

Package ‘dTBM’

July 22, 2025

Title Multi-Way Spherical Clustering via Degree-Corrected Tensor Block Models

Version 3.0

Date 2023-06-16

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Description Implement weighted higher-order initialization and angle-based iteration for multi-way spherical clustering under degree-corrected tensor block model. See reference Jiaxin Hu and Miaoyan Wang (2023) <[doi:10.1109/TIT.2023.3239521](https://doi.org/10.1109/TIT.2023.3239521)>.

Imports WeightedCluster, EnvStats, methods

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Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

NeedsCompilation no

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RoxygenNote 7.2.3

Depends R (>= 3.5.0)

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2023-06-18 22:30:06 UTC

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| | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|
| angle_iteration | <i>Angle-based iteration</i> |
|-----------------|------------------------------|

Description

Angle-based iteration for multiway spherical clustering under degree-corrected tensor block model. This function takes the tensor/matrix observation, initial clustering assignment, and a logic variable indicating the symmetry as input. Output is the refined clustering assignment.

Usage

```
angle_iteration(Y, z0, max_iter, alpha1 = 0.01, asymm)
```

Arguments

| | |
|----------|---|
| Y | array/matrix, order-3 tensor/matrix observation |
| z0 | a list of vectors, initial clustering assignment; see "details" |
| max_iter | integer, max number of iterations if update does not converge |
| alpha1 | number, substitution of degenerate core tensor; see "details" |
| asymm | logic variable, if "TRUE", assume the clustering assignment differs in different modes; if "FALSE", assume all the modes share the same clustering assignment |

Details

z0 should be a length 2 list for matrix and length 3 list for tensor observation; observations with non-identical dimension on each mode are only applicable with asymm = T;

When the estimated core tensor has a degenerate slice, i.e., a slice with all zero elements, randomly pick an entry in the degenerate slice with value alpha1.

Value

a list containing the following:

z a list of vectors recording the estimated clustering assignment

s_deg logic variable, if "TRUE", degenerate estimated core tensor/matrix occurs during the iteration; if "FALSE", otherwise

Examples

```
test_data = sim_dTBM(seed = 1, imat = FALSE, asymm = FALSE, p = c(50,50,50), r = c(3,3,3),
  core_control = "control", s_min = 0.05, s_max = 1,
  dist = "normal", sigma = 0.5,
  theta_dist = "pareto", alpha = 4, beta = 3/4)

initialization <- wkmeans(test_data$Y, r = c(3,3,3), asymm = FALSE)

iteration <- angle_iteration(test_data$Y, initialization$z0, max_iter = 20, asymm = FALSE)
```

as.tensor

Tensor Conversion

Description

Create a [Tensor-class](#) object from an array, matrix, or vector.

Usage

```
as.tensor(x, drop = FALSE)
```

Arguments

| | |
|------|---|
| x | an instance of array, matrix, or vector |
| drop | whether or not modes of 1 should be dropped |

Value

a [Tensor-class](#) object

Examples

```
#From vector
vec <- runif(100); vecT <- as.tensor(vec); vecT
#From matrix
mat <- matrix(runif(1000),nrow=100,ncol=10)
matT <- as.tensor(mat); matT
#From array
indices <- c(10,20,30,40)
arr <- array(runif(prod(indices)), dim = indices)
arrT <- as.tensor(arr); arrT
```

dim-methods

Mode Getter for Tensor

Description

Return the vector of modes from a tensor

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'Tensor'
dim(x)
```

Arguments

x the Tensor instance

Details

dim(x)

Value

an integer vector of the modes associated with x

Examples

```
tnsr <- rand_tensor()
dim(tnsr)
```

dtbm

Multiway spherical clustering for degree-corrected tensor block model

Description

Multiway spherical clustering for degree-corrected tensor block model including weighted higher-order initialization and angle-based iteration. Main function in the package. This function takes the tensor/matrix observation, the cluster number, and a logic variable indicating the symmetry as input. Output contains initial and refined clustering assignment.

Usage

```
dtbm(Y, r, max_iter, alpha1 = 0.01, asymm)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| <code>Y</code> | array/matrix, order-3 tensor/matrix observation |
| <code>r</code> | vector, the cluster number on each mode; see "details" |
| <code>max_iter</code> | integer, max number of iterations if update does not converge |
| <code>alpha1</code> | number, substitution of degenerate core tensor; see "details" |
| <code>asymm</code> | logic variable, if "TRUE", assume the clustering assignment differs in different modes; if "FALSE", assume all the modes share the same clustering assignment |

Details

`r` should be a length 2 vector for matrix and length 3 vector for tensor observation;

all the elements in `r` should be integer larger than 1;

symmetric case only allow `r` with the same cluster number on each mode;

observations with non-identical dimension on each mode are only applicable with `asymm = T`.

