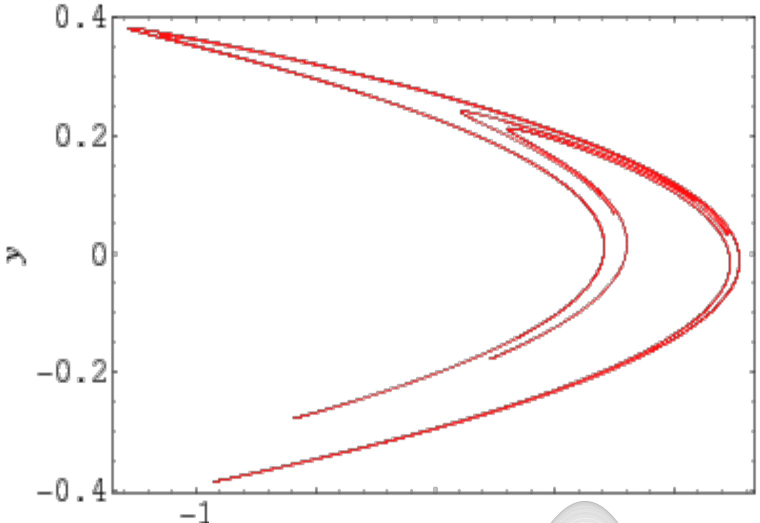
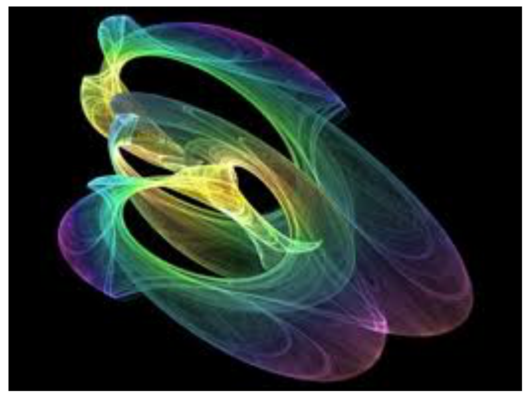
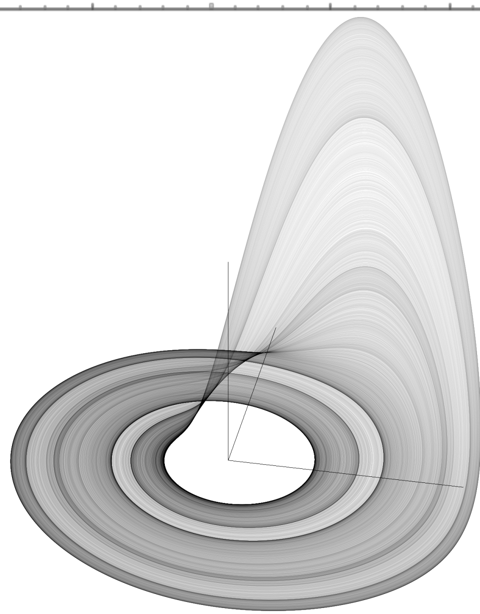
Nonlinear Time Series Analysis

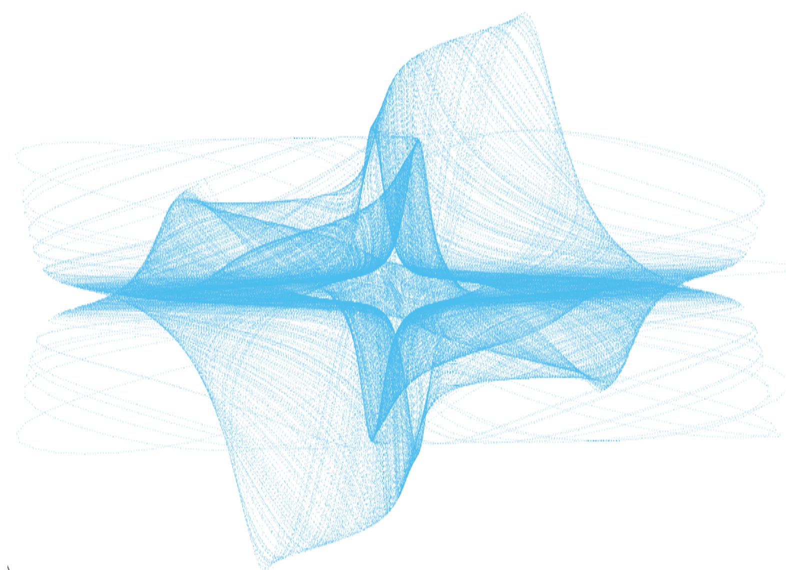
"Using a term like nonlinear science is like referring to the bulk of zoology as the study of non-elephant animals."

Nonlinear Dynamics in the Classroom





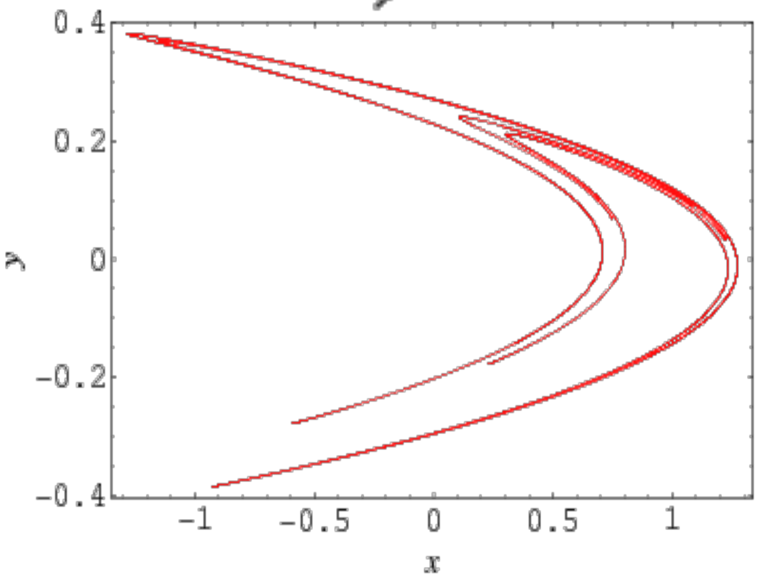




Nonlinear Dynamics in the Classroom

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = \sigma(y - x),$$
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} = x(\rho - z) - y,$$
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}t} = xy - \beta z.$$

