Package 'primarycensored'

March 6, 2026

Title Primary Event Censored Distributions

Version 1.4.0

Description Provides functions for working with primary event censored distributions and 'Stan' implementations for use in Bayesian modeling. Primary event censored distributions are useful for modeling delayed reporting scenarios in epidemiology and other fields (Charniga et al. (2024) <doi:10.48550/arXiv.2405.08841>). It also provides support for arbitrary delay distributions, a range of common primary distributions, and allows for truncation and secondary event censoring to be accounted for (Park et al. (2024) <doi:10.1101/2024.01.12.24301247>). A subset of common distributions also have analytical solutions implemented, allowing for faster computation. In addition, it provides multiple methods for fitting primary event censored distributions to data via optional dependencies.

License MIT + file LICENSE

URL https://primarycensored.epinowcast.org, https://github.com/epinowcast/primarycensored

BugReports https://github.com/epinowcast/primarycensored/issues

Depends R (>= 4.0.0)

Imports pracma

Suggests bookdown, cmdstanr, dplyr, fitdistrplus, knitr, ggplot2, rmarkdown, spelling, testthat (>= 3.1.9), usethis, withr

Additional_repositories https://stan-dev.r-universe.dev

Config/Needs/hexsticker hexSticker, sysfonts, ggplot2

Config/Needs/website r-lib/pkgdown, epinowcast/enwtheme

Config/testthat/edition 3

Encoding UTF-8

Language en-GB

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 7.3.3

VignetteBuilder knitr

NeedsCompilation no

Author Sam Abbott [aut, cre, cph] (ORCID:
<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8057-8037>),
Sam Brand [aut] (ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0645-5367>),
Adam Howes [ctb] (ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2386-4031>),
James Mba Azam [aut] (ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5782-7330>),
Carl Pearson [aut] (ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0701-7860>),
Sebastian Funk [aut] (ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2842-3406>),
Kelly Charniga [aut] (ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7648-7041>)

Maintainer Sam Abbott <contact@samabbott.co.uk>

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2026-03-06 14:00:02 UTC

Contents

add_name_attribute *Helper method for custom distributions*

Description

pprimarycensored() and related functions can identify which distributions are provided via the pdist and dprimary arguments when those are base R functions (e.g. punif, dexp) via the name attribute.

Usage

```
add_name_attribute(func, name)
```

Arguments

func	Function, for example the p- or d- form of a distribution function.
name	Character string, starting with "p" or "d" indicating the underlying distribution.

Details

If you need to use a non-base R implementation, but know the distribution name, you can use this helper function to set it in a way that will be detected by pprimarycensored() and related functions.

This is useful as it enables the automatic use of analytical solutions for distributions where they exist. You can check which analytical solutions are available using methods(pcens_cdf) and check distribution names using pcd_dist_name().

Value

Function, with a "name" attribute added

See Also

Utility functions for working with distributions pcd_dist_name(), pcd_distributions, pcd_primary_distributions

Examples

```
dist <- add_name_attribute(pnorm, "hello")
attr(dist, "name")
```

check_dprimary *Check if a function is a valid bounded probability density function (PDF)*

Description

This function tests whether a given function behaves like a valid PDF by checking if it integrates to approximately 1 over the specified range and if it takes the arguments min and max.

Usage

```
check_dprimary(dprimary, pwindow, dprimary_args = list(), tolerance = 0.001)
```

Arguments

dprimary	Function to generate the probability density function (PDF) of primary event times. This function should take a value x and a pwindow parameter, and return a probability density. It should be normalized to integrate to 1 over [0, pwindow]. Defaults to a uniform distribution over [0, pwindow]. Users can provide custom functions or use helper functions like dexpgrowth for an exponential growth distribution. See pcd_primary_distributions() for examples. The package can identify base R distributions for potential analytical solutions. For non-base R functions, users can apply add_name_attribute() to yield properly tagged functions if they wish to leverage analytical solutions.
pwindow	Primary event window
dprimary_args	List of additional arguments to be passed to dprimary. For example, when using dexpgrowth, you would pass list(min = 0, max = pwindow, r = 0.2) to set the minimum, maximum, and rate parameters
tolerance	The tolerance for the integral to be considered close to 1

Value

NULL. The function will stop execution with an error message if dprimary is not a valid PDF.

See Also

Distribution checking functions check_pdist(), check_truncation()

Examples

```
check_dprimary(dunif, pwindow = 1)
```

check_pdist *Check if a function is a valid cumulative distribution function (CDF)*

Description

This function tests whether a given function behaves like a valid CDF by checking if it's monotonically increasing and bounded between 0 and 1.

Usage

```
check_pdist(pdist, D = Inf, ...)
```

Arguments

pdist	Distribution function (CDF). The package can identify base R distributions for potential analytical solutions. For non-base R functions, users can apply add_name_attribute() to yield properly tagged functions if they wish to leverage the analytical solutions.
D	Maximum delay (upper truncation point). If finite, the distribution is truncated at D. If set to Inf, no upper truncation is applied. Defaults to Inf.
...	Additional arguments to be passed to pdist

Value

NULL. The function will stop execution with an error message if pdist is not a valid CDF.

See Also

Distribution checking functions check_dprimary(), check_truncation()

Examples

```
check_pdist(pnorm, D = 10)
```

check_truncation *Check if truncation time is appropriate relative to the maximum delay*

Description

This function checks if the truncation time D is appropriate relative to the maximum delay. If D is much larger than necessary, it suggests considering setting it to Inf for better efficiency with minimal accuracy cost.

Usage

```
check_truncation(delays, D, multiplier = 2)
```

Arguments

delays	A numeric vector of delay times
D	The truncation time
multiplier	The multiplier for the maximum delay to compare with D. Default is 2.

Value

Invisible NULL. Prints a message if the condition is met.

See Also

Distribution checking functions check_dprimary(), check_pdist()

Examples

```
check_truncation(delays = c(1, 2, 3, 4), D = 10, multiplier = 2)
```

---

dprimarycensored *Compute the primary event censored PMF for delays*

Description

This function computes the primary event censored probability mass function (PMF) for a given set of quantiles. It adjusts the PMF of the primary event distribution by accounting for the delay distribution and potential truncation at a maximum delay (D) and minimum delay (L). The function allows for custom primary event distributions and delay distributions.

