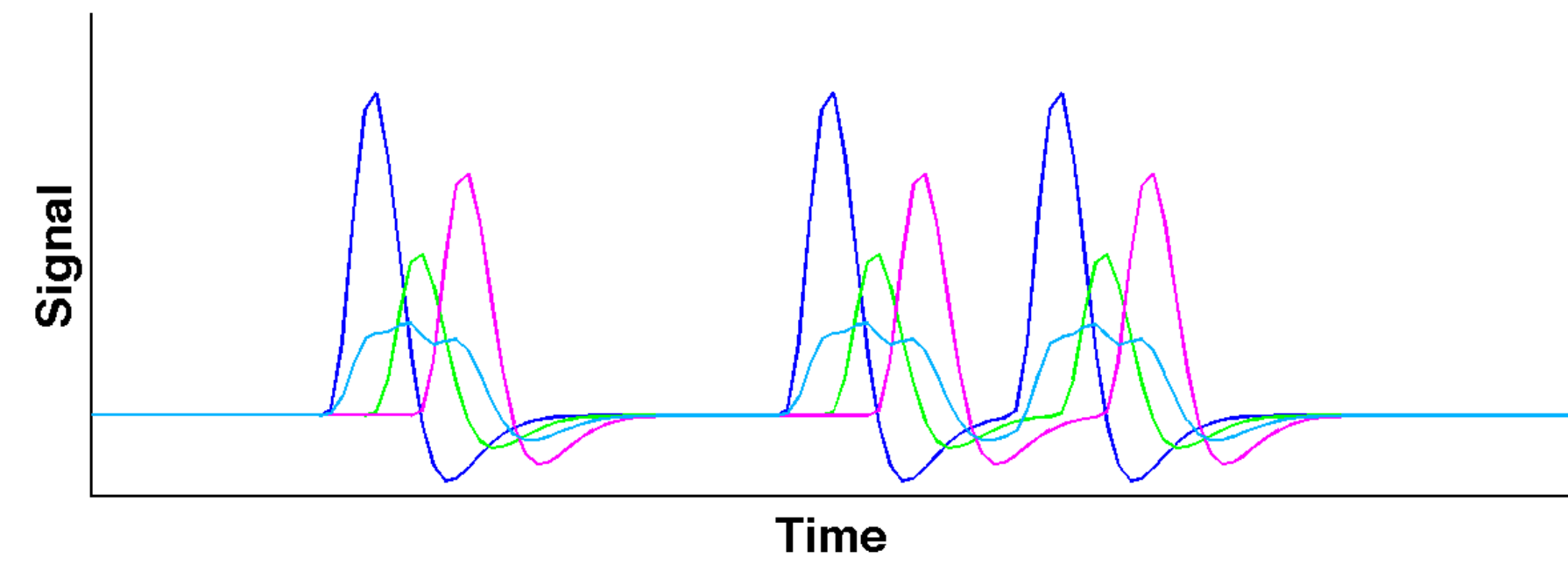


# Cyclicity in multivariate time series and applications to functional MRI data

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A challenge in time series, and in particular fMRI, data analysis is the absence of a natural time scale at which to consider the data. We aim to develop a tool to extract information which is invariant with respect to reparameterization of the time coordinate.

## Cyclic but not periodic



**Cyclic but not periodic:** No period  $P$  can be found such that shifting the process along the time axis by  $P$  leaves it invariant.

Examples include cardiac cycles, patterns in gait, population dynamics in closed ecosystems, and business cycles.

## Iterated integrals

What are the functions of trajectories that do not depend on how one traverses them?