When the estimated core tensor has a degenerate slice during iteration, i.e., a slice with all zero elements, randomly pick an entry in the degenerate slice with value `alpha1`.

Value

a list containing the following:

`z` a list of vectors recording the refined clustering assignment with initialization `z0`

`s_deg` logic variable, if "TRUE", degenerate estimated core tensor/matrix occurs during the iteration; if "FALSE", otherwise

`z0` a list of vectors recording the initial clustering assignment

`s0` a list of vectors recording the index of degenerate entities with random clustering assignment in initialization

Examples

```
test_data = sim_dTBM(seed = 1, imat = FALSE, asymm = FALSE, p = c(50,50,50), r = c(3,3,3),
  core_control = "control", s_min = 0.05, s_max = 1,
  dist = "normal", sigma = 0.5,
  theta_dist = "pareto", alpha = 4, beta = 3/4)

result = dtbm(test_data$Y, r = c(3,3,3), max_iter = 20, asymm = FALSE)
```

fold

*General Folding of Matrix***Description**

General folding of a matrix into a Tensor. This is designed to be the inverse function to [unfold-methods](#), with the same ordering of the indices. This amounts to following: if we were to unfold a Tensor using a set of `row_idx` and `col_idx`, then we can fold the resulting matrix back into the original Tensor using the same `row_idx` and `col_idx`.

Usage

```
fold(mat, row_idx = NULL, col_idx = NULL, modes = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| <code>mat</code> | matrix to be folded into a Tensor |
| <code>row_idx</code> | the indices of the modes that are mapped onto the row space |
| <code>col_idx</code> | the indices of the modes that are mapped onto the column space |
| <code>modes</code> | the modes of the output Tensor |

Details

This function uses `aperm` as the primary workhorse.

Value

Tensor object with modes given by `modes`

References

T. Kolda, B. Bader, "Tensor decomposition and applications". SIAM Applied Mathematics and Applications 2009, Vol. 51, No. 3 (September 2009), pp. 455-500. URL: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/25662308>.

See Also

[unfold-methods](#)

Examples

```
tnsr <- new('Tensor', 3L, c(3L, 4L, 5L), data = runif(60))
matT3 <- unfold(tnsr, row_idx = 2, col_idx = c(3, 1))
identical(fold(matT3, row_idx = 2, col_idx = c(3, 1), modes = c(3, 4, 5)), tnsr)
```

HCP

*HCP data***Description**

The HCP data is obtained by preprocessing the data from Human Connectome Project (HCP); see <https://wiki.humanconnectome.org/display/PublicData/>.

Usage

```
data(HCP)
```

Format

A list. Includes a 68-68-136 binary array named "tensor" and a 136-573 data frame named "attr".

Details

The array "tensor" is a $68 \times 68 \times 136$ binary tensor consisting of structural connectivity patterns among 68 brain regions for 136 individuals. All the individual images were preprocessed following a standard pipeline (Zhang et al., 2018), and the brain was parcellated to 68 regions-of-interest following the Desikan atlas (Desikan et al., 2006). The tensor entries encode the presence or absence of fiber connections between those 68 brain regions for each of the 136 individuals.

The data frame "attr" is a 136×573 matrix consisting of 573 personal features for 136 individuals. The full list of covariates can be found at: <https://wiki.humanconnectome.org/display/PublicData/>

kronecker_list

*List Kronecker Product***Description**

Returns the Kronecker product from a list of matrices or vectors. Commonly used for n-mode products and various Tensor decompositions.

Usage

```
kronecker_list(L)
```

Arguments

L list of matrices or vectors

Value

matrix that is the Kronecker product

Examples

```
smalllzt <- list('mat1' = matrix(runif(12),ncol=4),
  'mat2' = matrix(runif(12),ncol=4),
  'mat3' = matrix(runif(12),ncol=4))
dim(kronecker_list(smalllzt))
```

peru

*Peru Legislation data***Description**

The Peru Legislation data is obtained by preprocessing the original data in Lee et al., 2017.

Usage