Usage

```
dprimarycensored(
  x,
  pdist,
  pwindow = 1,
  swindow = 1,
  L = 0,
  D = Inf,
  dprimary = stats::dunif,
  dprimary_args = list(),
  log = FALSE,
  ...
)

dpcens(
  x,
  pdist,
  pwindow = 1,
```

```
  swindow = 1,
  L = 0,
  D = Inf,
  dprimary = stats::dunif,
  dprimary_args = list(),
  log = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	Vector of quantiles
pdist	Distribution function (CDF). The package can identify base R distributions for potential analytical solutions. For non-base R functions, users can apply add_name_attribute() to yield properly tagged functions if they wish to leverage the analytical solutions.
pwindow	Primary event window
swindow	Secondary event window (default: 1)
L	Minimum delay (lower truncation point). If greater than 0, the distribution is left-truncated at L. This is useful for modelling generation intervals where day 0 is excluded, particularly when used in renewal models. Defaults to 0 (no left truncation).
D	Maximum delay (upper truncation point). If finite, the distribution is truncated at D. If set to Inf, no upper truncation is applied. Defaults to Inf.
dprimary	Function to generate the probability density function (PDF) of primary event times. This function should take a value x and a pwindow parameter, and return a probability density. It should be normalized to integrate to 1 over [0, pwindow]. Defaults to a uniform distribution over [0, pwindow]. Users can provide custom functions or use helper functions like dexpgrowth for an exponential growth distribution. See pcd_primary_distributions() for examples. The package can identify base R distributions for potential analytical solutions. For non-base R functions, users can apply add_name_attribute() to yield properly tagged functions if they wish to leverage analytical solutions.
dprimary_args	List of additional arguments to be passed to dprimary. For example, when using dexpgrowth, you would pass list(min = 0, max = pwindow, r = 0.2) to set the minimum, maximum, and rate parameters
log	Logical; if TRUE, probabilities p are given as log(p)
...	Additional arguments to be passed to the distribution function

Details

The primary event censored PMF is computed by taking the difference of the primary event censored cumulative distribution function (CDF) at two points, d + swindow and d. The primary event censored PMF, $f_{\text{cens}}(d)$, is given by:

$$f_{\text{cens}}(d) = F_{\text{cens}}(d + \text{swindow}) - F_{\text{cens}}(d)$$

where F_{cens} is the primary event censored CDF.

The function first computes the CDFs for all unique points (including both d and $d + \text{swindow}$) using `pprimarycensored()`. It then creates a lookup table for these CDFs to efficiently calculate the PMF for each input value. For delays less than L, the function returns 0.

If truncation is applied (finite D or L > 0), the PMF is normalized to ensure it sums to 1 over the range [L, D\). This normalization uses:

$$f_{\text{cens,norm}}(d) = \frac{f_{\text{cens}}(d)}{F_{\text{cens}}(D) - F_{\text{cens}}(L)}$$

where $f_{\text{cens,norm}}(d)$ is the normalized PMF. For the explanation and mathematical details of the CDF, refer to the documentation of `pprimarycensored()`.

Value

Vector of primary event censored PMFs, normalized over [L, D] if truncation is applied

See Also

Primary event censored distribution functions `pprimarycensored()`, `qprimarycensored()`, `rprimarycensored()`

Examples

```
# Example: Weibull distribution with uniform primary events
dprimarycensored(c(0.1, 0.5, 1), pweibull, shape = 1.5, scale = 2.0)

# Example: Weibull distribution with exponential growth primary events
dprimarycensored(
  c(0.1, 0.5, 1), pweibull,
  dprimary = dexpgrowth,
  dprimary_args = list(r = 0.2), shape = 1.5, scale = 2.0
)

# Example: Left-truncated distribution (e.g., for generation intervals)
dprimarycensored(1:9, pweibull, L = 1, D = 10, shape = 1.5, scale = 2.0)
```

---

expgrowth *Exponential growth distribution functions*

Description

Density, distribution function, and random generation for the exponential growth distribution.

Usage

```
dexpgrowth(x, min = 0, max = 1, r, log = FALSE)

pexpgrowth(q, min = 0, max = 1, r, lower.tail = TRUE, log.p = FALSE)

rexpgrowth(n, min = 0, max = 1, r)
```

Arguments

x, q	Vector of quantiles.
min	Minimum value of the distribution range. Default is 0.
max	Maximum value of the distribution range. Default is 1.
r	Rate parameter for the exponential growth.
log, log.p	Logical; if TRUE, probabilities p are given as log(p).
lower.tail	Logical; if TRUE (default), probabilities are P[X <= x], otherwise, P[X > x].
n	Number of observations. If length(n) > 1, the length is taken to be the number required.

Details

The exponential growth distribution is defined on the interval [min, max] with rate parameter (r). Its probability density function (PDF) is:

$$f(x) = \frac{r \cdot \exp(r \cdot (x - min))}{\exp(r \cdot max) - \exp(r \cdot min)}$$

The cumulative distribution function (CDF) is:

$$F(x) = \frac{\exp(r \cdot (x - min)) - \exp(r \cdot min)}{\exp(r \cdot max) - \exp(r \cdot min)}$$

For random number generation, we use the inverse transform sampling method:

1. Generate $u \sim \text{Uniform}(0, 1)$
2. Set $F(x) = u$ and solve for x:

$$x = min + \frac{1}{r} \cdot \log(u \cdot (\exp(r \cdot max) - \exp(r \cdot min)) + \exp(r \cdot min))$$

This method works because of the probability integral transform theorem, which states that if X is a continuous random variable with CDF $F(x)$, then $Y = F(X)$ follows a $\text{Uniform}(0, 1)$ distribution. Conversely, if U is a $\text{Uniform}(0, 1)$ random variable, then $F^{-1}(U)$ has the same distribution as X, where F^{-1} is the inverse of the CDF.

In our case, we generate u from $\text{Uniform}(0, 1)$, then solve $F(x) = u$ for x to get a sample from our exponential growth distribution. The formula for x is derived by algebraically solving the equation:

$$u = \frac{\exp(r \cdot (x - min)) - \exp(r \cdot min)}{\exp(r \cdot max) - \exp(r \cdot min)}$$

When r is very close to 0 ($|r| < 1e - 10$), the distribution approximates a uniform distribution on [min, max], and we use a simpler method to generate samples directly from this uniform distribution.

Value

dexpgrowth gives the density, pexpgrowth gives the distribution function, and rexpgrowth generates random deviates.

The length of the result is determined by n for rexpgrowth, and is the maximum of the lengths of the numerical arguments for the other functions.

Examples