**Iterated integrals of order  $k$ :** the vector space generated by the functionals

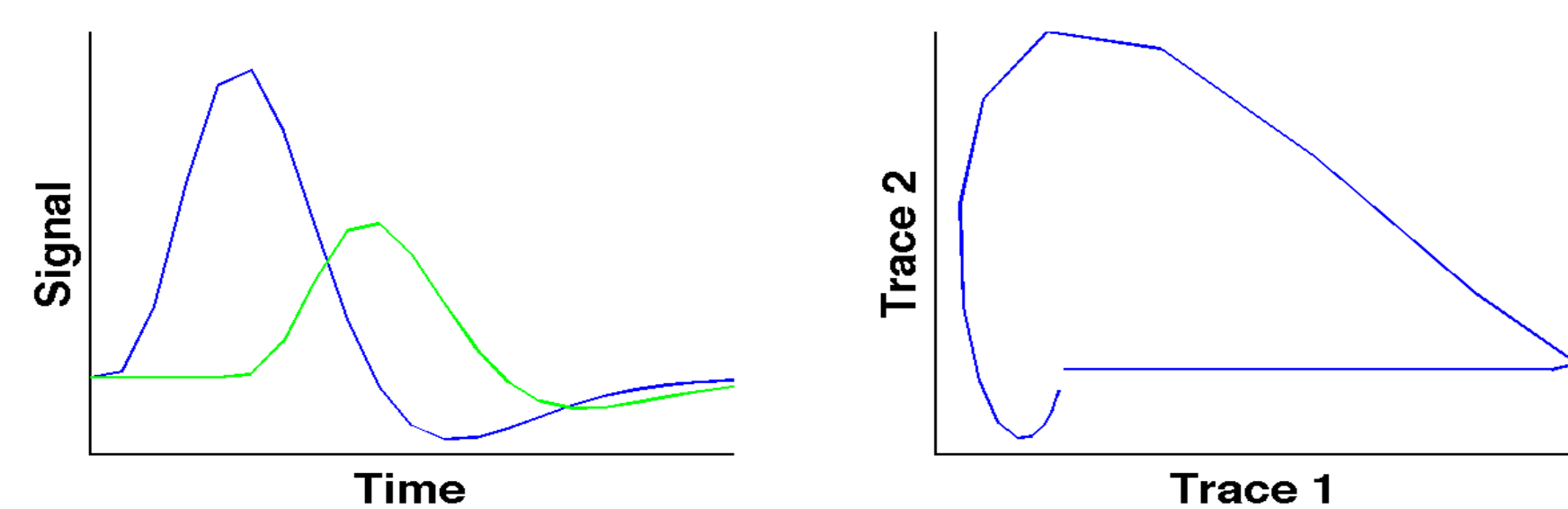
$$I(\gamma) := \sum_{1 \leq j \leq d} \int_{t_s}^{t_f} I_k(\gamma_{t_s, t}) d\gamma_j(t)$$

where  $I_k$  are the iterated integrals of order  $< k$ .

The iterated integrals of order 2 are spanned by the functionals

$$I_{k,l} = \int_{t_s}^{t_f} \gamma_k(t) d\gamma_l(t),$$

which is the algebraic area of the projections of  $\gamma$  onto coordinate 2-planes.



## Chain of offsets model (COOM)

Assume processes being monitored track the same underlying function  $\phi$

$$f_k(t) = a_k \phi(t - \alpha_k) \quad \gamma_k(t) = a_k \phi(R(\tau) - \alpha_k) \quad \text{for } k = \{1, \dots, n\}.$$

Can we discover the cyclic order of the functions  $f_k$ , or, equivalently,  $\alpha_k$  by recovering from the (perhaps noisy version) of the trajectory,  $\gamma$ , the sampled lead matrix?

