULL.

hessian Only if argument hessian is true. A symmetric matrix giving an estimate of the Hessian at the solution found. Note that this is the Hessian of the unconstrained problem even if the box constraints are active.

Author(s)

Ricardo Oliveros-Ramos

See Also

Other optimisers: `ahres()`, `calibrate()`, `optimh()`

Examples

```
optim2(par=rep(NA, 5), fn=sphereN)
```

`optimh` *General-purpose optimization using heuristic algorithms*

Description

General-purpose optimization using heuristic algorithms

Usage

```
optimh(
  par,
  fn,
  gr = NULL,
  ...,
 method = c("AHR-ES", "Nelder-Mead", "SANN", "hjn", "bobyqa", "CMA-ES", "genSA", "DE",
   "soma", "genoud", "PSO", "hybridPSO", "mads", "hjk", "hjkb", "nmk", "nmkb"),
  lower = -Inf,
  upper = +Inf,
  active = NULL,
  control = list(),
  hessian = FALSE,
  parallel = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

`par`	A numeric vector or list. The length of the par argument defines the number of parameters to be estimated (i.e. the dimension of the problem).
`fn`	The function to be minimized.
`gr`	Function to compute the gradient of `fn`. Ignored by most methods, added for consistency with other optimization functions.
`...`	Additional parameters to be passed to `fn`.
`method`	The optimization method to be used. The default method is the AHR-ES (Adaptative Hierarchical Recombination Evolutionary Strategy, Oliveros-Ramos & Shin, 2016). See details for the methods available.

lower	Lower threshold value(s) for parameters. One value or a vector of the same length as par. If one value is provided, it is used for all parameters. NA means -Inf. By default -Inf is used (unconstrained).
upper	Upper threshold value(s) for parameters. One value or a vector of the same length as par. If one value is provided, it is used for all parameters. NA means Inf. By default Inf is used (unconstrained).
active	Boolean vector of the same length as par, indicating if the parameter is used in the optimization (TRUE) or hold at a fixed value (FALSE).
control	Parameter for the control of the algorithm itself, see details.
hessian	Logical. Should a numerically differentiated Hessian matrix be returned? Currently not implemented.
parallel	Logical. Use parallel computation numerical of gradient?

Value

A list with components:

par The best set of parameters found.

value The value of fn corresponding to par.

counts A two-element integer vector giving the number of calls to fn and gr respectively. This excludes those calls needed to compute the Hessian, if requested, and any calls to fn to compute a finite-difference approximation to the gradient.

convergence An integer code. 0 indicates successful completion.

message A character string giving any additional information returned by the optimizer, or NULL.

hessian Only if argument hessian is true. A symmetric matrix giving an estimate of the Hessian at the solution found. Note that this is the Hessian of the unconstrained problem even if the box constraints are active.

Author(s)

Ricardo Oliveros-Ramos

See Also

Other optimisers: `ahres()`, `calibrate()`, `optim2()`

Examples

```
optim2(par=rep(NA, 5), fn=sphereN)
```

sphereN *Sphere function with random noise*

Description

This function calculates the Euclidian distance from a point to the origin after a random displacement of its position.

Usage

```
sphereN(x, sd = 0.1, aggregate = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	The coordinates of the point
sd	The standard deviation of the noise to be added to the position of x, a normal distribution with mean zero is used.
aggregate	If aggregate is TRUE the distance is returned, otherwise the size of the projection of the distance among each axis.

Value

The distance from the point x to the origin after a random displacement.

Author(s)

Ricardo Oliveros–Ramos

Examples

```
sphereN(rep(0, 10))
```

spline_par *Predict time-varying parameters using splines.*

Description

Predict time-varying parameters using splines.

Usage

```
spline_par(par, n, knots = NULL, periodic = FALSE, period = NULL)
```

Arguments

par	Values at knots
n	Number of points. Time (independent variable) is assumed to be between 0 and n with length(par) equidistant points (including 0 and n).
knots	Position of knots. Default, is length(x) equidistant points between 0 and 1. Always are re-scaled to 0 to 1.
periodic	boolean, is the spline periodic?
period	If periodic is TRUE, it specify the time period.

Value

A list with the interpolates values as 'x' and 'time'.

Index