```
x <- seq(0, 1, by = 0.1)
probs <- dexpgrowth(x, r = 0.2)
cumprobs <- pexpgrowth(x, r = 0.2)
samples <- rexpgrowth(100, r = 0.2)
```

---

fitdistdoublecens *Fit a distribution to doubly censored data*

Description

This function wraps the custom approach for fitting distributions to doubly censored data using fitdistrplus and primarycensored. It handles primary censoring (when the primary event time is not known exactly), secondary censoring (when the secondary event time is interval-censored), and truncation (when events are only observed within a delay range [L, D]).

Usage

```
fitdistdoublecens(
  censdata,
  distr,
  left = "left",
  right = "right",
  pwindow = "pwindow",
  L = "L",
  D = "D",
  dprimary = stats::dunif,
  dprimary_args = list(),
  truncation_check_multiplier = 2,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

censdata	A data frame with columns 'left' and 'right' representing the lower and upper bounds of the censored observations. Unlike fitdistrplus::fitdistcens() NA is not supported for either the upper or lower bounds.

distr	A character string naming the distribution to be fitted. This should be the base name of a distribution with corresponding d (density) and p (cumulative distribution) functions available. For example, use "gamma" (which will use dgamma and pgamma), "lnorm" (for dlnorm and plnorm), "weibull", "norm", etc. Custom distributions can also be used as long as the corresponding d<distr>() and p<distr>() functions are defined and loaded.
left	Column name for lower bound of observed values (default: "left").
right	Column name for upper bound of observed values (default: "right").
pwindow	Column name for primary window (default: "pwindow").
L	Column name for minimum delay (lower truncation point). If greater than 0, the distribution is left-truncated at L. This is useful for modelling generation intervals where day 0 is excluded, particularly when used in renewal models. (default: "L"). If the column is not present in censdata, L = 0 is assumed.
D	Column name for maximum delay (upper truncation point). If finite, the distribution is truncated at D. If set to Inf, no upper truncation is applied. (default: "D").
dprimary	Function to generate the probability density function (PDF) of primary event times. This function should take a value x and a pwindow parameter, and return a probability density. It should be normalized to integrate to 1 over [0, pwindow]. Defaults to a uniform distribution over [0, pwindow]. Users can provide custom functions or use helper functions like dexpgrowth for an exponential growth distribution. See pcd_primary_distributions() for examples. The package can identify base R distributions for potential analytical solutions. For non-base R functions, users can apply add_name_attribute() to yield properly tagged functions if they wish to leverage analytical solutions.
dprimary_args	List of additional arguments to be passed to dprimary. For example, when using dexpgrowth, you would pass list(min = 0, max = pwindow, r = 0.2) to set the minimum, maximum, and rate parameters
truncation_check_multiplier	Numeric multiplier to use for checking if the truncation time D is appropriate relative to the maximum delay. Set to NULL to skip the check. Default is 2.
...	Additional arguments to be passed to fitdistrplus::fitdist().

Details

How distribution functions are resolved:

The distr parameter specifies the base name of the distribution. The function automatically looks up the corresponding density (d) and cumulative distribution (p) functions by prepending these prefixes to the distribution name. For example:

- distr = "gamma" uses dgamma() and pgamma()
- distr = "lnorm" uses dlnorm() and plnorm()
- distr = "weibull" uses dweibull() and pweibull()

Any distribution available in base R or loaded packages can be used, as long as the corresponding d<distr> and p<distr> functions exist and follow standard R distribution function conventions (first argument is x for density, q for CDF).

What this function does internally:

This function creates custom density and CDF functions that account for primary censoring, secondary censoring, and truncation using `dprimarycensored()` and `pprimarycensored()`. These custom functions are then passed to `fitdistrplus::fitdist()` for maximum likelihood estimation.

The function handles varying observation windows across observations, making it suitable for real-world data where truncation times or censoring windows may differ between observations.

Value

An object of class "fitdist" as returned by fitdistrplus::fitdist.

See Also

Modelling wrappers for external fitting packages `pcd_as_stan_data()`, `pcd_cmdstan_model()`

Examples

```
# Example with normal distribution
set.seed(123)
n <- 1000
true_mean <- 5
true_sd <- 2
pwindow <- 2
swindow <- 2
D <- 10
samples <- rprimarycensored(
  n, rnorm,
  mean = true_mean, sd = true_sd,
  pwindow = pwindow, swindow = swindow, D = D
)

delay_data <- data.frame(
  left = samples,
  right = samples + swindow,
  pwindow = rep(pwindow, n),
  D = rep(D, n)
)

fit_norm <- fitdistdoublecens(
  delay_data,
  distr = "norm",
  start = list(mean = 0, sd = 1)
)

summary(fit_norm)
```

new_pcens *S3 class for primary event censored distribution computation*

Description

S3 class for primary event censored distribution computation

Usage

```
new_pcens(pdist, dprimary, dprimary_args, ...)
```

Arguments

pdist	Distribution function (CDF). The package can identify base R distributions for potential analytical solutions. For non-base R functions, users can apply add_name_attribute() to yield properly tagged functions if they wish to leverage the analytical solutions.
dprimary	Function to generate the probability density function (PDF) of primary event times. This function should take a value x and a pwindow parameter, and return a probability density. It should be normalized to integrate to 1 over [0, pwindow]. Defaults to a uniform distribution over [0, pwindow]. Users can provide custom functions or use helper functions like dexpgrowth for an exponential growth distribution. See pcd_primary_distributions() for examples. The package can identify base R distributions for potential analytical solutions. For non-base R functions, users can apply add_name_attribute() to yield properly tagged functions if they wish to leverage analytical solutions.
dprimary_args	List of additional arguments to be passed to dprimary. For example, when using dexpgrowth, you would pass list(min = 0, max = pwindow, r = 0.2) to set the minimum, maximum, and rate parameters
...	Additional arguments to be passed to pdist

Value

An object of class pcens_{pdist_name}_{dprimary_name}. This contains the primary event distribution, the delay distribution, the delay distribution arguments, and any additional arguments. It can be used with the pcens_cdf() function to compute the primary event censored cdf.

See Also

Low level primary event censored distribution objects and methods pcens_cdf(), pcens_cdf.default(), pcens_cdf.pcens_pgamma_dunif(), pcens_cdf.pcens_plnorm_dunif(), pcens_cdf.pcens_pweibull_dunif(), pcens_quantile(), pcens_quantile.default()

Examples

```
new_pcens(
  pdist = pgamma, dprimary = dunif, dprimary_args = list(min = 0, max = 1),
  shape = 1, scale = 1
)
```

---

pcd_as_stan_data *Prepare data for primarycensored Stan model*

Description

This function takes in delay data and prepares it for use with the primarycensored Stan model.