```
data(peru)
```

Format

A list. Includes a 116-2 data frame named "attr_data", a 5844-7 data frame named "laws_data", and a 116-116-116 binary array named "network_data".

Details

The data frame "attr_data" is a 116 x 2 matrix consisting the name and party affiliation of 116 legislators in the top five parties. The legislators IDs are recorded in the row names of the matrix.

The data frame "laws_data" is a 5844 x 7 matrix recording the co-sponsorship of 116 legislators of 802 bills during the first half of 2006-2007 year.

The array "network_data" is a 116 x 116 x 116 binary tensor recording the presence of order-3 co-sponsorship among legislators based on "laws_data". Specifically, the entry (i,j,k) is 1 if the legislators (i,j,k) have sponsored the same bill, and the entry (i,j,k) is 0 otherwise.

rand_tensor

*Tensor with Random Entries***Description**

Generate a Tensor with specified modes with iid normal(0,1) entries.

Usage

```
rand_tensor(modes = c(3, 4, 5), drop = FALSE)
```


Arguments

| | |
|-------|---|
| modes | the modes of the output Tensor |
| drop | whether or not modes equal to 1 should be dropped |

Value

a Tensor object with modes given by modes

Note

Default `rand_tensor()` generates a 3-Tensor with modes `c(3, 4, 5)`.

Examples

```
rand_tensor()
rand_tensor(c(4, 4, 4))
rand_tensor(c(10, 2, 1), TRUE)
```

| | |
|----------|---------------------------------|
| select_r | <i>Cluster number selection</i> |
|----------|---------------------------------|

Description

Estimate the cluster number in the degree-corrected tensor block model based on BIC criterion. The choice of BIC aims to balance between the goodness-of-fit for the data and the degree of freedom in the population model. This function is restricted for the Gaussian observation.

Usage

```
select_r(Y, r_range, asymm = FALSE)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------|---|
| Y | array/matrix, order-3 Gaussian tensor/matrix observation |
| r_range | matrix, candidates for the cluster number on each row; see "details" |
| asymm | logic variable, if "TRUE", clustering assignment differs in different modes; if "FALSE", all the modes share the same clustering assignment |

Details

`r_range` should be a two-column matrix for matrix and three-column matrix for tensor observation; all the elements in `r_range` should be integer larger than 1; symmetric case only allow candidates with the same cluster number on each mode; observations with non-identical dimension on each mode are only applicable with `asymm = TRUE`.

Value

a list containing the following:

r vector, the cluster number among the candidates with minimal BIC value

bic vector, the BIC value for each candidate

Examples

```
test_data = sim_dTBM(seed = 1, imat = FALSE, asymm = FALSE, p = c(50,50,50), r = c(3,3,3),
  core_control = "control", s_min = 0.05, s_max = 1,
  dist = "normal", sigma = 0.5,
  theta_dist = "pareto", alpha = 4, beta = 3/4)

r_range = rbind(c(2,2,2), c(3,3,3),c(4,4,4),c(5,5,5))
selection <- select_r(test_data$Y, r_range, asymm = FALSE)
```

sim_dTBM

Simulation of degree-corrected tensor block models

Description

Generate order-3 tensor/matrix observations with degree heterogeneity under degree-corrected tensor block models.