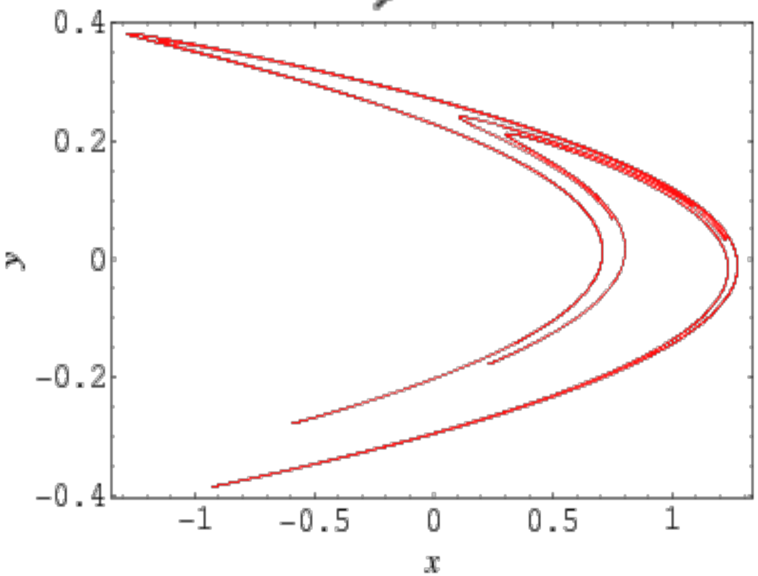
$$x_{n+1} = 1 - ax_n^2 + y_n$$
$$y_{n+1} = bx_n.$$



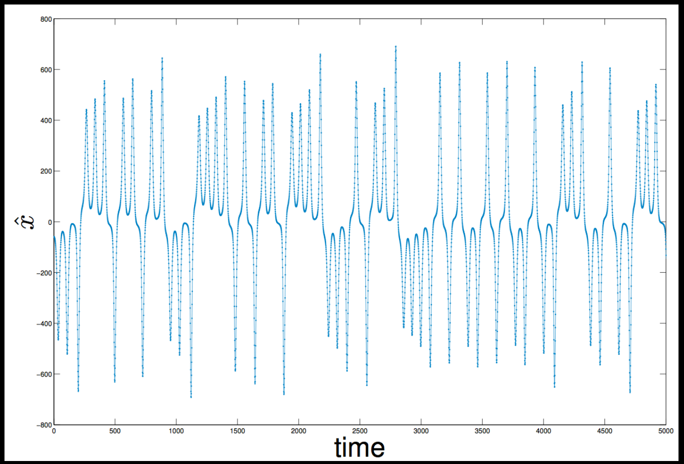
Nonlinear Dynamics in the Wild

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = \sigma(y - x),$$
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} = x(\rho - z) - y,$$
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}t} = xy - \beta z.$$

$$x_{n+1} = 1 - a x_n^2 + y_n$$
$$y_{n+1} = b x_n.$$



Observation

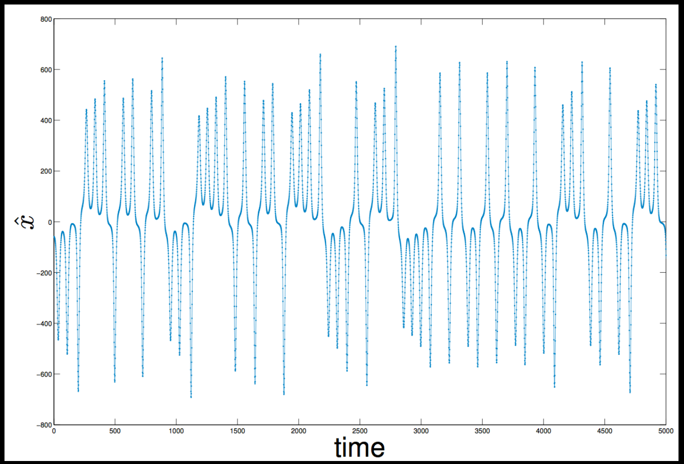


"Observe the system"

Or

"Collect a Time Series"