Usage

```
pcd_as_stan_data(
  data,
  delay = "delay",
  delay_upper = "delay_upper",
  n = "n",
  pwindow = "pwindow",
  start_relative_obs_time = "start_relative_obs_time",
  relative_obs_time = "relative_obs_time",
  dist_id,
  primary_id,
  param_bounds,
  primary_param_bounds,
  priors,
  primary_priors,
  compute_log_lik = FALSE,
  use_reduce_sum = FALSE,
  truncation_check_multiplier = 2
)
```

Arguments

data	A data frame containing the delay data.
delay	Column name for observed delays (default: "delay")
delay_upper	Column name for upper bound of delays (default: "delay_upper")
n	Column name for count of observations (default: "n")
pwindow	Column name for primary window (default: "pwindow")
start_relative_obs_time	Column name for start of relative observation time, used as the lower truncation point L. If the column is not present in data, L = 0 is assumed for all observations. (default: "start_relative_obs_time")

`relative_obs_time`
: Column name for relative observation time, used as the upper truncation point D (default: "relative_obs_time")

`dist_id`
: Integer identifying the delay distribution: You can use `pcd_stan_dist_id()` to get the dist ID for a distribution or look at the pcd_distributions data set.

`primary_id`
: Integer identifying the primary distribution: You can use `pcd_stan_dist_id()` to get the primary dist ID for a distribution (make sure to select the "primary" type) or look at the pcd_primary_distributions data set.

`param_bounds`
: A list with elements `lower` and `upper`, each a numeric vector specifying bounds for the delay distribution parameters.

`primary_param_bounds`
: A list with elements `lower` and `upper`, each a numeric vector specifying bounds for the primary distribution parameters.

`priors`
: A list with elements `location` and `scale`, each a numeric vector specifying priors for the delay distribution parameters.

`primary_priors`
: A list with elements `location` and `scale`, each a numeric vector specifying priors for the primary distribution parameters.

`compute_log_lik`
: Logical; compute log likelihood? (default: FALSE)

`use_reduce_sum`
: Logical; use reduce_sum for performance? (default: FALSE)

`truncation_check_multiplier`
: Numeric multiplier to use for checking if the truncation time D is appropriate relative to the maximum delay for each unique D value. Set to NULL to skip the check. Default is 2.

Value

A list containing the data formatted for use with `pcd_cmdstan_model()`

See Also

Modelling wrappers for external fitting packages `fitdistdoublecens()`, `pcd_cmdstan_model()`

Examples

```
data <- data.frame(
  delay = c(1, 2, 3),
  delay_upper = c(2, 3, 4),
  n = c(10, 20, 15),
  pwindow = c(1, 1, 2),
  relative_obs_time = c(10, 10, 10)
)
stan_data <- pcd_as_stan_data(
  data,
  dist_id = 1,
  primary_id = 1,
  param_bounds = list(lower = c(0, 0), upper = c(10, 10)),
  primary_param_bounds = list(lower = numeric(0), upper = numeric(0)),
```

```
  priors = list(location = c(1, 1), scale = c(1, 1)),
  primary_priors = list(location = numeric(0), scale = numeric(0))
)
```

`pcd_cmdstan_model` *Create a CmdStanModel with primarycensored Stan functions*

Description

This function creates a CmdStanModel object using the Stan model and functions from primarycensored and optionally includes additional user-specified Stan files.

Usage

```
pcd_cmdstan_model(include_paths = primarycensored::pcd_stan_path(), ...)
```

Arguments

`include_paths`	Character vector of paths to include for Stan compilation. Defaults to the result of `pcd_stan_path()`.
`...`	Additional arguments passed to cmdstanr::cmdstan_model().

Details

The underlying Stan model (`pcens_model.stan`) supports various features:

- Multiple probability distributions for modeling delays
- Primary and secondary censoring
- Truncation
- Optional use of reduce_sum for improved performance (via within chain parallelism).
- Flexible prior specifications
- Optional computation of log-likelihood for model comparison

Value

A CmdStanModel object.

See Also

Modelling wrappers for external fitting packages `fitdistdoublecens()`, `pcd_as_stan_data()`

Examples

```
if (!is.null(cmdstanr::cmdstan_version(error_on_NA = FALSE))) {
  model <- pcd_cmdstan_model(compile = FALSE)
  model
}
```

pcd_distributions *Supported delay distributions*

Description

A dataset containing information about the supported delay distributions in primarycensored. Includes both distributions with base R implementations and those only available in Stan. Distributions beyond these are not supported in the stan code but any user functions can be used in the R code.

Usage

```
pcd_distributions
```

Format

A data.frame with 17 rows and 4 columns:

name Distribution name

pdist R distribution function name (e.g. plnorm), NA if there is no base R implementation

aliases Alternative names/identifiers

stan_id Stan distribution ID used in the stan code

See Also

Utility functions for working with distributions `add_name_attribute()`, `pcd_dist_name()`, `pcd_primary_distributions`

pcd_dist_name *Get distribution function cdf or pdf name*

Description

Get distribution function cdf or pdf name

Usage

```
pcd_dist_name(name, type = c("delay", "primary"))
```

Arguments

`name`	String. Distribution name or alias
`type`	String. "delay" or "primary" corresponding to the type of distribution to use as the look up. If delay then `pcd_distributions()` is used, if primary then `pcd_primary_distributions()` is used.

Value

String distribution function name or NA if no base R implementation

See Also

Utility functions for working with distributions `add_name_attribute()`, `pcd_distributions`, `pcd_primary_distributions`

Examples

```
pcd_dist_name("lnorm")
pcd_dist_name("lognormal")
pcd_dist_name("gamma")
pcd_dist_name("weibull")
pcd_dist_name("exp")
pcd_dist_name("unif", type = "primary")
pcd_dist_name("expgrowth", type = "primary")
```