Usage

```
sim_dTBM(
  seed = NA,
  imat = FALSE,
  asymm = FALSE,
  p,
  r,
  core_control = c("random", "control"),
  delta = NULL,
  s_min = NULL,
  s_max = NULL,
  dist = c("normal", "binary"),
  sigma = 1,
  theta_dist = c("abs_normal", "pareto", "non"),
  alpha = NULL,
  beta = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|------|---|
| seed | number, random seed for generating data |
| imat | logic variable, if "TRUE", generate matrix data; if "FALSE", generate order-3 tensor data |

| | |
|--------------|---|
| asymm | logic variable, if "TRUE", clustering assignment differs in different modes; if "FALSE", all the modes share the same clustering assignment |
| p | vector, dimension of the tensor/matrix observation |
| r | vector, cluster number on each mode |
| core_control | character, the way to control the generation of core tensor/matrix; see "details" |
| delta | number, Frobenius norm of the slices in core tensor if core_control = "control" |
| s_min | number, value of off-diagonal elements in original core tensor/matrix if core_control = "control" |
| s_max | number, value of diagonal elements in original core tensor/matrix if core_control = "control" |
| dist | character, distribution of tensor/matrix observation; see "details" |
| sigma | number, standard deviation of Gaussian noise if dist = "normal" |
| theta_dist | character, distribution of degree heterogeneity; see "details" |
| alpha | number, shape parameter in pareto distribution if theta_dist = "pareto" |
| beta | number, scale parameter in pareto distribution if theta_dist = "pareto" |

Details

The general tensor observation is generated as

$$Y = S \times_1 \Theta_1 M_1 \times_2 \Theta_2 M_2 \times_3 \Theta_3 M_3 + E,$$

where S is the core tensor, Θ_k is a diagonal matrix with elements in the k -th vector of θ , M_k is the membership matrix based on the clustering assignment in the k -th vector of z with $r[k]$ clusters, E is the mean-zero noise tensor, and \times_k refers to the matrix-by-tensor product on the k -th mode, for $k = 1, 2, 3$.

If `imat = TRUE`, Y, S, E degenerate to matrix and $Y = \Theta_1 M_1 S M_2^T \Theta_2^T + E$.

If `asymm = FALSE`, $\Theta_k = \Theta$ and $M_k = M$ for all $k = 1, 2, 3$.

`core_control` specifies the way to generate S :

If `core_control = "control"`, first generate S as a diagonal tensor/matrix with diagonal elements `s_max` and off-diagonal elements `s_min`; then scale the original core such that Frobenius norm of the slices equal to `delta`, i.e, `delta = sqrt(sum(S[1,,]^2))` or `delta = sqrt(sum(S[,1]^2))`; ignore the scaling if `delta = NULL`; option "control" is only applicable for symmetric case `asymm = FALSE`.

If `core_control = "random"`, generate S with random entries following uniform distribution $U(0,1)$.

`dist` specifies the distribution of E : "normal" for Gaussian and "binary" for Bernoulli distribution; `sigma` specifies the standard deviation if `dist = "normal"`.

`theta_dist` firstly specifies the distribution of θ : "non" for constant 1, "abs_normal" for absolute normal distribution, "pareto" for pareto distribution; `alpha`, `beta` specify the shape and scale parameter if `theta_dist = "pareto"`; then scale θ to have mean equal to one in each cluster.

Value

a list containing the following:

Y array (if imat = FALSE)/matrix (if imat = TRUE), simulated tensor/matrix observations with dimension p

X array (if imat = FALSE)/matrix (if imat = TRUE), mean tensor/matrix of the observation, i.e., the expectation of Y

S array (if imat = FALSE)/matrix (if imat = TRUE), core tensor/matrix recording the block effects with dimension r

theta a list of vectors, degree heterogeneity on each mode

z a list of vectors, clustering assignment on each mode

Examples

```
test_data = sim_dTBM(seed = 1, imat = FALSE, asymm = FALSE, p = c(50,50,50), r = c(3,3,3),
  core_control = "control", s_min = 0.05, s_max = 1,
  dist = "normal", sigma = 0.5,
  theta_dist = "pareto", alpha = 4, beta = 3/4)
```

Tensor-class

S4 Class for a Tensor

Description

An S4 class for a tensor with arbitrary number of modes. The Tensor class extends the base "array" class to include additional tensor manipulation (folding, unfolding, reshaping, subsetting) as well as a formal class definition that enables more explicit tensor algebra.

Slots

num_modes number of modes (integer)

modes vector of modes (integer), aka sizes/extents/dimensions

data actual data of the tensor, which can be 'array' or 'vector'

Note

All of the decompositions and regression models in this package require a Tensor input.

Author(s)

James Li <jamesyli@gmail.com>

References

James Li, Jacob Bien, Martin T. Wells (2018). rTensor: An R Package for Multidimensional Array (Tensor) Unfolding, Multiplication, and Decomposition. Journal of Statistical Software, Vol. 87, No. 10, 1-31. URL: <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v087/i10/>.

See Also[as.tensor](#)

ttl

*Tensor Times List***Description**

Contracted (m-Mode) product between a Tensor of arbitrary number of modes and a list of matrices. The result is folded back into Tensor.

Usage

```
ttl(tnsr, list_mat, ms = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| <code>tnsr</code> | Tensor object with K modes |
| <code>list_mat</code> | a list of matrices |
| <code>ms</code> | a vector of modes to contract on (order should match the order of <code>list_mat</code>) |

Details

Performs `ttm` repeated for a single Tensor and a list of matrices on multiple modes. For instance, suppose we want to do multiply a Tensor object `tnsr` with three matrices `mat1`, `mat2`, `mat3` on modes 1, 2, and 3. We could do `ttm(ttm(ttm(tnsr, mat1, 1), mat2, 2), 3)`, or we could do `ttl(tnsr, list(mat1, mat2, mat3), c(1, 2, 3))`. The order of the matrices in the list should obviously match the order of the modes. This is a common operation for various Tensor decompositions such as CP and Tucker. For the math on the m-Mode Product, see Kolda and Bader (2009).