Observation

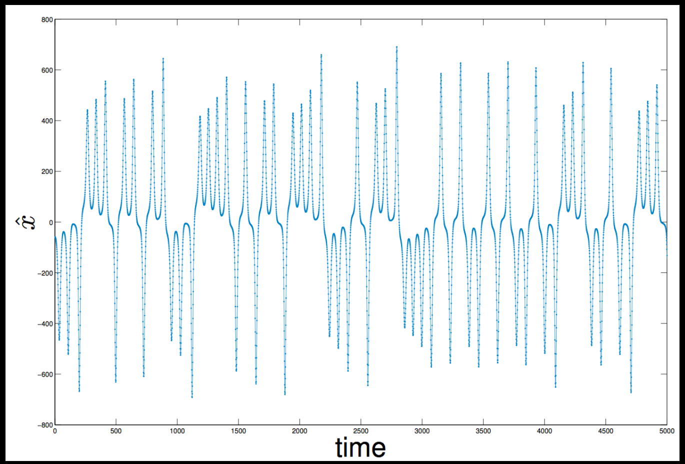


Temperature each day

Number of phytoplankton at time n

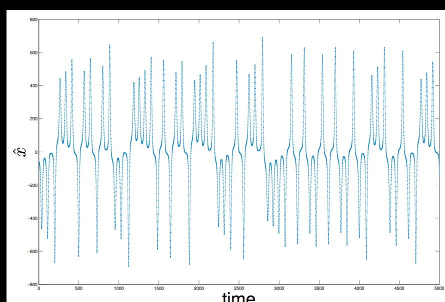
Number of infected in population

The Challenge



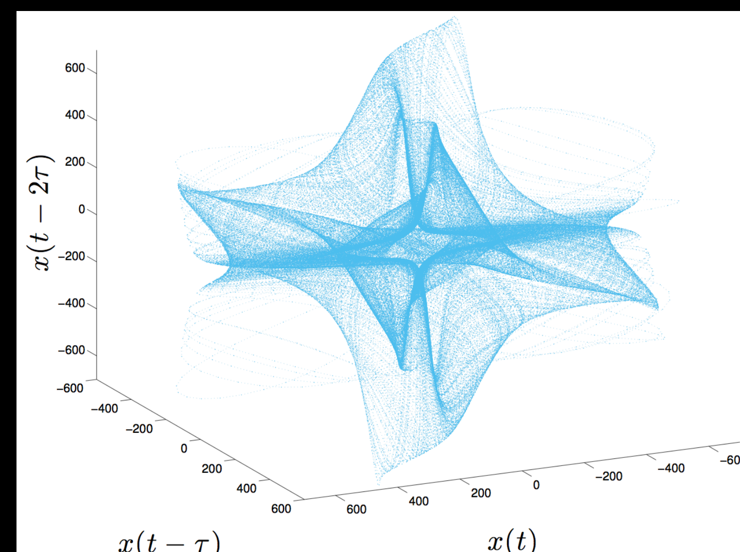
The Goal

"Inflate" observations
of the system into equivalent system

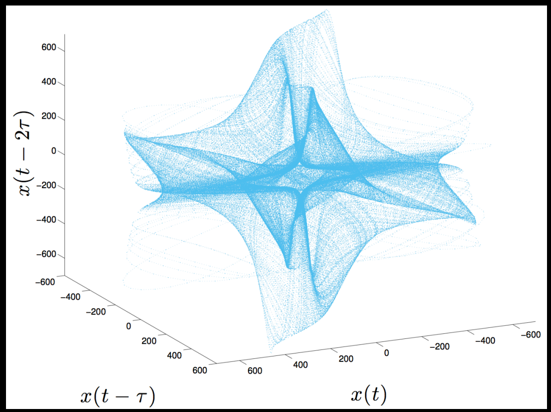


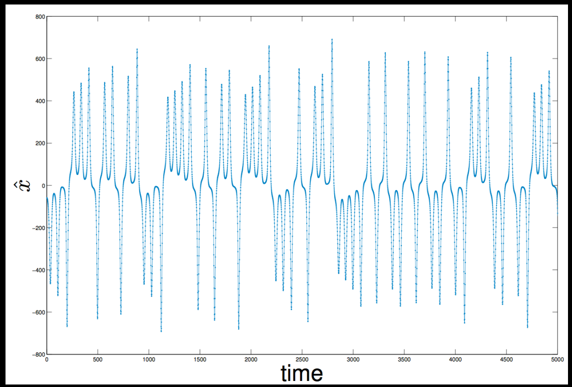
???

???



Delay Coordinate Embedding

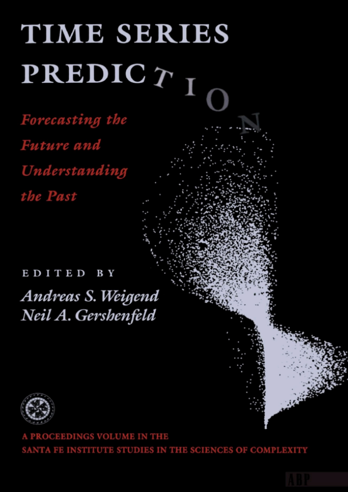


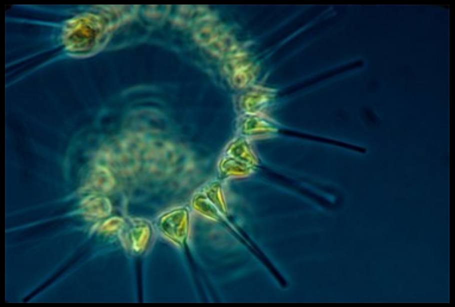


Delay Coordinate Embedding Motivation

Been used to successfully explore, predict and understand many diverse complex systems

- Roulette Wheels (The prediction company)
- Traded Financial Markets (The prediction company)
- Phytoplankton Populations
- Computer Performance Dynamics (JG & E. Bradley)
- SFI A (Far-Infrared-Laser)
- Disease Outbreaks
- Ground Water Levels
- …