---

pcd_load_stan_functions

Load Stan functions as a string

Description

Load Stan functions as a string

Usage

```
pcd_load_stan_functions(
  functions = NULL,
  stan_path = primarycensored::pcd_stan_path(),
  wrap_in_block = FALSE,
  write_to_file = FALSE,
  output_file = "pcd_functions.stan",
  dependencies = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

`functions`	Character vector of function names to load. Defaults to all functions.
`stan_path`	Character string, the path to the Stan code. Defaults to the path to the Stan code in the primarycensored package.
`wrap_in_block`	Logical, whether to wrap the functions in a `functions{}` block. Default is FALSE.
`write_to_file`	Logical, whether to write the output to a file. Default is FALSE.
`output_file`	Character string, the path to write the output file if write_to_file is TRUE. Defaults to "pcd_functions.stan".

dependencies Logical, whether to include all functions that the requested functions depend on. When TRUE, recursively finds and includes all dependencies in the correct order (dependencies before the functions that use them). Default is FALSE.

Value

A character string containing the requested Stan functions

See Also

Tools for working with package Stan functions pcd_stan_dist_id(), pcd_stan_files(), pcd_stan_function_deps(), pcd_stan_functions(), pcd_stan_path()

---

pcd_primary_distributions

Supported primary event distributions

Description

A dataset containing information about the supported primary event distributions in primarycensored. Distributions beyond these are not supported in the stan code but any user functions can be used in the R code.

Usage

```
pcd_primary_distributions
```

Format

A data.frame with 2 rows and 4 columns:

name Distribution name

dprimary R density function name

aliases Alternative names/identifiers

stan_id Stan distribution ID used in the stan code

See Also

Utility functions for working with distributions add_name_attribute(), pcd_dist_name(), pcd_distributions

pcd_stan_dist_id *Get distribution stan ID by name*

Description

Get distribution stan ID by name

Usage

```
pcd_stan_dist_id(name, type = c("delay", "primary"))
```

Arguments

name	String. Distribution name or alias
type	String. "delay" or "primary" corresponding to the type of distribution to use as the look up. If delay then pcd_distributions() is used, if primary then pcd_primary_distributions() is used.

Value

Numeric distribution ID

See Also

Tools for working with package Stan functions pcd_load_stan_functions(), pcd_stan_files(), pcd_stan_function_deps(), pcd_stan_functions(), pcd_stan_path()

Examples

```
pcd_stan_dist_id("lnorm")
pcd_stan_dist_id("lognormal")
pcd_stan_dist_id("gamma")
pcd_stan_dist_id("weibull")
pcd_stan_dist_id("exp")
pcd_stan_dist_id("unif", type = "primary")
```

pcd_stan_files *Get Stan files containing specified functions*

Description

This function retrieves Stan files from a specified directory, optionally filtering for files that contain specific functions.

Usage

```
pcd_stan_files(functions = NULL, stan_path = primarycensored::pcd_stan_path())
```

Arguments

functions	Character vector of function names to search for. If NULL, all Stan files are returned.
stan_path	Character string specifying the path to the directory containing Stan files. Defaults to the Stan path of the primarycensored package.

Value

A character vector of file paths to Stan files.

See Also

Tools for working with package Stan functions pcd_load_stan_functions(), pcd_stan_dist_id(), pcd_stan_function_deps(), pcd_stan_functions(), pcd_stan_path()

---

pcd_stan_functions *Get Stan function names from Stan files*

Description

This function reads all Stan files in the specified directory and extracts the names of all functions defined in those files.

Usage

```
pcd_stan_functions(stan_path = primarycensored::pcd_stan_path())
```

Arguments

stan_path	Character string specifying the path to the directory containing Stan files. Defaults to the Stan path of the primarycensored package.

Value

A character vector containing unique names of all functions found in the Stan files.

See Also

Tools for working with package Stan functions pcd_load_stan_functions(), pcd_stan_dist_id(), pcd_stan_files(), pcd_stan_function_deps(), pcd_stan_path()

pcd_stan_function_deps *Get dependencies for a Stan function*

Description

Returns all Stan functions that the specified function depends on, in topological order (dependencies before the functions that use them).

Usage

```
pcd_stan_function_deps(
  function_name,
  stan_path = primarycensored::pcd_stan_path()
)
```

Arguments

function_name	Character string, the name of the Stan function.
stan_path	Character string specifying the path to the directory containing Stan files. Defaults to the Stan path of the primarycensored package.

Value

A character vector of function names that the specified function depends on, ordered so that dependencies come before functions that use them. The requested function itself is included as the last element.

See Also

Tools for working with package Stan functions pcd_load_stan_functions(), pcd_stan_dist_id(), pcd_stan_files(), pcd_stan_functions(), pcd_stan_path()

Examples

```
# See what primarycensored_lpmf depends on
pcd_stan_function_deps("primarycensored_lpmf")

# A function with no dependencies
pcd_stan_function_deps("expgrowth_pdf")
```

pcd_stan_path *Get the path to the Stan code*

Description

Get the path to the Stan code

Usage

```
pcd_stan_path()
```

Value

A character string with the path to the Stan code

See Also

Tools for working with package Stan functions `pcd_load_stan_functions()`, `pcd_stan_dist_id()`, `pcd_stan_files()`, `pcd_stan_function_deps()`, `pcd_stan_functions()`

pcens_cdf *Compute primary event censored CDF*

Description

This function dispatches to either analytical solutions (if available) or numerical integration via the default method. To see which combinations have analytical solutions implemented, use `methods(pcens_cdf)`. For example, `pcens_cdf.gamma_unif` indicates an analytical solution exists for gamma delay with uniform primary event distributions.

Usage

```
pcens_cdf(object, q, pwindow, use_numeric = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`object`	A `primarycensored` object as created by `new_pcens()`.
`q`	Vector of quantiles
`pwindow`	Primary event window
`use_numeric`	Logical, if TRUE forces use of numeric integration even for distributions with analytical solutions. This is primarily useful for testing purposes or for settings where the analytical solution breaks down.

Value

Vector of computed primary event censored CDFs

See Also

Low level primary event censored distribution objects and methods `new_pcens()`, `pcens_cdf.default()`, `pcens_cdf.pcens_pgamma_dunif()`, `pcens_cdf.pcens_plnorm_dunif()`, `pcens_cdf.pcens_pweibull_dunif()`, `pcens_quantile()`, `pcens_quantile.default()`

---

pcens_cdf.default *Default method for computing primary event censored CDF*

Description

This method serves as a fallback for combinations of delay and primary event distributions that don't have specific implementations. It uses a numeric integration method.

