

# Package: reservoirnet (via r-universe)

May 25, 2026

**Type** Package

**Title** Reservoir Computing and Echo State Networks

**Version** 0.3.0

**Date** 2025-06-10

**SystemRequirements** Python ( $\geq 3.7$ )

**Description** A simple user-friendly library based on the 'python' module 'reservoirpy'. It provides a flexible interface to implement efficient Reservoir Computing (RC) architectures with a particular focus on Echo State Networks (ESN). Some of its features are: offline and online training, parallel implementation, sparse matrix computation, fast spectral initialization, advanced learning rules (e.g. Intrinsic Plasticity) etc. It also makes possible to easily create complex architectures with multiple reservoirs (e.g. deep reservoirs), readouts, and complex feedback loops. Moreover, graphical tools are included to easily explore hyperparameters. Finally, it includes several tutorials exploring time series forecasting, classification and hyperparameter tuning. For more information about 'reservoirpy', please see Trouvain et al. (2020) <[doi:10.1007/978-3-030-61616-8\\_40](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-61616-8_40)>. This package was developed in the framework of the University of Bordeaux's IdEx ``Investments for the Future" program / RRI PHDS.

**Config/reticulate** list( packages = list( list(package = ``reservoirpy", pip=TRUE) ) )

**License** GPL ( $\geq 3$ )

**URL** <https://github.com/reservoirpy/reservoirR>

**Depends** R ( $\geq 3.6$ )

**RoxygenNote** 7.3.2

**Encoding** UTF-8

**Imports** reticulate, testthat ( $\geq 3.0.0$ ), rlang, ggplot2, ggpubr, janitor, dplyr, magrittr, methods

**Suggests** rmarkdown, knitr, covr, kableExtra, slider, tibble, tidyr

**Config/testthat/edition** 3

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

**Language** en-US

**BugReports** <https://github.com/reservoirpy/reservoirR/issues>

**Config/pak/sysreqs** cmake make libicu-dev libpng-dev libuv1-dev python3

**Repository** <https://reservoirpy.r-universe.dev>

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**RemoteUrl** <https://github.com/reservoirpy/reservoirr>

**RemoteRef** HEAD

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---

%>>%

*Takes two nodes and applies python operator >>*

---

### Description

A port of the >> "chevron" operator from reservoirpy.

### Usage

```
node1 %>>% node2
```

**Arguments**

node1            a Node or a list of Nodes  
node2            a Node or a list of Nodes

**Value**

A node or a list of nodes.

**Examples**

```
if(interactive()){  
  source <- reservoirnet::createNode("Input")  
  reservoir <- reservoirnet::createNode("Reservoir", units = 100, lr=0.1, sr=0.9)  
  source %>>% reservoir  
  
  readout <- reservoirnet::createNode("Ridge")  
  list(source %>>% reservoir, source) %>>% readout  
}
```

---

createNode

*Function to create some node*

---

**Description**

Function to create some node

**Usage**

```
createNode(  
  nodeType = c("Ridge"),  
  units = NULL,  
  lr = 1,  
  sr = NULL,  
  outputDim = NULL,  
  inputDim = NULL,  
  name = NULL,  
  ridge = 0,  
  inputBias = TRUE,  
  input_scaling = TRUE,  
  input_connectivity = 0.1,  
  rc_connectivity = 0.1,  
  activation = "tanh",  
  dtype = "float64",  
  seed = NULL,  
  ...  
)
```

