

# Temporal Time Series Analysis

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- 1 Course notes
- 2 Time series analysis
  - Introduction to time series analysis
  - Measures of dependence

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- Last Spring 2023 I helped in the discussion sessions of this course.
- Suggested to Klara Olofsdotter (SWC PhD program coordinator) and Sonja Hofer (SWC PhD program faculty coordinator) to ask SWC PhD students to take this course. They liked the idea.
- I volunteered to lead discussions and do grading with Gatsby Unit PhD students and postdoctoral scholars.

# A few motivations to run this course

- 1 Gain more teaching experience.
- 2 Provide SWC PhD students with essential neural data-analysis tools.
- 3 Contribute to better interactions between the SWC and the Gatsby Unit.

# Course structure

|                    |                      |                                    |  |                         |
|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Week 01            | Jan 11               | The t-test and randomisation tests | Joaquin Rapela                                     | tutorial                |
| Week 02            | Jan 18               | Power spectra                      | Joaquin Rapela<br>Yousef Mohammadi<br>Joe Ziminski | tutorial                |
| Week 03            | Jan 25               | Spectrograms and coherence         | Joaquin Rapela<br>Yousef Mohammadi<br>Joe Ziminski | tutorial                |
| Week 04            | Feb 01               | Circular statistics                | Joaquin Rapela                                     | tutorial                |
| Week 05            | Feb 08               | Singular value decomposition       | Will Dorrell                                       | tutorial                |
| Week 06            | Feb 15<br>Feb 16     | Linear regression                  | Lior Fox   | lecture<br>tutorial     |
| Week 07            | Feb 22<br><br>Feb 23 | Linear dynamical systems           | Aniruddh Galgali<br>Joaquin Rapela                 | lecture<br><br>tutorial |
| Week 08            | Feb 29               | no class (CoSyNe)                  |  |                         |
| Week 09            | Mar 07<br>Mar 08     | Artificial neural networks         | Erin Grant   | lecture<br>tutorial     |
| Week 10            | Mar 14<br><br>Mar 15 | Experimental control with Bonsai   | Goncalo Lopes<br>Joaquin Rapela                    | lecture<br><br>tutorial |
| Week 11            | Mar 21<br>Mar 22     | Reinforcement learning             |  | lecture<br>tutorial     |
| Week 12<br>Week 15 | Mar 28<br>Apr 25     | Project development                |  |                         |
| Week 16            | May 02               | Project presentations              |  |                         |

Teaching assistants: Kira Dusterwald, Sihao (Daniel) Liu

Every Thursday we will assign you a worksheet that is due on the second Monday after the assignment.

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# What is time series analysis?

- Time series analysis characterizes **data that is correlated in time**.
- These correlations severely **restrict the applicability of conventional techniques** assuming data samples that are independent and identically distributed.
- These correlations allow to **forecast** future values of a time series based on present and past values.

# Relevance of time series analysis

**economics** daily stock market quotations, monthly unemployment figures.

**social scientists** birthrates, school enrollment.

**epidemiology** number of influenza cases observed over some time period.

**medicine** blood pressure measurements traced over time.

# Temporal vs spectral time series analysis

**temporal time series analysis** focuses on the analysis of lagged relationship (e.g., how does what happened today affect what will happen tomorrow?).

**spectral time series analysis** centers on the analysis of rhythms (e.g., can we observe rhythmic activity in local field potentials recorded from human brains?)

# An example time series

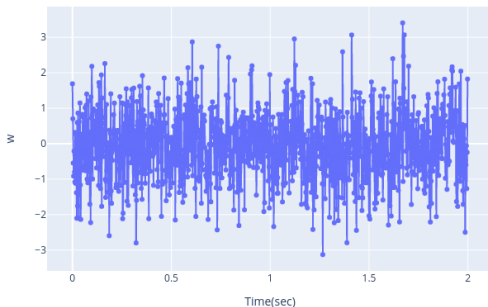
In the examples below we will use spontaneous EEG (i.e., no task) recorded from a human subject ([Liu et al., 2024](#)).

# Generation of time series: white noise

The first step to generate time series is to generate **white noise** (i.e., independent Gaussian random variables with zero mean and fixed variance).

```
w = np.random.normal(loc=0, scale=sigma, size=N)
```

Example



# Generation of time series: moving average

moving average models

$$\nu_t = \frac{1}{3}(w_{t-1} + w_t + w_{t+1})$$

autoregressive models

$$x_t = x_{t-1} - 0.9x_{t-2} + w_t$$

random walk with drift

$$x_t = \delta + x_{t-1} + w_t$$

signal plus noise

$$x_t = \delta + x_{t-1} + w_t$$

# Summary

Liu, Q., Jia, S., Tu, N., Zhao, T., Lyu, Q., Liu, Y., Song, X., Wang, S., Zhang, W., Xiong, F., et al. (2024). Open access eeg dataset of repeated measurements from a single subject for microstate analysis. *Scientific Data*, 11(1):379.