Usage

```
## Default S3 method:
pcens_cdf(object, q, pwindow, use_numeric = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`object`	A `primarycensored` object as created by `new_pcens()`.
`q`	Vector of quantiles
`pwindow`	Primary event window
`use_numeric`	Logical, if TRUE forces use of numeric integration even for distributions with analytical solutions. This is primarily useful for testing purposes or for settings where the analytical solution breaks down.

Details

This method implements the numerical integration approach for computing the primary event censored CDF. It uses the same mathematical formulation as described in the details section of `pprimarycensored()`, but applies numerical integration instead of analytical solutions.

Value

Vector of computed primary event censored CDFs

See Also

`pprimarycensored()` for the mathematical details of the primary event censored CDF computation.

Low level primary event censored distribution objects and methods `new_pcens()`, `pcens_cdf()`, `pcens_cdf.pcens_pgamma_dunif()`, `pcens_cdf.pcens_plnorm_dunif()`, `pcens_cdf.pcens_pweibull_dunif()`, `pcens_quantile()`, `pcens_quantile.default()`

Examples

```
# Create a primarycensored object with gamma delay and uniform primary
pcens_obj <- new_pcens(
  pdist = pgamma,
  dprimary = dunif,
  dprimary_args = list(min = 0, max = 1),
  shape = 3,
  scale = 2
)

# Compute CDF for a single value
pcens_cdf(pcens_obj, q = 9, pwindow = 1)

# Compute CDF for multiple values
pcens_cdf(pcens_obj, q = c(4, 6, 8), pwindow = 1)
```

---

pcens_cdf.pcens_pgamma_dunif

Method for Gamma delay with uniform primary

Description

Method for Gamma delay with uniform primary

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'pcens_pgamma_dunif'
pcens_cdf(object, q, pwindow, use_numeric = FALSE)
```

Arguments

object	A primarycensored object as created by new_pcens().
q	Vector of quantiles
pwindow	Primary event window
use_numeric	Logical, if TRUE forces use of numeric integration even for distributions with analytical solutions. This is primarily useful for testing purposes or for settings where the analytical solution breaks down.

Value

Vector of computed primary event censored CDFs

See Also

Low level primary event censored distribution objects and methods new_pcens(), pcens_cdf(), pcens_cdf.default(), pcens_cdf.pcens_plnorm_dunif(), pcens_cdf.pcens_pweibull_dunif(), pcens_quantile(), pcens_quantile.default()

`pcens_cdf.pcens_plnorm_dunif`

Method for Log-Normal delay with uniform primary

Description

Method for Log-Normal delay with uniform primary

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'pcens_plnorm_dunif'
pcens_cdf(object, q, pwindow, use_numeric = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`object`	A `primarycensored` object as created by `new_pcens()`.
`q`	Vector of quantiles
`pwindow`	Primary event window
`use_numeric`	Logical, if TRUE forces use of numeric integration even for distributions with analytical solutions. This is primarily useful for testing purposes or for settings where the analytical solution breaks down.

Value

Vector of computed primary event censored CDFs

See Also

Low level primary event censored distribution objects and methods `new_pcens()`, `pcens_cdf()`, `pcens_cdf.default()`, `pcens_cdf.pcens_pgamma_dunif()`, `pcens_cdf.pcens_pweibull_dunif()`, `pcens_quantile()`, `pcens_quantile.default()`

`pcens_cdf.pcens_pweibull_dunif`

Method for Weibull delay with uniform primary

Description

Method for Weibull delay with uniform primary

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'pcens_pweibull_dunif'
pcens_cdf(object, q, pwindow, use_numeric = FALSE)
```

Arguments

object	A primarycensored object as created by new_pcens().
q	Vector of quantiles
pwindow	Primary event window
use_numeric	Logical, if TRUE forces use of numeric integration even for distributions with analytical solutions. This is primarily useful for testing purposes or for settings where the analytical solution breaks down.

Value

Vector of computed primary event censored CDFs

See Also

Low level primary event censored distribution objects and methods new_pcens(), pcens_cdf(), pcens_cdf.default(), pcens_cdf.pcens_pgamma_dunif(), pcens_cdf.pcens_plnorm_dunif(), pcens_quantile(), pcens_quantile.default()

---

pcens_quantile *Compute primary event censored quantiles*

Description

This function inverts the primary event censored CDF to compute quantiles. It uses numerical optimisation via optim to find the value q such that pcens_cdf() is close to the specified probability. Currently, only the default numerical inversion method is implemented. Future analytical solutions may be added.

Usage

```
pcens_quantile(object, p, pwindow, L = 0, D = Inf, use_numeric = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

object	A primarycensored object as created by new_pcens().
p	A vector of probabilities at which to compute the quantiles.
pwindow	Primary event window
L	Minimum delay (lower truncation point). If greater than 0, the distribution is left-truncated at L. This is useful for modelling generation intervals where day 0 is excluded, particularly when used in renewal models. Defaults to 0 (no left truncation).
D	Maximum delay (upper truncation point). If finite, the distribution is truncated at D. If set to Inf, no upper truncation is applied. Defaults to Inf.
use_numeric	Logical; if TRUE forces the use of numeric inversion even if an analytical solution is available (not yet implemented).
...	Additional arguments to be passed to pdist

Value

Vector of primary event censored quantiles.

See Also

Low level primary event censored distribution objects and methods `new_pcens()`, `pcens_cdf()`, `pcens_cdf.default()`, `pcens_cdf.pcens_pgamma_dunif()`, `pcens_cdf.pcens_plnorm_dunif()`, `pcens_cdf.pcens_pweibull_dunif()`, `pcens_quantile.default()`

---

pcens_quantile.default

Default method for computing primary event censored quantiles

---

Description

This method inverts the primary event censored CDF using numerical optimisation via optim. For each probability value, it searches for the delay such that the CDF computed by `pcens_cdf()` approximates the target probability.

Usage

```
## Default S3 method:
pcens_quantile(
  object,
  p,
  pwindow,
  L = 0,
  D = Inf,
  use_numeric = FALSE,
  init = 5,
  tol = 1e-08,
  max_iter = 10000,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`object`	A `primarycensored` object as created by `new_pcens()`.
`p`	A vector of probabilities at which to compute the quantiles.
`pwindow`	Primary event window
`L`	Minimum delay (lower truncation point). If greater than 0, the distribution is left-truncated at L. This is useful for modelling generation intervals where day 0 is excluded, particularly when used in renewal models. Defaults to 0 (no left truncation).
`D`	Maximum delay (upper truncation point). If finite, the distribution is truncated at D. If set to Inf, no upper truncation is applied. Defaults to Inf.

use_numeric	Logical; if TRUE forces the use of numeric inversion even if an analytical solution is available (not yet implemented).
init	Initial guess for the delay. By default, 5.
tol	Numeric tolerance for the convergence criterion in the optimisation routine.
max_iter	Integer specifying the maximum number of iterations allowed during optimisation.
...	Additional arguments passed to underlying functions.

Details

The quantile is computed by minimising the squared difference between the computed CDF and the target probability.

Value

A numeric vector containing the computed primary event censored quantiles.

See Also

Low level primary event censored distribution objects and methods new_pcens(), pcens_cdf(), pcens_cdf.default(), pcens_cdf.pcens_pgamma_dunif(), pcens_cdf.pcens_plnorm_dunif(), pcens_cdf.pcens_pweibull_dunif(), pcens_quantile()

Examples

