

NAG Toolbox for MATLAB

g13cc

1 Purpose

g13cc calculates the smoothed sample cross spectrum of a bivariate time series using one of four lag windows: rectangular, Bartlett, Tukey or Parzen.

2 Syntax

```
[cxy, cyx, xg, yg, ng, ifail] = g13cc(nxy, mtxy, pxy, iw, mw, ish, ic,
cxy, cyx, kc, l, 'nc', nc, 'xg', xg, 'yg', yg)
```

3 Description

The smoothed sample cross spectrum is a complex valued function of frequency ω , $f_{xy}(\omega) = cf(\omega) + iqf(\omega)$, defined by its real part or co-spectrum

$$cf(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{k=-M+1}^{M-1} w_k C_{xy}(k+S) \cos(\omega k)$$

and imaginary part or quadrature spectrum

$$qf(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{k=-M+1}^{M-1} w_k C_{xy}(k+S) \sin(\omega k)$$

where $w_k = w_{-k}$, $k = 0, 1, \dots, M-1$, is the smoothing lag window as defined in the description of g13ca. The alignment shift S is recommended to be chosen as the lag k at which the cross-covariances $c_{xy}(k)$ peak, so as to minimize bias.

The results are calculated for frequency values

$$\omega_j = \frac{2\pi j}{L}, \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, [L/2],$$

where $[]$ denotes the integer part.

The cross-covariances $c_{xy}(k)$ may be supplied by you, or constructed from supplied series x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n ; y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n as

$$c_{xy}(k) = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{n-k} x_t y_{t+k}}{n}, \quad k \geq 0$$

$$c_{xy}(k) = \frac{\sum_{t=1-k}^n x_t y_{t+k}}{n} = c_{yx}(-k), \quad k < 0$$

this convolution being carried out using the finite Fourier transform.

The supplied series may be mean and trend corrected and tapered before calculation of the cross-covariances, in exactly the manner described in g13ca for univariate spectrum estimation. The results are corrected for any bias due to tapering.

The bandwidth associated with the estimates is not returned. It will normally already have been calculated in previous calls of g13ca for estimating the univariate spectra of y_t and x_t .

4 References

Bloomfield P 1976 *Fourier Analysis of Time Series: An Introduction* Wiley

Jenkins G M and Watts D G 1968 *Spectral Analysis and its Applications* Holden-Day

5 Parameters

5.1 Compulsory Input Parameters

1: **nxy – int32 scalar**

n , the length of the time series x and y .

Constraint: $nxy \geq 1$.

2: **mtxy – int32 scalar**

If cross-covariances are to be calculated by the function ($ic = 0$), **mtxy** must specify whether the data is to be initially mean or trend corrected.

mtxy = 0

For no correction.

mtxy = 1

For mean correction.

mtxy = 2

For trend correction.

If cross-covariances are supplied ($ic \neq 0$), **mtxy** is not used.

Constraint: if $ic = 0$, **mtxy** = 0 or 2.

3: **pxy – double scalar**

If cross-covariances are to be calculated by the function ($ic = 0$), **pxy** must specify the proportion of the data (totalled over both ends) to be initially tapered by the split cosine bell taper. A value of 0.0 implies no tapering.

If cross-covariances are supplied ($ic \neq 0$), **pxy** is not used.

Constraint: if $ic = 0$, $0.0 \leq pxy \leq 1.0$.

4: **iw – int32 scalar**

The choice of lag window. **iw** = 1 for rectangular, 2 for Bartlett, 3 for Tukey or 4 for Parzen.

Constraint: $1 \leq iw \leq 4$.

5: **mw – int32 scalar**

M , the ‘cut-off’ point of the lag window, relative to any alignment shift that has been applied. Windowed cross covariances at lags $(-mw + ish)$ or less, and at lags $(mw + ish)$ or greater are zero.

Constraints:

mw ≥ 1 ;

mw + abs(**ish**) $\leq nxy$.

6: **ish – int32 scalar**

S , the alignment shift between the x and y series. If x leads y , the shift is positive.

Constraint: $-mw < ish < mw$.

7: **ic – int32 scalar**

Indicates whether cross-covariances are to be calculated in the function or supplied in the call to the function.

ic = 0

Cross-covariances are to be calculated.

ic \neq 0

Cross-covariances are to be supplied.

8: **cxy(nc) – double array**

If **ic** \neq 0, **cxy** must contain the **nc** cross covariances between values in the *y* series and earlier values in time in the *x* series, for lags from 0 to (**nc** – 1).

If **ic** = 0, **cxy** need not be set.

9: **cyx(nc) – double array**

If **ic** \neq 0, **cyx** must contain the **nc** cross covariances between values in the *y* series and later values in time in the *x* series, for lags from 0 to (**nc** – 1).

If **ic** = 0, **cyx** need not be set.

10: **kc – int32 scalar**

If **ic** = 0, **kc** must specify the order of the fast Fourier transform (FFT) used to calculate the cross-covariances. **kc** should be a product of small primes such as 2^m where *m* is the smallest integer such that $2^m \geq n + \mathbf{nc}$.

If **ic** \neq 0, that is if covariances are supplied, **kc** is not used.