**Arguments**

nodeType	Type of node. Default is "Ridge".
units	(int) optional Number of reservoir units. If None, the number of units will be inferred from the W matrix shape.
lr	(float) default to 1.0 Neurons leak rate. Must be in $[\theta, 1]$ .
sr	(float) optional Spectral radius of recurrent weight matrix.
outputDim	Output dimension of the Node. Dimension of its state.
inputDim	Input dimension of the Node.
name	Name of the Node. It must be a unique identifier.
ridge	float, default to $0.0$ . L2 regularization parameter.
inputBias	bool, default to TRUE. If TRUE, then a bias parameter will be learned along with output weights.
input_scaling	float or array-like of shapes (features), default to $1.0$ . Input gain. An array of the same dimension as the inputs can be used to set up different input scaling for each feature.
input_connectivity	float, default to 0.1. Connectivity of input neurons, i.e. ratio of input neurons connected to reservoir neurons. Must be between 0 and 1.
rc_connectivity	float, default to 0.1. Connectivity of recurrent weight matrix, i.e. ratio of reservoir neurons connected to other reservoir neurons, including themselves. Must be between 0 and 1.
activation	str 'tanh'. Reservoir units activation function. Should be a activationsfunc function name ('tanh', 'identity', 'sigmoid', 'relu', 'softmax', 'softplus').
dtype	Numerical type for node parameters
seed	set random seed
...	Others params

**Value**

A node generated by reservoirpy python module.

**Examples**

```
if(interactive()){
  readout <- reservoirnet::createNode("Ridge")
}
```

---

dfCovid	<i>Datagouv covid-19 dataset</i>
---------	----------------------------------

---

### Description

A dataset containing the data from datagouv.fr concerning covid-19 infections in Aquitaine. Data related to hospitalizations can be found at Santé publique France - Data downloaded at <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/r/6780-452d-9b8c-ae244ad529b3>, update from 26/01/2023. Data related to RT-PCR can be found at Santé publique France - Data downloaded at <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/r/10639654-3864-48ac-b024-d772c218c4c1>, update from 26/01/2023.

### Usage

```
data(dfCovid)
```

### Format

A data frame with 962 rows and 4 variables

### Details

- date. The date
- hosp. Number of person hospitalized with SARS-CoV-2 in Aquitaine.
- Positive. Number of person with a positive RT-PCR in Aquitaine.
- Tested. Number of person with a RT-PCR in Aquitaine.

---

generate_data	<i>Load data from the Japanese vowels or the Mackey-Glass</i>
---------------	---

---

### Description

Mackey-Glass time series [8]\_ [9]\_, computed from the Mackey-Glass delayed differential equation:

### Usage

```
generate_data(  
  dataset = c("japanese_vowels", "mackey_glass", "both"),  
  one_hot_encode = TRUE,  
  repeat_targets = FALSE,  
  reload = FALSE,  
  n_timesteps,  
  tau = 17,  
  a = 0.2,  
  b = 0.1,
```

```

    n = 10,
    x0 = 1.2,
    h = 1
  )

```

### Arguments

dataset (String) take value in array [japanese\_vowels, mackey\_glass]

one\_hot\_encode (bool), default to True. If True, returns class label as a one-hot encoded vector.

repeat\_targets (bool), default to False. If True, repeat the target label or vector along the time axis of the corresponding sample.

reload (bool), default to False. If True, re-download data from remote repository. Else, if a cached version of the dataset exists, use the cached dataset.

n\_timesteps (int) Number of time steps to compute.

tau (int), default to 17. Time delay  $\tau$  of Mackey-Glass equation. By default, equals to 17. Other values can change the chaotic behaviour of the time-series.

a (float) default to 0.2.  $a$  parameter of the equation.

b (float) default to 0.1.  $b$  parameter of the equation.

n (int) default to 10.  $n$  parameter of the equation.

x0 (float), optional, default to 1.2. Initial condition of the timeseries.

h (float), default to 1.0. Time delta between two discrete timesteps.

### Value

array of shape (n\_timesteps, 1) Mackey-Glass timeseries.