```
# Create a primarycensored object with gamma delay and uniform primary
pcens_obj <- new_pcens(
  pdist = pgamma,
  dprimary = dunif,
  dprimary_args = list(min = 0, max = 1),
  shape = 3,
  scale = 2
)

# Compute quantile for a single probability
pcens_quantile(pcens_obj, p = 0.8, pwindow = 1)

# Compute quantiles for multiple probabilities
pcens_quantile(pcens_obj, p = c(0.25, 0.5, 0.75), pwindow = 1)

# Compute quantiles for multiple probabilities with truncation
pcens_quantile(pcens_obj, p = c(0.25, 0.5, 0.75), pwindow = 1, D = 10)

# Compute quantiles with left truncation
pcens_quantile(pcens_obj, p = c(0.25, 0.5, 0.75), pwindow = 1, L = 1, D = 10)
```

`pprimarycensored` *Compute the primary event censored CDF for delays*

Description

This function computes the primary event censored cumulative distribution function (CDF) for a given set of quantiles. It adjusts the CDF of the primary event distribution by accounting for the delay distribution and potential truncation at a maximum delay (D) and minimum delay (L). The function allows for custom primary event distributions and delay distributions.

Usage

```
pprimarycensored(
  q,
  pdist,
  pwindow = 1,
  L = 0,
  D = Inf,
  dprimary = stats::dunif,
  dprimary_args = list(),
  ...
)

ppcens(
  q,
  pdist,
  pwindow = 1,
  L = 0,
  D = Inf,
  dprimary = stats::dunif,
  dprimary_args = list(),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`q`	Vector of quantiles
`pdist`	Distribution function (CDF). The package can identify base R distributions for potential analytical solutions. For non-base R functions, users can apply `add_name_attribute()` to yield properly tagged functions if they wish to leverage the analytical solutions.
`pwindow`	Primary event window
`L`	Minimum delay (lower truncation point). If greater than 0, the distribution is left-truncated at L. This is useful for modelling generation intervals where day 0 is excluded, particularly when used in renewal models. Defaults to 0 (no left truncation).

D	Maximum delay (upper truncation point). If finite, the distribution is truncated at D. If set to Inf, no upper truncation is applied. Defaults to Inf.
dprimary	Function to generate the probability density function (PDF) of primary event times. This function should take a value x and a pwindow parameter, and return a probability density. It should be normalized to integrate to 1 over [0, pwindow]. Defaults to a uniform distribution over [0, pwindow]. Users can provide custom functions or use helper functions like dexpgrowth for an exponential growth distribution. See pcd_primary_distributions() for examples. The package can identify base R distributions for potential analytical solutions. For non-base R functions, users can apply add_name_attribute() to yield properly tagged functions if they wish to leverage analytical solutions.
dprimary_args	List of additional arguments to be passed to dprimary. For example, when using dexpgrowth, you would pass list(min = 0, max = pwindow, r = 0.2) to set the minimum, maximum, and rate parameters
...	Additional arguments to be passed to pdist

Details

The primary event censored CDF is computed by integrating the product of the delay distribution function (CDF) and the primary event distribution function (PDF) over the primary event window. The integration is adjusted for truncation if specified.

The primary event censored CDF, $F_{\text{cens}}(q)$, is given by:

$$F_{\text{cens}}(q) = \int_0^{pwindow} F(q-p) \cdot f_{\text{primary}}(p)\, dp$$

where F is the CDF of the delay distribution, f_{primary} is the PDF of the primary event times, and $pwindow$ is the primary event window.

If truncation is applied (finite D or L > 0), the CDF is normalized:

$$F_{\text{cens,norm}}(q) = \frac{F_{\text{cens}}(q) - F_{\text{cens}}(L)}{F_{\text{cens}}(D) - F_{\text{cens}}(L)}$$

where $F_{\text{cens,norm}}(q)$ is the normalized CDF. For values $q \leq L$, the function returns 0; for values $q \geq D$, it returns 1.

This function creates a primarycensored object using new_pcens() and then computes the primary event censored CDF using pcens_cdf(). This abstraction allows for automatic use of analytical solutions when available, while seamlessly falling back to numerical integration when necessary.

See methods(pcens_cdf) for which combinations have analytical solutions implemented.

Value

Vector of primary event censored CDFs, normalized over [L, D] if truncation is applied

See Also

new_pcens() and pcens_cdf()

Primary event censored distribution functions dprimarycensored(), qprimarycensored(), rprimarycensored()

Examples

```
# Example: Lognormal distribution with uniform primary events
pprimarycensored(c(0.1, 0.5, 1), plnorm, meanlog = 0, sdlog = 1)

# Example: Lognormal distribution with exponential growth primary events
pprimarycensored(
  c(0.1, 0.5, 1), plnorm,
  dprimary = dexpgrowth,
  dprimary_args = list(r = 0.2), meanlog = 0, sdlog = 1
)

# Example: Left-truncated distribution (e.g., for generation intervals)
pprimarycensored(
  c(1, 2, 3), plnorm,
  L = 1, D = 10,
  meanlog = 0, sdlog = 1
)
```

---

qprimarycensored *Compute quantiles corresponding to target probabilities for primary event censored delays*

Description

This function computes the quantiles (delay values) that correspond to specified probabilities in the primary event censored distribution. For a given probability p, it computes the delay value q such that the cumulative probability up to q equals p in the primary event censored distribution. The distribution accounts for both the delay distribution and the primary event timing distribution.