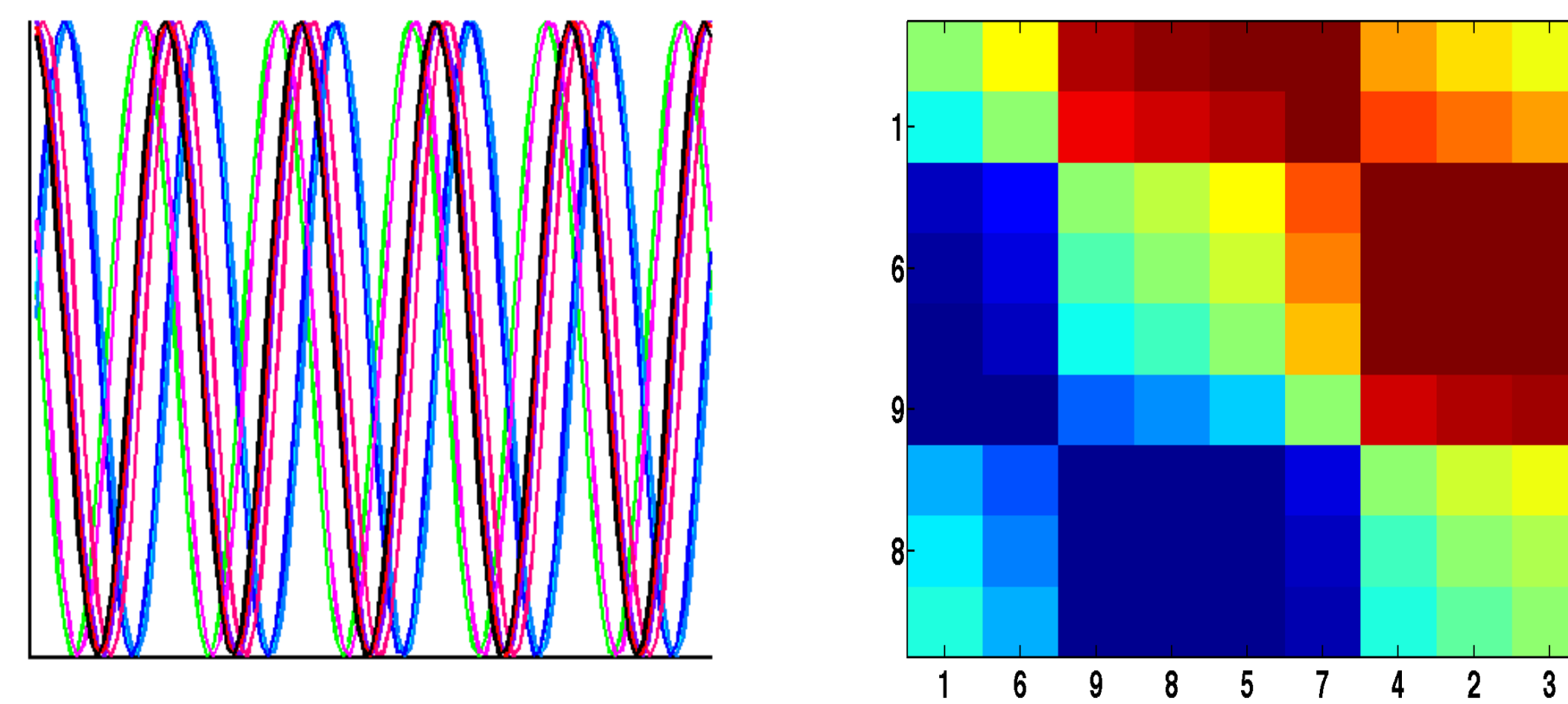
## Lead matrix lemma

The lead matrix over period  $\mathbf{A}^P$  is given by

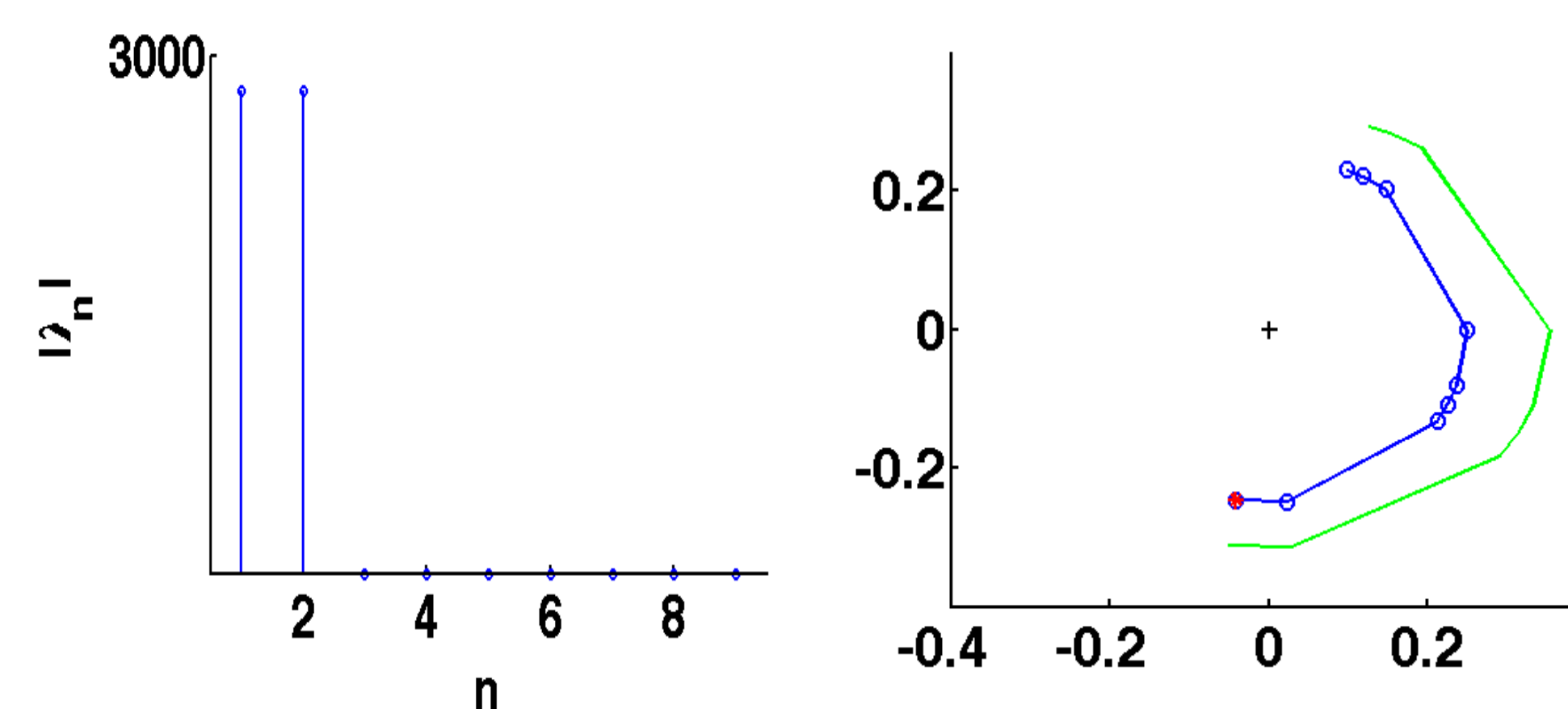
$$\mathbf{A}(\phi) = 2\pi a_k a_l \left( \sum_{m \geq 1} m |c_m|^2 \sin(m(a_k - a_l)) \right)$$

## Artificial data

Set of  $n = 9$  noiseless traces of the form  $\sin(t - \alpha_k)$ , for random shift  $\alpha_k$  in  $\{1, \dots, n\}$ .