### Examples

```

if(interactive()){
japanese_vowels <- generate_data(dataset="japanese_vowels")
timeSerie <- generate_data(dataset = "mackey_glass",n_timesteps = 2500)
res =generate_data(dataset <- "both",n_timesteps = 2500)
}

```

---

install\_reservoirpy    *Install reservoirpy*

---

### Description

Install reservoirpy

### Usage

```
install_reservoirpy(envname = "r-reticulate", method = "auto")
```

**Arguments**

envname	str name of environment. Default is R-reticulate
method	str type of environment type (virtualenv, conda). Default is auto (virtualenv is not available on Windows)

**Value**

A NULL object after installing reservoirpy python module.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:  
reservoirnet::install_reservoirpy()  
  
## End(Not run)
```

---

last\_reservoir\_state *Extract the Last Reservoir State for Each Input Sequence*

---

**Description**

This function computes the reservoir states for a given set of input sequences and extracts the final state of the reservoir for each sequence.

**Usage**

```
last_reservoir_state(node, X)
```

**Arguments**

node	A trained reservoir network model (from the ‘reservoirnet’ package).
X	A list of input sequences, where each element is a matrix of input data.

**Value**

A list containing the last reservoir state for each input sequence. Each element of the returned list is a matrix representing the final state of the reservoir for a corresponding input sequence in ‘X’.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:  
library(reservoirnet)  
node <- reservoirnet::createNode("Reservoir", units = 100,  
                                lr=0.1, sr=0.9,  
                                seed = 1)  
X <- list(matrix(runif(100), ncol = 1), matrix(runif(200), ncol = 1)) # Example input sequences  
last_states <- last_reservoir_state(node, X)
```

```
print(last_states)

## End(Not run)
```

---

link	<i>Link two :py:class:~.Node instances to form a :py:class:~.Model instance. node1 output will be used as input for node2 in the created model. This is similar to a function composition operation:</i>
------	--

---

### Description

Link two :py:class:~.Node instances to form a :py:class:~.Model instance. node1 output will be used as input for node2 in the created model. This is similar to a function composition operation:

### Usage

```
link(node1, node2)
```

### Arguments

node1	(Node) or (list_of_Node) Nodes or lists of nodes to link.
node2	(Node) or (list_of_Node) Nodes or lists of nodes to link.

### Details

Can update the state of the node several times

### Value

A reservoir model linking node1 and node2.

### Examples

```
## Not run:
if(reticulate::py_module_available("reservoirpy")){
  reservoir <- reservoirnet::createNode(nodeType = "Reservoir",
                                       seed = 1,
                                       units = 100,
                                       lr = 0.7,
                                       sr = 1,
                                       input_scaling = 1)
  readout <- reservoirnet::createNode(nodeType = "Ridge", ridge = 0.1)
  model <- reservoirnet::link(reservoir, readout)
}

## End(Not run)
```

---

plot.reservoir\_predict\_seq  
*plot.reservoir\_predict\_seq*

---

## Description

plot.reservoir\_predict\_seq

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'reservoir_predict_seq'  
plot(x, ..., vec_nodes = c(1:20), vec_time = NULL)
```

## Arguments

x	A reservoir_predict_seq object
...	deprecated
vec_nodes	Number of nodes to plot
vec_time	Time to plot

## Value

A ggplot

## Examples

```
## Not run:  
if(reticulate::py_module_available("reservoirpy")){  
  reservoir <- reservoirnet::createNode(nodeType = "Reservoir",  
                                        seed = 1,  
                                        units = 100,  
                                        lr = 0.7,  
                                        sr = 1,  
                                        input_scaling = 1)  
  X <- matrix(data = rnorm(100), ncol = 4)  
  reservoir_state_stand <- reservoirnet::predict_seq(node = reservoir, X = X)  
  plot(reservoir_state_stand)  
  summary(reservoir_state_stand)  
}  
  
## End(Not run)
```

---

`plot_2x2_perf`*plot\_2x2\_perf*

---

**Description**

Plot 2x2 combinations of the hyperparameters.

**Usage**