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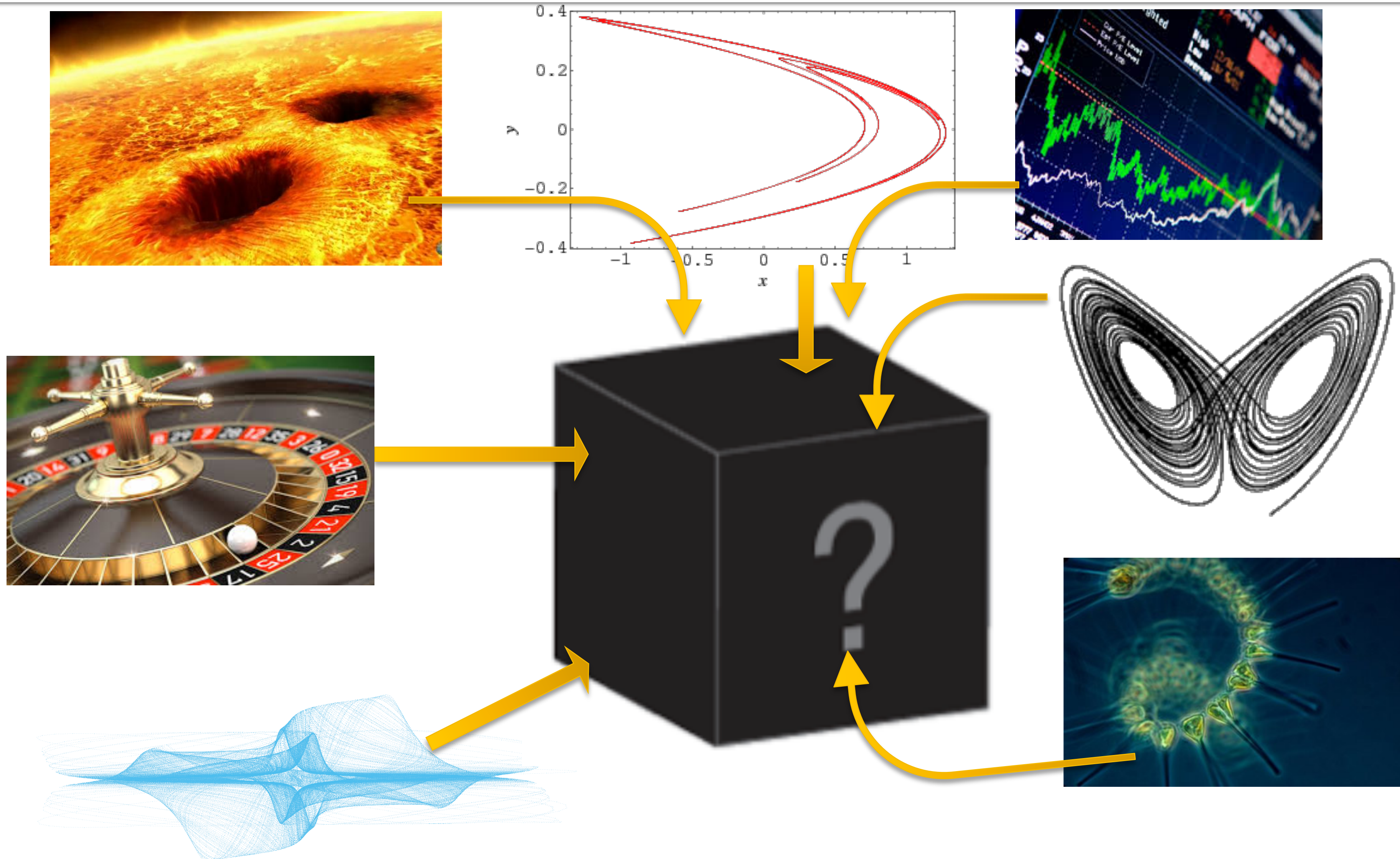
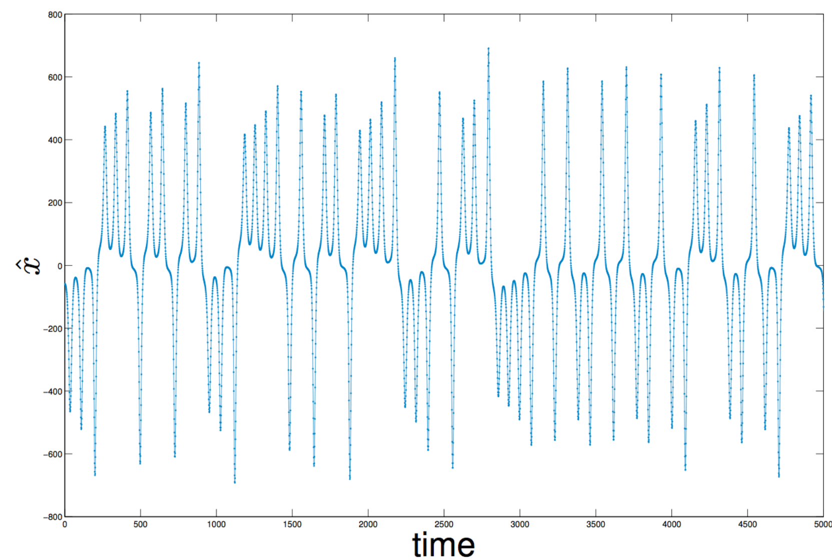


Delay Coordinate Embedding

$$\hat{x} = h(\vec{x})$$

$\hat{x}$	t
-78.531	0.00
-74.110	0.01
-70.385	0.02
-67.286	0.03
-64.760	0.04
-62.756	0.05
-61.218	0.06
-60.104	0.07
-59.389	0.08
-59.036	0.09
-59.032	0.10
-59.357	0.11
-60.009	0.12
-60.983	0.13
-62.273	0.14
-63.920	0.15
-65.903	0.16
⋮	⋮



How can we take these observations and faithfully reconstruct the underlying dynamics?!

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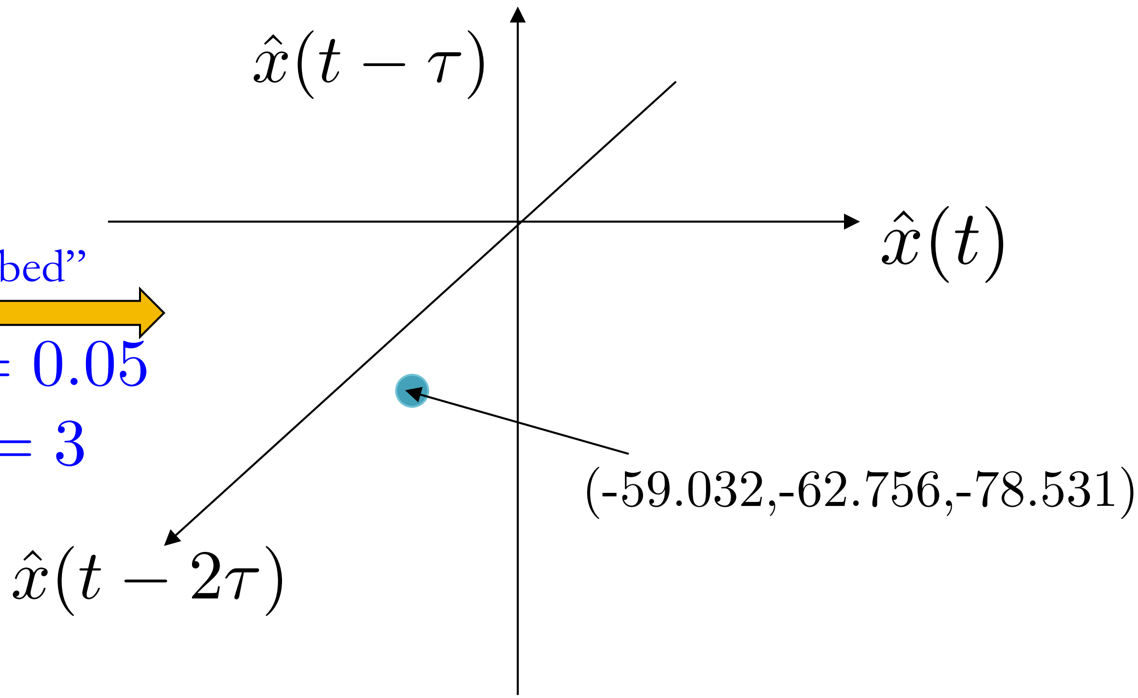
$\vdots$	$\vdots$