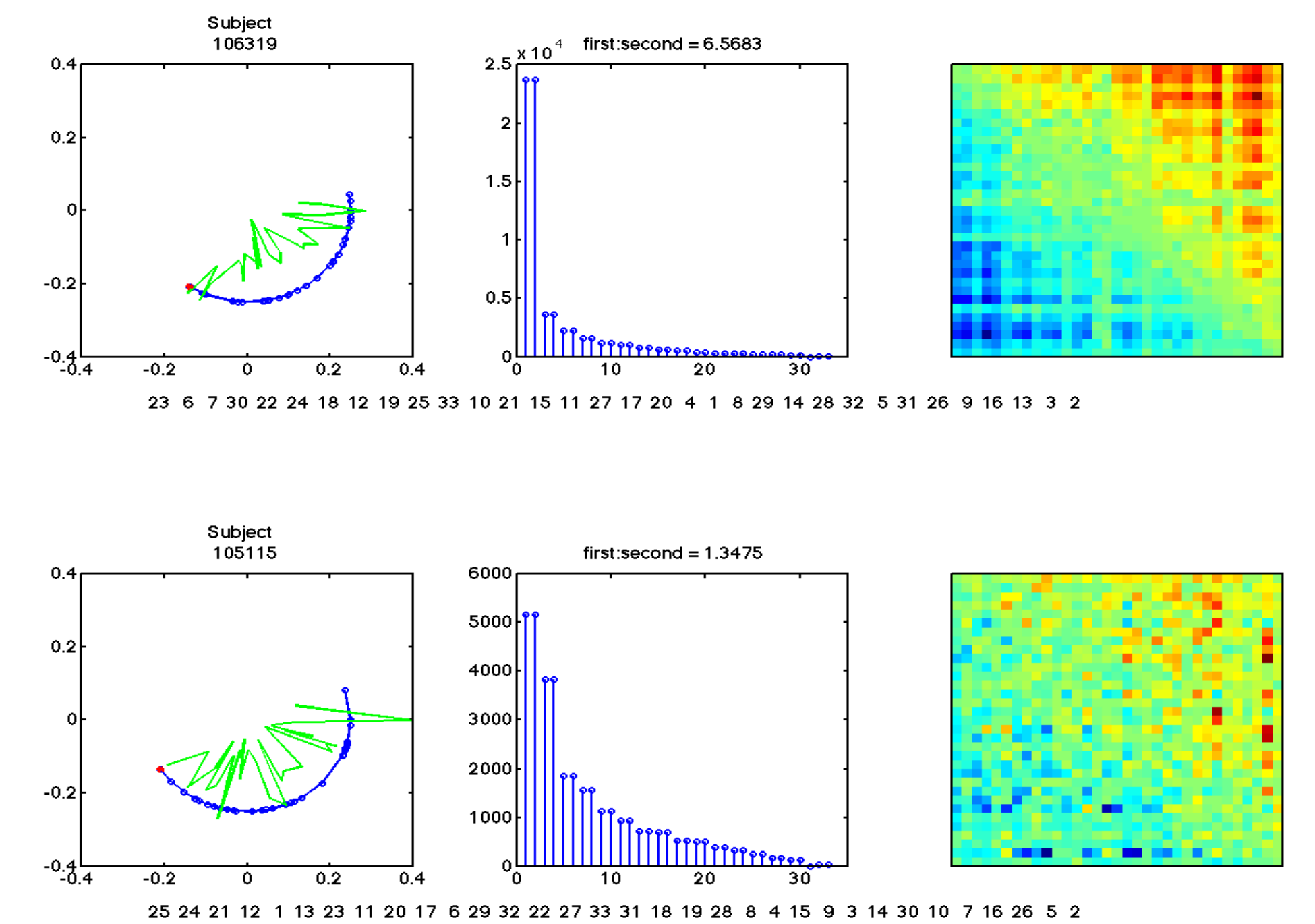
The ratio  $\lambda_1/\lambda_3$  indicates how well the lead matrix can be described by the noiseless harmonic model (for which the ratio is  $+\infty$ )



We can approximate  $\mathbf{A}^P$  by the rank 2 matrix  $\mathbf{PAP}$ , where  $\mathbf{P}$  is spanned by the first eigenvector pair.