Constraint: **kc** $\geq \mathbf{nxy} + \mathbf{nc}$. The largest prime factor of **kc** must not exceed 19, and the total number of prime factors of **kc**, counting repetitions, must not exceed 20. These two restrictions are imposed by c06ea and c06eb which perform the FFT

11: **l – int32 scalar**

L, the frequency division of the spectral estimates as $\frac{2\pi}{L}$. Therefore it is also the order of the FFT used to construct the sample spectrum from the cross-covariances. **l** should be a product of small primes such as 2^m where *m* is the smallest integer such that $2^m \geq 2M - 1$.

Constraint: **l** $\geq 2 \times \mathbf{mw} - 1$. The largest prime factor of **l** must not exceed 19, and the total number of prime factors of **l**, counting repetitions, must not exceed 20. These two restrictions are imposed by c06ea which performs the FFT

5.2 Optional Input Parameters

1: **nc – int32 scalar**

Default: The dimension of the arrays **cxy**, **cyx**. (An error is raised if these dimensions are not equal.)

the number of cross-covariances to be calculated in the function or supplied in the call to the function.

Constraint: **mw** + abs(**ish**) $\leq \mathbf{nc} \leq \mathbf{nxy}$.

2: **xg(nxyg) – double array**

If the cross-covariances are to be calculated, then **xg** must contain the **nxy** data points of the *x* series. If covariances are supplied, **xg** need not be set.

3: **yg(nxyg) – double array**

If cross-covariances are to be calculated, **yg** must contain the **nxy** data points of the *y* series. If covariances are supplied, **yg** need not be set.

5.3 Input Parameters Omitted from the MATLAB Interface

nxyg

5.4 Output Parameters1: **cxy(nc) – double array**

If **ic** = 0, **cxy** will contain the **nc** calculated cross covariances.

If **ic** ≠ 0, the contents of **cxy** will be unchanged.

2: **cyx(nc) – double array**

If **ic** = 0, **cyx** will contain the **nc** calculated cross covariances.

If **ic** ≠ 0, the contents of **cyx** will be unchanged.

3: **xg(nxyg) – double array**

Contains the real parts of the **ng** complex spectral estimates in elements **xg(1)** to **xg(ng)**, and **xg(ng + 1)** to **xg(nxyg)** contain 0.0. The *y* series leads the *x* series.

4: **yg(nxyg) – double array**

Contains the imaginary parts of the **ng** complex spectral estimates in elements **yg(1)** to **yg(ng)**, and **yg(ng + 1)** to **yg(nxyg)** contain 0.0. The *y* series leads the *x* series.

5: **ng – int32 scalar**

The number, $[l/2] + 1$, of complex spectral estimates, whose separate parts are held in **xg** and **yg**.

6: **ifail – int32 scalar**

0 unless the function detects an error (see Section 6).

6 Error Indicators and Warnings

Errors or warnings detected by the function:

ifail = 1

On entry, **nxy** < 1,
 or **mtxy** < 0 and **ic** = 0,
 or **mtxy** > 2 and **ic** = 0,
 or **pxy** < 0.0 and **ic** = 0,
 or **pxy** > 1.0 and **ic** = 0,
 or **iw** ≤ 0,
 or **iw** > 4,
 or **mw** < 1,
 or **mw** + **|ish|** > **nxy**,
 or **|ish|** ≥ **mw**,
 or **nc** < **mw** + **|ish|**,
 or **nc** > **nxy**,
 or **nxyg** < max(**kc**, 1) and **ic** = 0,
 or **nxyg** < 1 and **ic** ≠ 0.

ifail = 2

On entry, **kc** < **nxy** + **nc**,
 or **kc** has a prime factor exceeding 19,
 or **kc** has more than 20 prime factors, counting repetitions.

This error only occurs when **ic** = 0.

ifail = 3

On entry, **l** < 2 × **mw** – 1,
 or **l** has a prime factor exceeding 19,
 or **l** has more than 20 prime factors, counting repetitions.

7 Accuracy

The FFT is a numerically stable process, and any errors introduced during the computation will normally be insignificant compared with uncertainty in the data.

8 Further Comments

g13cc carries out two FFTs of length **kc** by calls to c06ea and c06eb to calculate the sample cross-covariances and one FFT of length *L* to calculate the sample spectrum. The timing of g13cc is therefore dependent on the choice of these values. The time taken for an FFT of length *n* is approximately proportional to $n \log n$ (but see Section 8 of the document for c06ea for further details).

9 Example

```
nxy = int32(296);
mtxy = int32(1);
pxy = 0.1;
iw = int32(4);
mw = int32(35);
ish = int32(3);
ic = int32(0);
cxy = zeros(50, 1);
cyx = zeros(50, 1);
kc = int32(350);
l = int32(80);
xg = zeros(350, 1);
xg(1:296) = [-0.109;
0;
0.178;
0.339;
0.373;
0.441;
0.461;
0.348;
0.127;
-0.18;
-0.588;
-1.055;
-1.421;
-1.52;
-1.302;
-0.8139999999999999;
-0.475;
-0.193;
0.08799999999999999;
0.435;
0.771;
0.866;
0.875;
```

```
0.891;  
0.987;  
1.263;  
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1.485;  
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```

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58.6;  
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58.3;  
57.8;  
57.3;  
57];  
[cxyOut, cyxOut, xg, yg, ng, ifail] = ...  
    g13cc(nxy, mtxy, pxy, iw, mw, ish, ic, cxy, cyx, kc, l, 'xg', xg,  
'yg', yg)  
  
cxyOut =  
    array elided  
cyxOut =  
    array elided  
xg =  
    array elided  
yg =  
    array elided  
ng =  
    41  
ifail =  
    0
```