"embed"

$\tau = 0.05$

$m = 3$



τ is called the "time delay"

m is called the "embedding dimension"

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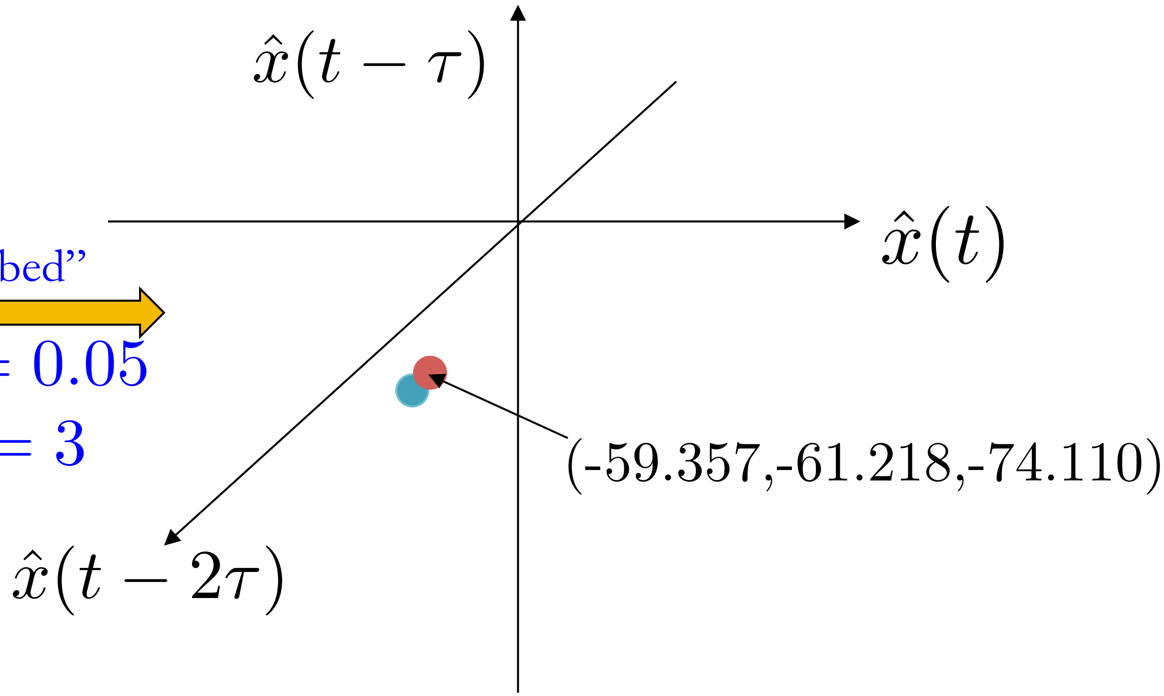

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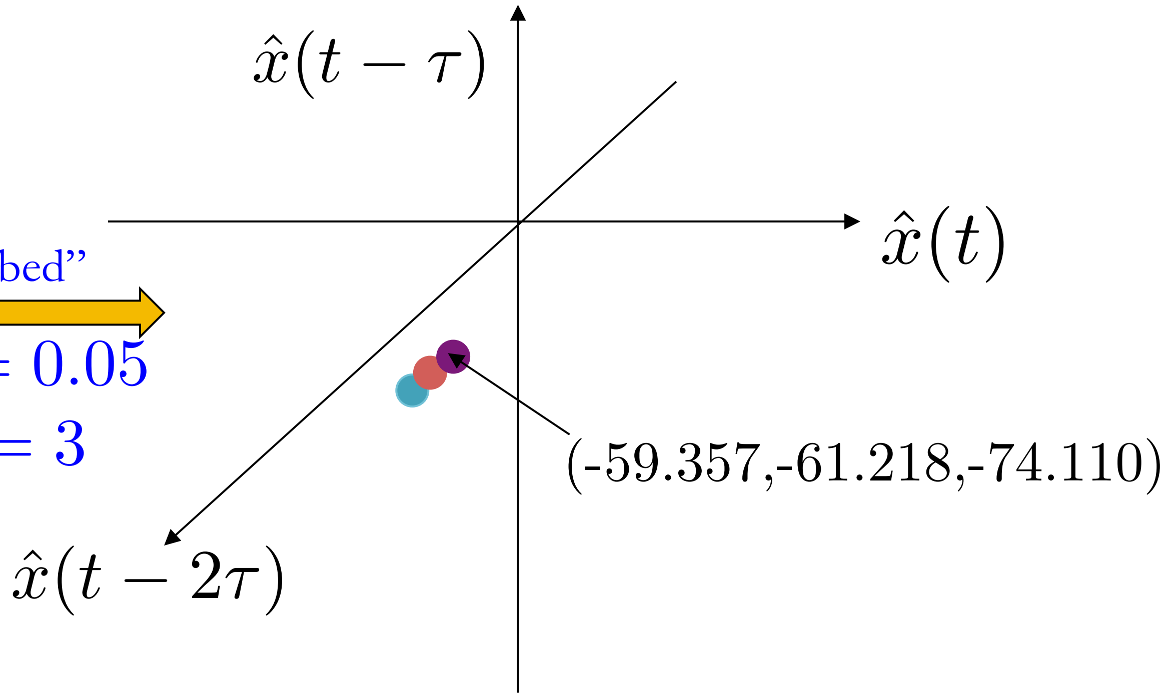