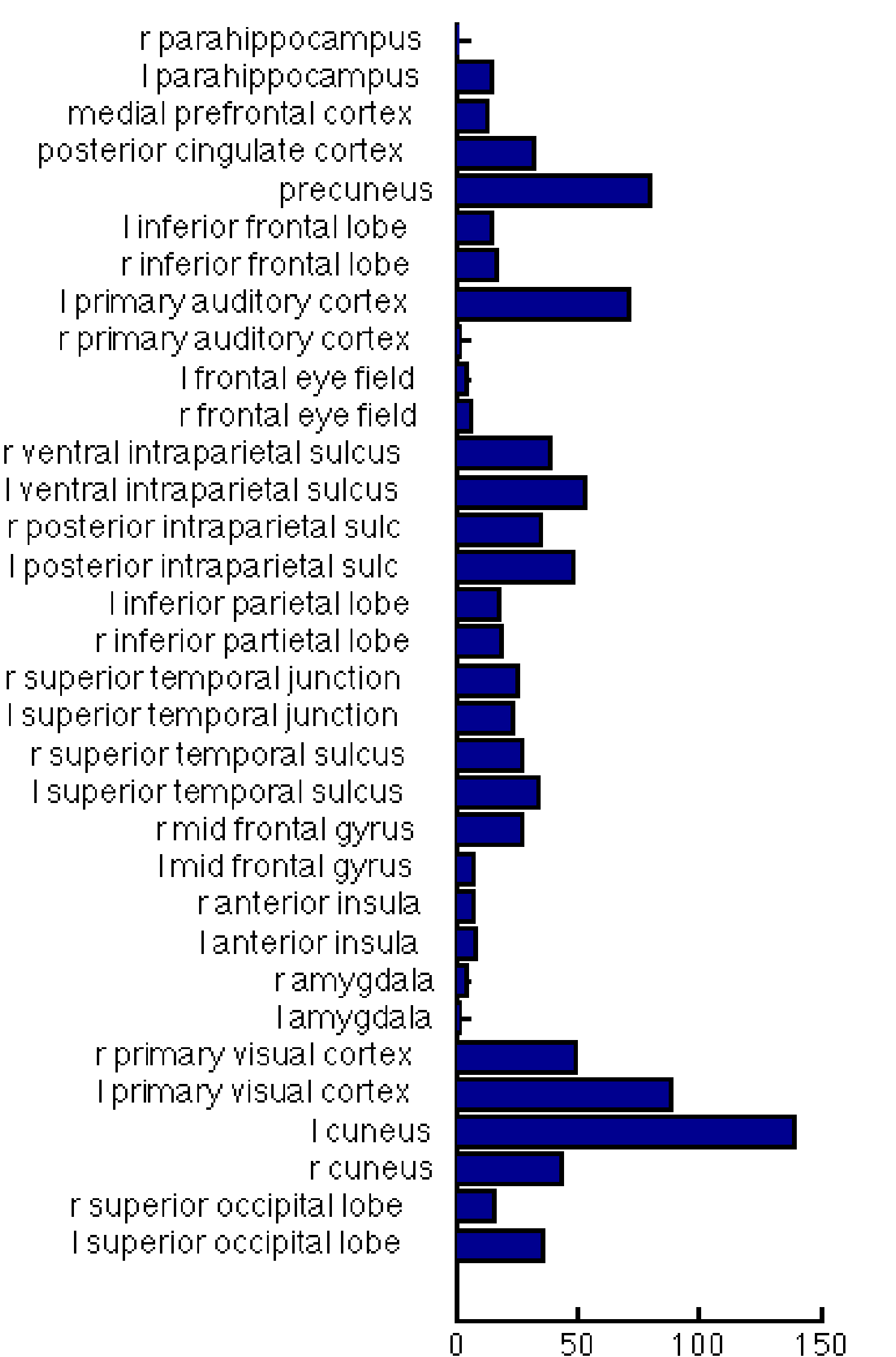
The angular arguments of the components of the first eigenvector of  $\mathbf{A}^P$  are sorted to obtain the desired cyclic order.

## Analysis of HCP data



Above: Results for two HCP subjects with varying levels of clarity in the cyclic analysis.

Below: Regions with high phase magnitudes across all subjects.



[Baryshnikov and Schlafly, 2016]

## References :

Baryshnikov, Y. and Schlafly, E. (2016). *Cyclicity in multivariate time series and applications to functional mri data.* Manuscript submitted for publication.

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