```
plot_2x2_perf(  
  dfPerf,  
  perf_lab = "Median relative error",  
  legend_position = "bottom",  
  trans = "log10"  
)
```

**Arguments**

<code>dfPerf</code>	The performance dataframe which should have the columns : <code>perf</code> , <code>ridge</code> , <code>input_scaling</code> , <code>leaking_rate</code> , <code>spectral_radius</code> . Where <code>perf</code> is the performance metric
<code>perf_lab</code>	The label of the performance metric.
<code>legend_position</code>	Position of legend passed to <code>ggarrange</code>
<code>trans</code>	The transformation (default is "log10")

**Value**

A mutiple 2x2 plots.

**Examples**

```
dfPerf <-  
data.frame(  
  perf = runif(n = 10),  
  ridge = runif(n = 10),  
  input_scaling = runif(n = 10),  
  leaking_rate = runif(n = 10)  
)  
reservoirnet::plot_2x2_perf(dfPerf = dfPerf)
```

---

plot\_marginal\_perf      *plot\_marginal\_perf*

---

**Description**

get marginal performance from dfPerf

**Usage**

```
plot_marginal_perf(dfPerf, color_cut = 10, perf_lab = "Median relative error")
```

**Arguments**

dfPerf	The performance dataframe which should have the columns : perf, ridge, input_scaling, leaking_rate, spectral_radius. Where perf is the performance metric
color_cut	The cutting point to highlight best values (default = 10)
perf_lab	The label of the performance metric.

**Value**

A plot with 4 facets

**Examples**

```
dfPerf <-
data.frame(
  perf = runif(n = 10),
  ridge = runif(n = 10),
  input_scaling = runif(n = 10),
  leaking_rate = runif(n = 10)
)
reservoirnet::plot_marginal_perf(dfPerf = dfPerf, color_cut = 2)
```

---

plot\_perf\_22      *plot\_perf\_22*

---

**Description**

Unit plot for 2x2 function

**Usage**

```
plot_perf_22(x, y, dfPerf, perf_lab, trans = "log10")
```

**Arguments**

x	The x feature
y	The y feature
dfPerf	The performance dataframe which should have the columns : perf, ridge, input_scaling, leaking_rate, spectral_radius. Where perf is the performance metric
perf_lab	The label of the performance metric.
trans	The transformation (default is "log10")

**Value**

A 2x2 plot

**Examples**

```
dfPerf <-
data.frame(
  perf = runif(n = 10),
  ridge = runif(n = 10),
  input_scaling = runif(n = 10),
  leaking_rate = runif(n = 10)
)
reservoirnet::plot_perf_22(
  dfPerf = dfPerf,
  x = "ridge",
  y = "input_scaling",
  perf_lab = "MSE"
)
```

---

predict\_seq

*Run the node-forward function on a sequence of data*

---

**Description**

Run the node-forward function on a sequence of data

**Usage**

```
predict_seq(node, X, reset = FALSE, seq_to_vec = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

node	node
X	array-like of shape ([n_inputs], timesteps, input_dim) A sequence of data of shape (timesteps, features).

reset	bool, default to FALSE. If True, Node state will be reset to zero before this operation.
seq_to_vec	bool, defaults to FALSE. If TRUE, processes each sequence independently and returns a list of outputs for each input sequence in X, useful for sequence-to-vector classification. If FALSE, processes X as a whole and returns a single output.

### Details

Can update the state of the node several times

### Value

An object of class `reservoir_predict_seq`. This object is a numeric vector containing the matrix of the prediction of the reservoir. It is either the forecast of the ridge layer or the node state of the reservoir if no ridge layer is given.

### Examples

```
if(reticulate::py_module_available("reservoirpy")){
  reservoir <- reservoirnet::createNode(nodeType = "Reservoir",
                                       seed = 1,
                                       units = 100,
                                       lr = 0.7,
                                       sr = 1,
                                       input_scaling = 1)
  X <- matrix(data = rnorm(100), ncol = 4)
  reservoir_state_stand <- reservoirnet::predict_seq(node = reservoir, X = X)
  plot(reservoir_state_stand)
  summary(reservoir_state_stand)
}
```

---

```
print.summary.reservoirR_fit
      reservoirR_fit print summary
```

---

### Description

print S3 method for `summary.reservoirR_fit` object

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'summary.reservoirR_fit'
print(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

`x` an object of class `summary.reservoirR_fit` to print.  
`...` further arguments.