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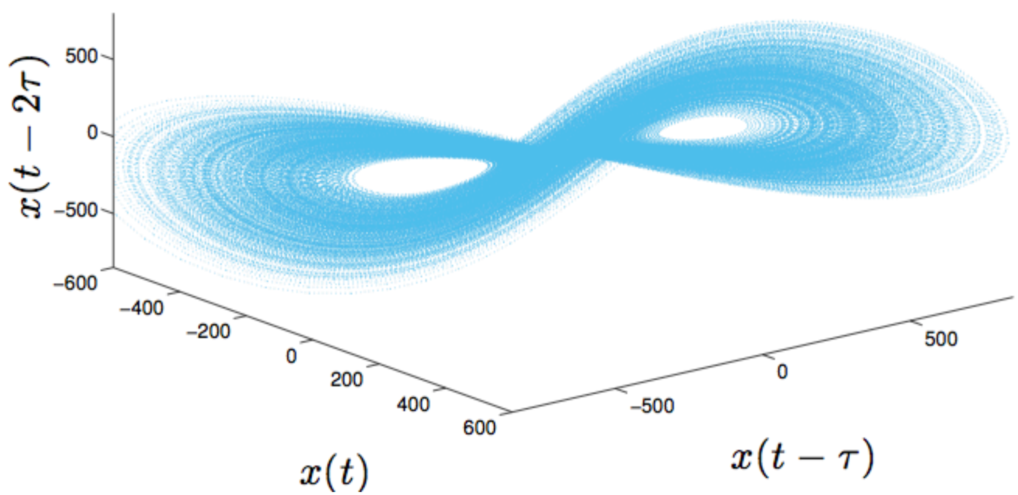
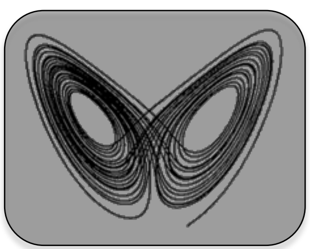
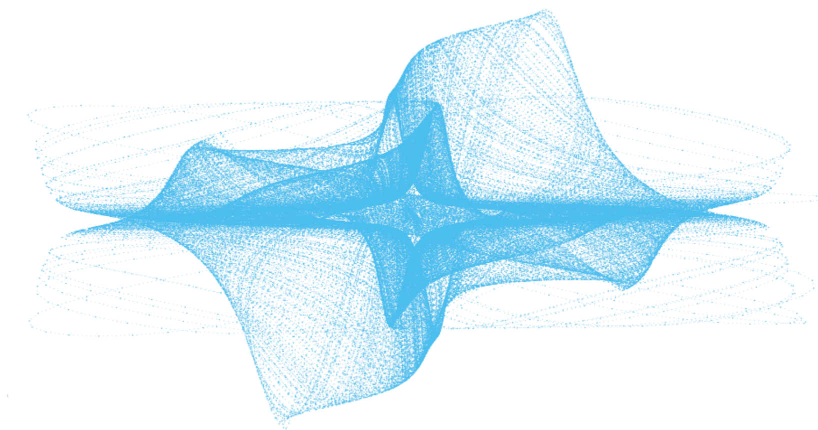




…continue for the entire time series

Takens* Theorem

For the right τ and enough dimensions‡, the embedded dynamics are diffeomorphic to (have same topology as) the original state-space dynamics.



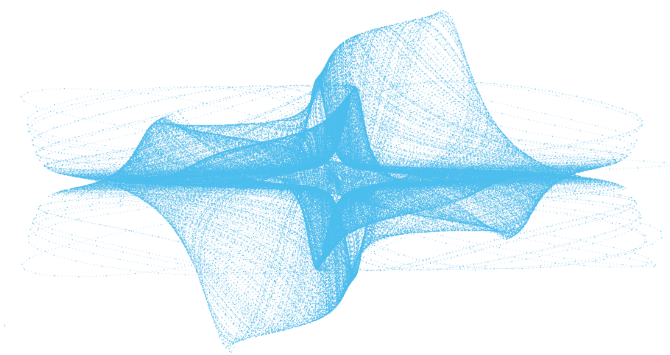
This idea was originally formulated by Norman Packard, J. Doyne Farmer, James Crutchfield, and R. Shaw but formalized later by *Whitney, Mane, …,

‡and an infinitely long noise free time series

Diffeomorphisms and Topology

What that means:

- Qualitatively the same **topological** shape

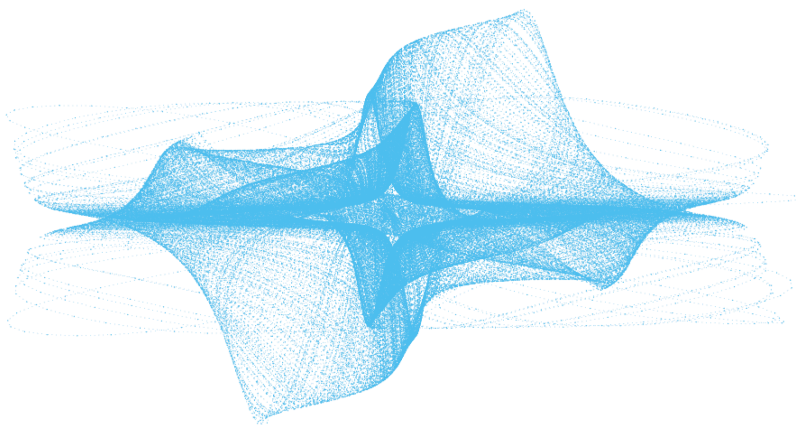


•Same dynamical invariants (e.g., λ, fractal dimension)

DCE → The climate…
…**perfectly**!

Takens* Theorem

For the right τ and enough dimensions‡, the embedded dynamics are diffeomorphic to (have same topology as) the original state-space dynamics.



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‡and an infinitely long noise free time series

The Observation Function

$h(\vec{x})$ needs to be a smooth function of the unknown state space variables.

THOUGHT EXPERIMENT…What functions would and would not work..

$$
\begin{aligned}
\dot{x} &= \sigma(y - x),\\
\dot{y} &= x(\rho - z) - y,\\
\dot{z} &= xy - \beta z.
\end{aligned}
$$

$$\hat{x} = h(\vec{x}) \longrightarrow$$

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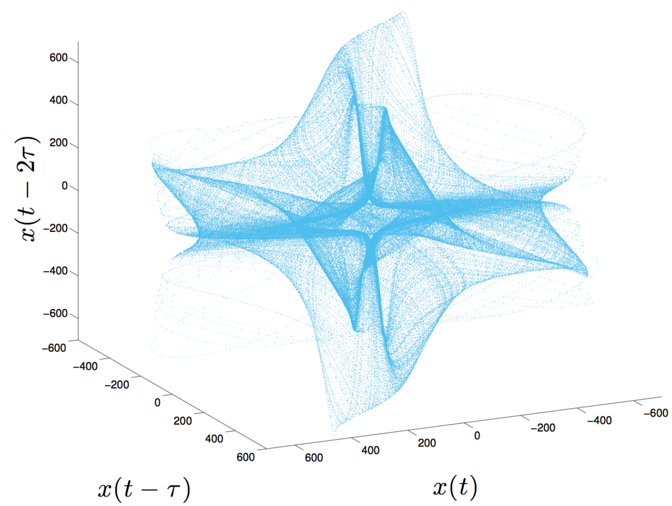
⋮	⋮

$$F(\tau, m) \longrightarrow$$



The Observation Function

$h(\vec{x})$ needs to be a smooth function of the unknown state space variables.