Usage

```
qprimarycensored(
  p,
  pdist,
  pwindow = 1,
  L = 0,
  D = Inf,
  dprimary = stats::dunif,
  dprimary_args = list(),
  ...
)

qpcens(
  p,
  pdist,
  pwindow = 1,
  L = 0,
  D = Inf,
```

```
  dprimary = stats::dunif,
  dprimary_args = list(),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

p	Vector of probabilities between 0 and 1 for which to compute corresponding quantiles
pdist	Distribution function (CDF). The package can identify base R distributions for potential analytical solutions. For non-base R functions, users can apply add_name_attribute() to yield properly tagged functions if they wish to leverage the analytical solutions.
pwindow	Primary event window
L	Minimum delay (lower truncation point). If greater than 0, the distribution is left-truncated at L. This is useful for modelling generation intervals where day 0 is excluded, particularly when used in renewal models. Defaults to 0 (no left truncation).
D	Maximum delay (upper truncation point). If finite, the distribution is truncated at D. If set to Inf, no upper truncation is applied. Defaults to Inf.
dprimary	Function to generate the probability density function (PDF) of primary event times. This function should take a value x and a pwindow parameter, and return a probability density. It should be normalized to integrate to 1 over [0, pwindow]. Defaults to a uniform distribution over [0, pwindow]. Users can provide custom functions or use helper functions like dexpgrowth for an exponential growth distribution. See pcd_primary_distributions() for examples. The package can identify base R distributions for potential analytical solutions. For non-base R functions, users can apply add_name_attribute() to yield properly tagged functions if they wish to leverage analytical solutions.
dprimary_args	List of additional arguments to be passed to dprimary. For example, when using dexpgrowth, you would pass list(min = 0, max = pwindow, r = 0.2) to set the minimum, maximum, and rate parameters
...	Additional arguments to be passed to pdist

Details

For each probability, the function finds the delay value where that proportion of events have occurred by that time in the primary event censored distribution. This is done by inverting the cumulative distribution function.

The function creates a primarycensored object using new_pcens() and then computes the quantiles using pcens_quantile(). This approach allows for analytical solutions when available, falling back to numerical methods when necessary.

For example, if p = 0.5, the function returns the median delay (truncated over [L, D] if specified) where 50% of censored events occur by this time and 50% occur after.

See methods(pcens_quantile) for which combinations have analytical solutions implemented.

Value

Vector of delay values (quantiles) corresponding to the input probabilities

See Also

`new_pcens()` and `pcens_quantile()`

Primary event censored distribution functions `dprimarycensored()`, `pprimarycensored()`, `rprimarycensored()`

Examples

```
# Compute delays where 25%, 50%, and 75% of events occur by (quartiles)
# Using lognormal delays with uniform primary events
qprimarycensored(c(0.25, 0.5, 0.75), plnorm, meanlog = 0, sdlog = 1)

# Same quartiles but with exponential growth in primary events
qprimarycensored(
  c(0.25, 0.5, 0.75), plnorm,
  dprimary = dexpgrowth,
  dprimary_args = list(r = 0.2), meanlog = 0, sdlog = 1
)

# Same quartiles but with truncation at 10
qprimarycensored(
  c(0.25, 0.5, 0.75), plnorm,
  dprimary = dexpgrowth,
  dprimary_args = list(r = 0.2), meanlog = 0, sdlog = 1, D = 10
)

# Left-truncated distribution (e.g., for generation intervals)
qprimarycensored(
  c(0.25, 0.5, 0.75), plnorm,
  L = 1, D = 10, meanlog = 0, sdlog = 1
)
```

---

rprimarycensored *Generate random samples from a primary event censored distribution*

Description

This function generates random samples from a primary event censored distribution. It adjusts the distribution by accounting for the primary event distribution and potential truncation at a maximum delay (D) and minimum delay (L). The function allows for custom primary event distributions and delay distributions.

Usage

```
rprimarycensored(
  n,
  rdist,
  pwindow = 1,
  swindow = 1,
  L = 0,
  D = Inf,
  rprimary = stats::runif,
  rprimary_args = list(),
  oversampling_factor = 1.2,
  ...
)

rpcens(
  n,
  rdist,
  pwindow = 1,
  swindow = 1,
  L = 0,
  D = Inf,
  rprimary = stats::runif,
  rprimary_args = list(),
  oversampling_factor = 1.2,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

n	Number of random samples to generate.
rdist	Function to generate random samples from the delay distribution for example stats::rlnorm() for lognormal distribution.
pwindow	Primary event window
swindow	Integer specifying the window size for rounding the delay (default is 1). If swindow = 0 then no rounding is applied.
L	Minimum delay (lower truncation point). If greater than 0, the distribution is left-truncated at L. This is useful for modelling generation intervals where day 0 is excluded, particularly when used in renewal models. Defaults to 0 (no left truncation).
D	Maximum delay (upper truncation point). If finite, the distribution is truncated at D. If set to Inf, no upper truncation is applied. Defaults to Inf.
rprimary	Function to generate random samples from the primary distribution (default is stats::runif()).
rprimary_args	List of additional arguments to be passed to rprimary.
oversampling_factor	Factor by which to oversample the number of samples to account for truncation (default is 1.2).

... Additional arguments to be passed to the distribution function.

Details

The mathematical formulation for generating random samples from a primary event censored distribution is as follows:

1. Generate primary event times (p) from the specified primary event distribution (f_p) with parameters phi, defined between 0 and the primary event window (pwindow):

$$p \sim f_p(\phi), \quad p \in [0, pwindow]$$

2. Generate delays (d) from the specified delay distribution (f_d) with parameters theta:

$$d \sim f_d(\theta)$$

3. Calculate the total delays (t) by adding the primary event times and the delays:

$$t = p + d$$

4. Apply upper truncation to remove delays >= D:

$$t_{upper} = \{t \mid t < D\}$$

5. Round the delays to the nearest secondary event window (swindow):

$$t_{rounded} = \lfloor \frac{t_{upper}}{swindow} \rfloor \times swindow$$

6. Apply lower truncation on the rounded values to ensure observed delays are >= L:

$$t_{valid} = \{t_{rounded} \mid t_{rounded} \geq L\}$$

The function oversamples to account for potential truncation and generates additional samples if needed to reach the desired number of valid samples.

Value

Vector of random samples from the primary event censored distribution censored by the secondary event window.

See Also

Primary event censored distribution functions `dprimarycensored()`, `pprimarycensored()`, `qprimarycensored()`

Examples

```
# Example: Lognormal distribution with uniform primary events
rprimarycensored(10, rlnorm, meanlog = 0, sdlog = 1)

# Example: Lognormal distribution with exponential growth primary events
rprimarycensored(
  10, rlnorm,
```

```
  rprimary = rexpgrowth, rprimary_args = list(r = 0.2),
  meanlog = 0, sdlog = 1
)

# Example: Left-truncated distribution (e.g., for generation intervals)
rprimarycensored(10, rlnorm, L = 1, D = 10, meanlog = 0, sdlog = 1)
```

Index