Value

Tensor object with K modes

Note

The returned Tensor does not drop any modes equal to 1.

References

T. Kolda, B. Bader, "Tensor decomposition and applications". SIAM Applied Mathematics and Applications 2009, Vol. 51, No. 3 (September 2009), pp. 455-500. URL: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/25662308>

See Also[ttm](#)

Examples

```
tnsr <- new('Tensor', 3L, c(3L, 4L, 5L), data = runif(60))
lzt <- list('mat1' = matrix(runif(30), ncol = 3),
           'mat2' = matrix(runif(40), ncol = 4),
           'mat3' = matrix(runif(50), ncol = 5))
ttl(tnsr, lzt, ms = c(1, 2, 3))
```

ttm

Tensor Matrix Product (m-Mode Product)

Description

Contracted (m-Mode) product between a Tensor of arbitrary number of modes and a matrix. The result is folded back into Tensor.

Usage

```
ttm(tnsr, mat, m = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| <code>tnsr</code> | Tensor object with K modes |
| <code>mat</code> | input matrix with same number columns as the mth mode of <code>tnsr</code> |
| <code>m</code> | the mode to contract on |

Details

By definition, the number of columns in `mat` must match the mth mode of `tnsr`. For the math on the m-Mode Product, see Kolda and Bader (2009).

Value

a Tensor object with K modes

Note

The mth mode of `tnsr` must match the number of columns in `mat`. By default, the returned Tensor does not drop any modes equal to 1.

References

T. Kolda, B. Bader, "Tensor decomposition and applications". SIAM Applied Mathematics and Applications 2009, Vol. 51, No. 3 (September 2009), pp. 455-500. URL: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/25662308>

See Also

[ttl](#)

Examples

```
tnsr <- new('Tensor', 3L, c(3L, 4L, 5L), data = runif(60))
mat <- matrix(runif(50), ncol = 5)
ttm(tnsr, mat, m = 3)
```

 unfold-methods

Tensor Unfolding

Description

Unfolds the tensor into a matrix, with the modes in `rs` onto the rows and modes in `cs` onto the columns. Note that `c(rs, cs)` must have the same elements (order doesn't matter) as `x@modes`. Within the rows and columns, the order of the unfolding is determined by the order of the modes. This convention is consistent with Kolda and Bader (2009).

Usage

```
unfold(tnsr, row_idx, col_idx)
```

Arguments

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| <code>tnsr</code> | the Tensor instance |
| <code>row_idx</code> | the indices of the modes to map onto the row space |
| <code>col_idx</code> | the indices of the modes to map onto the column space |

Details

```
unfold(tnsr, row_idx = NULL, col_idx = NULL)
```

Value

matrix with `prod(row_idx)` rows and `prod(col_idx)` columns

References

T. Kolda, B. Bader, "Tensor decomposition and applications". SIAM Applied Mathematics and Applications 2009, Vol. 51, No. 3 (September 2009), pp. 455-500. URL: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/25662308>.

Examples

```
tnsr <- rand_tensor()
matT3 <- unfold(tnsr, row_idx = 2, col_idx = c(3, 1))
```

wkmeans

*Weighted higher-order initialization***Description**

Weighted higher-order initialization for multiway spherical clustering under degree-corrected tensor block model. This function takes the tensor/matrix observation, the cluster number, and a logic variable indicating the symmetry as input. Output is the estimated clustering assignment.

Usage

```
wkmeans(Y, r, asymm)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------|---|
| Y | array/matrix, order-3 tensor/matrix observation |
| r | vector, the cluster number on each mode; see "details" |
| asymm | logic variable, if "TRUE", assume the clustering assignment differs in different modes; if "FALSE", assume all the modes share the same clustering assignment |

Details

r should be a length 2 vector for matrix and length 3 vector for tensor observation;
 all the elements in r should be integer larger than 1;
 symmetric case only allow r with the same cluster number on each mode;
 observations with non-identical dimension on each mode are only applicable with asymm = T.

Value

a list containing the following:
 z0 a list of vectors recording the estimated clustering assignment
 s0 a list of vectors recording the index of degenerate entities with random clustering assignment

Examples

```
test_data = sim_dTBM(seed = 1, imat = FALSE, asymm = FALSE, p = c(50,50,50), r = c(3,3,3),
  core_control = "control", s_min = 0.05, s_max = 1,
  dist = "normal", sigma = 0.5,
  theta_dist = "pareto", alpha = 4, beta = 3/4)

initialization <- wkmeans(test_data$Y, r = c(3,3,3), asymm = FALSE)
```


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