$$h \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}) \text{ e.g., } \hat{x} = h([x\ y\ z]^T) = xy - z$$
$$\text{or } \hat{x} = h([x\ y\ z]^T) = x$$

$$\dot{x} = \sigma(y - x),$$
$$\dot{y} = x(\rho - z) - y,$$
$$\dot{z} = xy - \beta z.$$

$\hat{x} = h(\vec{x})$ →

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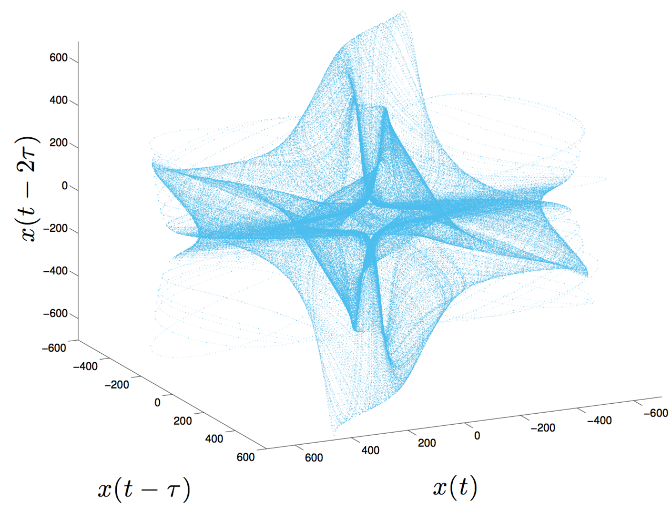
$F(\tau, m)$ →



THOUGHT EXPERIMENT…What function would and would not work..

The Time Delay (the "easy one")

- How far apart the teeth in the "comb" are
- How far apart each coordinate is temporally (how far apart the axis of the reconstruction space are)
- Loose theoretical restriction on time delay, just needs to be:
  - positive (and not a multiple of the orbit's period)
- In practice however, due to finite precision and arithmetic error very

$$\hat{x} = h(\vec{x}) \longrightarrow$$

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-78.531	0.00
-74.110	0.01
-70.385	0.02
-67.286	0.03
-64.760	0.04
-62.756	0.05
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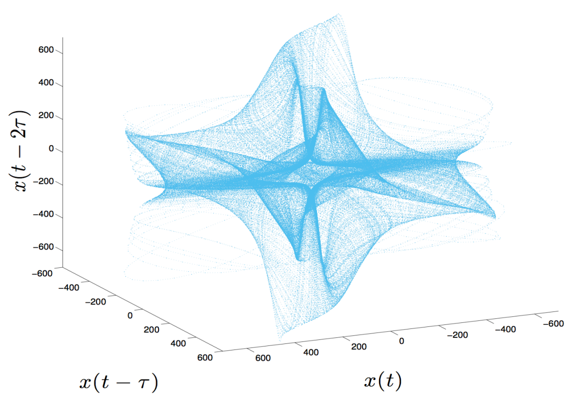
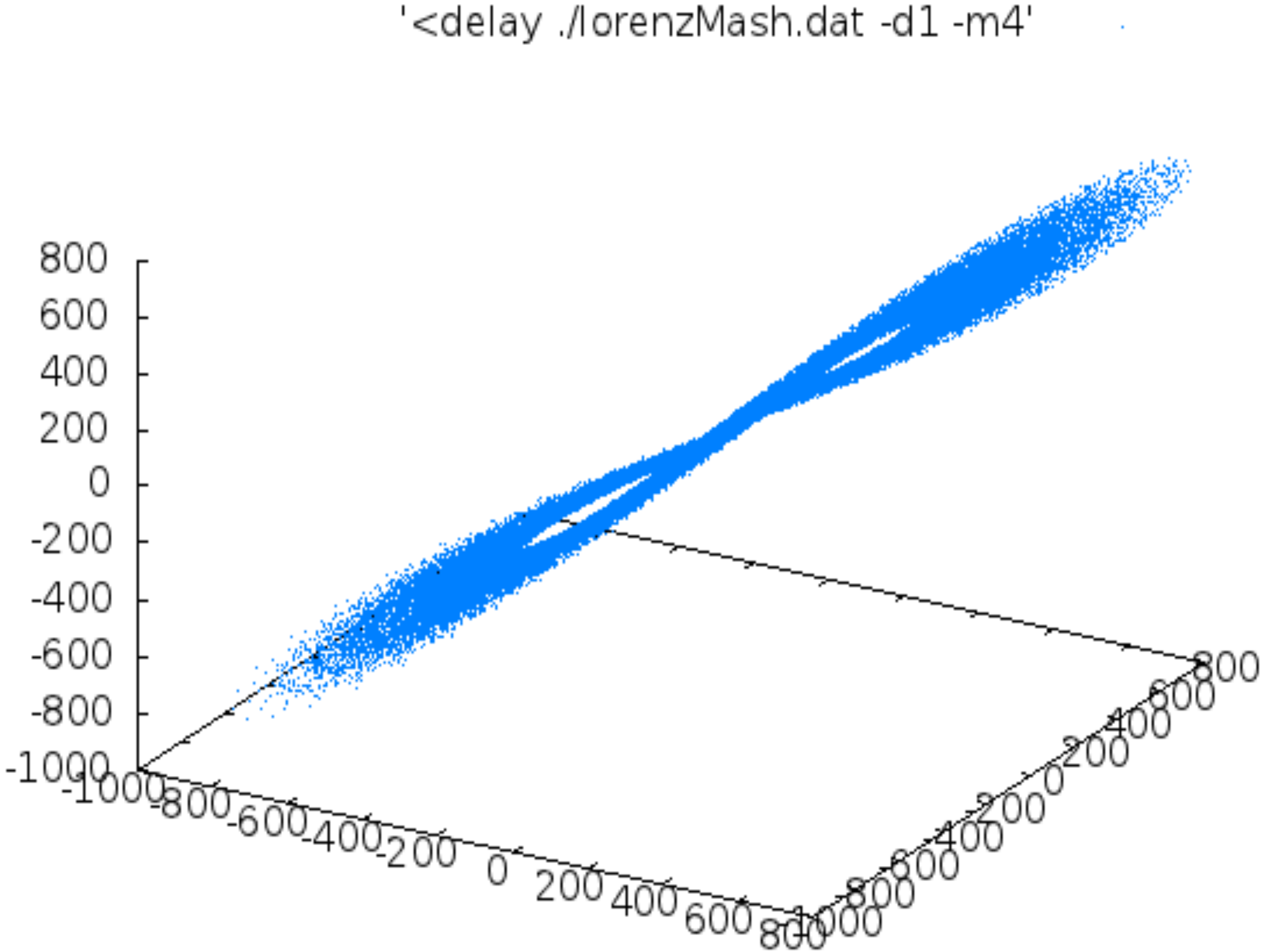
$$\xrightarrow{F(\tau, m)}$$