**Value**

A NULL object which shows the model setting to perform the reservoir fit.

**Examples**

```
if(reticulate::py_module_available("reservoirpy")){
}
```

---

```
random_search_hyperparam
      random_search_hyperparam
```

---

**Description**

Generate a hyperparameter simulation table using functions as input.

**Usage**

```
random_search_hyperparam(
  n = 100,
  ls_fct = list(ridge = function(n) 1e-05, input_scaling = function(n) 1, spectral_radius
    = function(n) rloguniform(n = n, min = 0.01, max = 10), leaking_rate = function(n)
    rloguniform(n = n, min = 0.001, max = 1))
)
```

**Arguments**

`n` Number of search  
`ls_fct` A list of functions

**Value**

A dataframe of size `n x 4`. Each row is a different set of hyperparameters.

**Examples**

```

random_search_hyperparam(
    n = 100,
    ls_fct = list(
        ridge = function(n)
            1e-5,
        input_scaling = function(n)
            1,
        spectral_radius = function(n)
            rloguniform(n = n, min = 1e-2, max = 10),
        leaking_rate = function(n)
            rloguniform(n = n, min = 1e-3, max = 1)
    )
)

```

reservoirR\_fit

*Offline fitting method of a Node***Description**

Offline fitting method of a Node

**Usage**

```
reservoirR_fit(node, X, Y, warmup = 0, reset = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

node	node
X	array-like of shape [n_inputs], [series], timesteps, input_dim), optional Input sequences dataset. If None, the method will try to fit the parameters of the Node using the precomputed values returned by previous call of :py:meth:partial_fit.
Y	array-like of shape ([series], timesteps, output_dim), optional Teacher signals dataset. If None, the method will try to fit the parameters of the Node using the precomputed values returned by previous call of :py:meth: partial_fit, or to fit the Node in an unsupervised way, if possible.
warmup	: int, default to 0 Number of timesteps to consider as warmup and discard at the begining of each timeseries before training.
reset	is boolean. Should the node status be reset before fitting.

**Value**

A fitted reservoir of class reservoirR\_fit containing the fitted model.

**Examples**

```
if(reticulate::py_module_available("reservoirpy")){
}
```

---

rloguniform	<i>rloguniform</i>
-------------	--------------------

---

**Description**

Simulate a log-uniform distribution

**Usage**

```
rloguniform(n, min = 10^-1, max = 10^2)
```

**Arguments**

n	number of sample
min	minimum of the distribution
max	maximum of the distribution

**Value**

A vector of simulated values

**Examples**

```
rloguniform(n = 1)
```

---

summary.reservoir_predict_seq	<i>summary.reservoir_predict_seq</i>
-------------------------------	--------------------------------------

---

**Description**

summary.reservoir\_predict\_seq

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'reservoir_predict_seq'
summary(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object            A reservoir\_predict\_seq object  
 ...              Additional argument (unused)

**Value**

A dataframe with node activation

**Examples**

```
if(reticulate::py_module_available("reservoirpy")){
  reservoir <- reservoirnet::createNode(nodeType = "Reservoir",
                                       seed = 1,
                                       units = 100,
                                       lr = 0.7,
                                       sr = 1,
                                       input_scaling = 1)
  X <- matrix(data = rnorm(100), ncol = 4)
  reservoir_state_stand <- reservoirnet::predict_seq(node = reservoir, X = X)
  plot(reservoir_state_stand)
  summary(reservoir_state_stand)
}
```

---

summary.reservoirR\_fit

*reservoirR\_fit summary*

---

**Description**

summary S3 method for reservoirR\_fit object

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'reservoirR_fit'
summary(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object            an object of class reservoirR\_fit to summarized.  
 ...              further arguments.

**Value**

a list object

**Examples**

```
if(reticulate::py_module_available("reservoirpy")){  
}
```

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