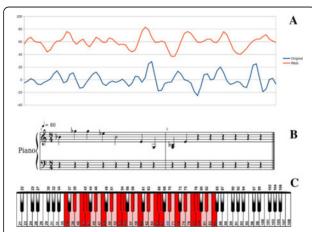
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**Fig. 8 (abstract A9). a** Correspondence between the original time series of one ROI and the generated pitch. **b** The first 10 notes of the same ROI as sheet music. **c** All possible piano keys the brain can play, from 36 to 84 (in pink). We show in red all the possible tones for a C Minor-pentatonic scale, in the range of 36 to 84. In that case, the lowest key is 36. The keys that can be used are: 36, 39, 41, 42, 43, 46, 48, 51, 53, 54, 55, 58, 60, 63, 65, 66, 67, 70, 72, 75, 77, 78, 79, 82, and 84

# A10

# Highly comparable time-series analysis in Nitime

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# Introduction

The aim of this project was to demonstrate that an existing Matlab-based package for implementing thousands of time-series analysis methods, hctsa [https://github.com/benfulcher/hctsa] could be extended to a Python-based implementation, for potential future inclusion into Nitime [http://nipy.org/nitime/].

Recent work has contributed a comprehensive library of over 35,000 pieces of diverse time-series data, and over 7,000 unique structural features extracted from hundreds of different time-series analysis methods [1] which can be explored through an associated website [www.comp-engine.org/timeseries] and implemented using the Matlab-based code package, hctsa [https://github.com/benfulcher/hctsa]. The hctsa software provides a systematic, algorithmic platform for computing a wide range of structural properties from a single time series, including basic statistics of the distribution, linear correlation structure, stationarity, information theoretic and entropy measures, methods from the physical nonlinear time-series analysis literature, linear and nonlinear model fits, and others. Thus, hctsa can be used to map a time series to a comprehensive vector of interpretable structural features and these features can then be systematically compared to determine and understand the most useful features for a given scientific objective (e.g., features of an EEG signal that help classify different patient groups).

In order to apply highly comparative time-series analysis in the neuroscience community, it would be desirable to implement some time-series analysis methods into Nitime [http://nipy.org/nitime/], a

Python-based software package for performing time-series analysis on neuroscience data.

Implementation of useful time-series features into python, and potential integration with Nitime, would not only facilitate their use by the neuroscience community, but also their maintenance and development within an open source framework.

#### Approach

An illustration of the approach is shown in Fig. 9

Each time series is converted to a vector of thousands of informative features using the *hctsa* package; machine-learning methods can then be used to determine the most useful features (e.g., that best discriminate patient groups, and where in the brain the best discrimination occurs).

In this project, we wanted to demonstrate a feasible pathway for incorporating these useful features into the Nitime package.

#### Results

I successfully implemented a handful of basic time-series analysis functions from Matlab into python using partials (a python function that freezes a given set of input arguments to a more general function).

The proof-of-principle implementation has full support for vectors of data stored in numpy arrays, and basic support for the Nitime data format (extracting the data vector from the Nitime TimeSeries class for evenly sampled data).

#### Conclusions

Our results demonstrate that time-series analysis methods, discovered using the hctsa package [https://github.com/benfulcher/hctsa], can be implemented natively in python in a systematic way, with basic support for the time-series format used in Nitime.

This will help facilitate future work on time-series analysis to be incorporated straightforwardly into this open source environment.

Although there are no plans to reimplement the full *hctsa* feature library in python, our hope is that published work describing useful time-series features (discovered using the *hctsa* library) can also contribute to a Python implementation, to promote its use by the neuroscience community.

# Availability of supporting data

More information about this project can be found at: https://github.com/benfulcher/hctsa\_python

# Competing interests

None.

# Author's contributions

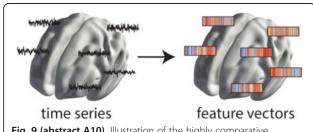
BF wrote the software and the report.

# Acknowledgements

Report from 2015 OHBM Hackathon (HI). The authors would like to thank the organizers and attendees of the 2015 OHBM Hackathon.

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**Fig. 9 (abstract A10).** Illustration of the highly comparative approach to time-series data from neuroscience