

Package ‘Rtwalk’

August 29, 2026

Type Package

Title An MCMC Sampler Using the t-Walk Algorithm

Version 2.1.0

Maintainer Rodrigo Fonseca Villa <rodrigo03.villa@gmail.com>

Description Implements the t-walk algorithm, a general-purpose, self-adjusting Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) sampler for continuous distributions as described by Christen & Fox (2010) <[doi:10.1214/10-BA603](https://doi.org/10.1214/10-BA603)>. The t-walk requires no tuning and is robust for a wide range of target distributions, including high-dimensional and multimodal problems. This implementation includes an option for running multiple chains in parallel to accelerate sampling and facilitate convergence diagnostics.

License GPL-3

Encoding UTF-8

RoxygenNote 7.3.3

Config/testthat/edition 3

Imports codetools, parallel, stats, utils, graphics, grDevices, coda

Suggests testthat (>= 3.0.0), covr, mvtnorm, devtools, roxygen2, knitr, rmarkdown, ellipse

VignetteBuilder knitr

URL <https://github.com/rodrigorsrt3/Rtwalk>

BugReports <https://github.com/rodrigorsrt3/Rtwalk/issues>

NeedsCompilation no

Author Rodrigo Fonseca Villa [aut, cre] (ORCID:
<<https://orcid.org/0009-0005-2938-2270>>)

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2026-08-28 23:10:02 UTC

Contents

calculate_diagnostics	2
twalk	3
visualize_results	5
Index	6

calculate_diagnostics	<i>Calculate MCMC diagnostics</i>
-----------------------	-----------------------------------

Description

Computes posterior summaries (mean, SD, quantiles) and effective sample sizes after discarding a burn-in fraction.

Usage

```
calculate_diagnostics(
  samples,
  burnin_frac = 0.2,
  param_names = NULL,
  title = ""
)
```

Arguments

samples	A matrix of MCMC samples (iterations x parameters), or a list of matrices for multiple independent chains. For a list, burn-in is discarded separately from each chain.
burnin_frac	Fraction of samples to discard as burn-in.
param_names	Optional character vector of parameter names.
title	Optional title for printed output.

Value

A data frame with posterior summaries and effective sample sizes.

Examples

```
log_post <- function(x) dnorm(x, log = TRUE)
res <- twalk(log_post, n_iter = 2000, x0 = -2, xp0 = 2)
calculate_diagnostics(
  res$samples,
  burnin_frac = 0.2,
  param_names = "theta",
  title = "Standard normal"
)
```

twalk

*Run the t-walk MCMC Algorithm***Description**

This function implements the t-walk algorithm by Christen & Fox (2010), a general-purpose MCMC sampler that does not require manual tuning. The function can run multiple independent MCMC chains in parallel to accelerate execution and facilitate convergence diagnostics.

Usage

```
twalk(
  log_posterior,
  n_iter,
  x0,
  xp0,
  n_chains = 1,
  n_cores = NULL,
  show_progress = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>log_posterior</code>	A function that takes a parameter vector as its first argument and returns one numeric log posterior density. It may return <code>'-Inf'</code> outside the support, but must not return vectors, <code>'NA'</code> , <code>'NaN'</code> , or <code>'+Inf'</code> . Additional arguments can be passed to this function via <code>'...'</code> .
<code>n_iter</code>	The number of iterations to run for each chain.
<code>x0</code>	A numeric vector with the initial values for the first point (<code>'x'</code>).
<code>xp0</code>	A numeric vector with the initial values for the second point (<code>'x'</code>).
<code>n_chains</code>	The number of independent MCMC chains to run. Defaults to <code>'1'</code> , which runs a single chain sequentially. If greater than 1, parallel mode is activated.
<code>n_cores</code>	The number of CPU cores to use in parallel mode. If <code>'NULL'</code> (default), it will attempt to use all available cores minus one. Parallel random-number streams are initialized from R's current random state, so calling <code>'set.seed()'</code> before <code>'twalk()'</code> makes results reproducible.
<code>show_progress</code>	Logical; whether to display progress bars and status messages. Defaults to <code>'TRUE'</code> .
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments to be passed to the <code>'log_posterior'</code> function.

Value

A list containing:

<code>samples</code>	The primary t-walk trajectory, with ‘ <code>n_iter</code> ’ rows per chain.
<code>companion_samples</code>	The auxiliary trajectory maintained by the t-walk.
<code>all_samples</code>	Legacy concatenation of the primary and auxiliary trajectories. This is retained for compatibility and should not be treated as a single time-ordered MCMC chain.
<code>acceptance_rate</code>	The average Metropolis–Hastings acceptance rate across all chains. Accepted identity proposals are included, as required by the t-walk transition kernel.
<code>move_rate</code>	The proportion of iterations in which an accepted proposal actually changed at least one of the two t-walk points.
<code>no_move_rate</code>	The proportion of iterations containing an accepted identity proposal. It equals ‘ <code>acceptance_rate - move_rate</code> ’.
<code>n_iter</code>	The number of iterations generated per chain.
<code>n_chains</code>	The number of independent chains.
<code>total_iterations</code>	The total number of primary samples generated (‘ <code>n_iter * n_chains</code> ’).
<code>n_dim</code>	The dimension of the parameter space.
<code>individual_chains</code>	If ‘ <code>n_chains > 1</code> ’, a list containing the raw results from each separate chain, useful for diagnostics like R-hat.

Examples

```
# Example 1: Sampling from a Bivariate Normal (sequential mode)
# The 'mvtnorm' package is required for this example
if (requireNamespace("mvtnorm", quietly = TRUE)) {
  log_post <- function(x) {
    mvtnorm::dmvnorm(x, mean = c(0, 0), sigma = matrix(c(1, 0.8, 0.8, 1), 2, 2), log = TRUE)
  }

  # Run with fewer iterations for a quick example
  # Set a seed for reproducibility
  set.seed(123)
  result_seq <- twalk(log_posterior = log_post, n_iter = 5000,
                     x0 = c(-1, 1), xp0 = c(1, -1))

  plot(result_seq$samples, pch = '.', main = "t-walk Samples (Sequential)")
}

# Example 2: The same problem in parallel (will run faster)
# Using 2 chains. n_iter is now per chain.
if (requireNamespace("mvtnorm", quietly = TRUE)) {
  set.seed(123)
  result_par <- twalk(log_posterior = log_post, n_iter = 2500,
                     x0 = c(-1, 1), xp0 = c(1, -1), n_chains = 2)
}
```

```
plot(result_par$samples, pch = '.', main = "t-walk Samples (Parallel)")
}
```

visualize_results	<i>Visualize MCMC results</i>
-------------------	-------------------------------

Description

Produces trace plots, marginal densities and joint plots depending on the dimension of the parameter space.

Usage

```
visualize_results(
  samples,
  true_values = NULL,
  title = "Results",
  burnin_frac = 0.2,
  true_covariance = NULL,
  show_acf = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

<code>samples</code>	Matrix of MCMC samples.
<code>true_values</code>	Optional vector of true parameter values.
<code>title</code>	Plot title.
<code>burnin_frac</code>	Burn-in fraction.
<code>true_covariance</code>	Optional true covariance matrix.
<code>show_acf</code>	Logical; whether to display autocorrelation plots.

Examples

```
log_post <- function(x) dnorm(x, log = TRUE)
res <- twalk(log_post, n_iter = 2000, x0 = -2, xp0 = 2)
visualize_results(
  res$samples,
  true_values = 0,
  title = "Standard normal"
)
```

Index

`calculate_diagnostics`, [2](#)

`twalk`, [3](#)

`visualize_results`, [5](#)