τ is called the "time delay"


'<delay ./lorenzMash.dat -d1 -m4'
800
600
400
200
0
-200
-400
-600
-800
-1000
-1000
-800
-600
-400
-200
0
200
400
600
800
-1000
-800
-600
-400
-200
0
200
400
600
800

Choosing Time Delay

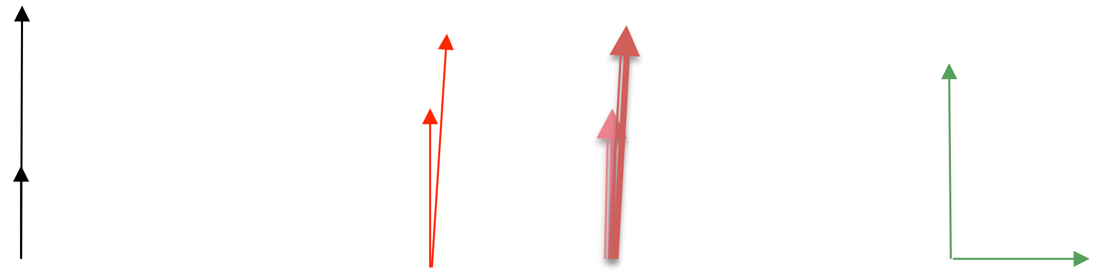
- GOAL: Each delay coordinate tells you something new (but relevant)
- Redundancy versus Irrelevance (very delicate balance)
  - Want to minimize redundancy between variables
  - Want the variables to be causally related (not irrelevant)
- THOUGHT EXPERIMENT
  - Want to predict tomorrow's temperature…
    - Do you want to know yesterday's temperature? (tau = 1 day)
    - The Temperature a week ago? (tau = 1 week)
    - 74 years ago? (tau = 74 years)

Choosing Time Delay

- GOAL: Each delay coordinate tells you something new (but relevant)
- Redundancy versus Irrelevance (very delicate balance)
    - Want to minimize redundancy between variables
    - Want the variables to be causally related (not irrelevant)
- THOUGHT EXPERIMENT
    - Want to predict the next seconds closing price of Apple…
        - Do you want to know yesterday's price? (tau = 1 day)
        - The price a week ago? (tau = 1 week)
        - 74 years ago? (tau = 74 years)

Choosing Time Delay

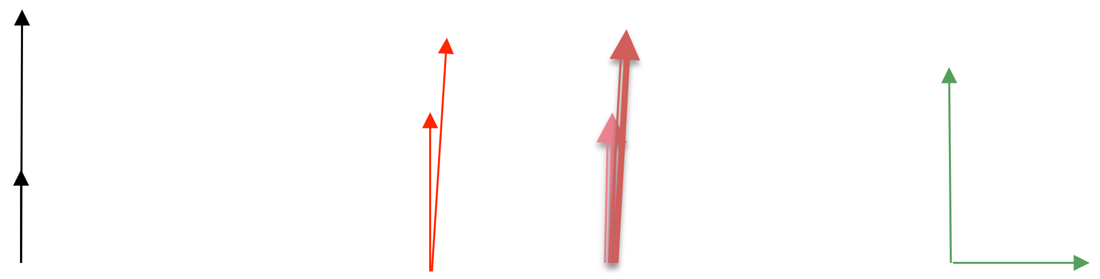
- First approximation ---- Seek Independence from Dependence
  - Seek a time delay that results in independent coordinates



  - How can we accomplish this?

Choosing Time Delay

- First approximation ---- Seek Independence from Dependence
  - Seek a time delay that results in independent coordinates



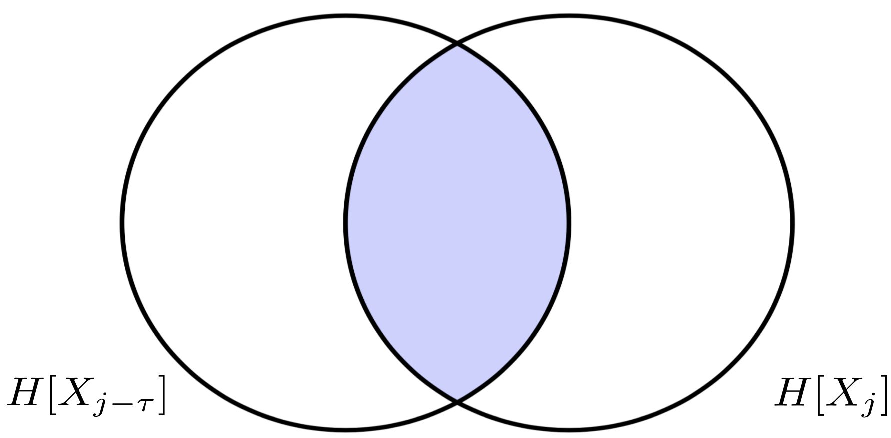
  - How can we accomplish this?

$$R(\tau) = \frac{1}{N-\tau} \frac{\sum_j (x_j - \mu_x)(x_{j-\tau} - \mu_x)}{\sigma_x^2}$$

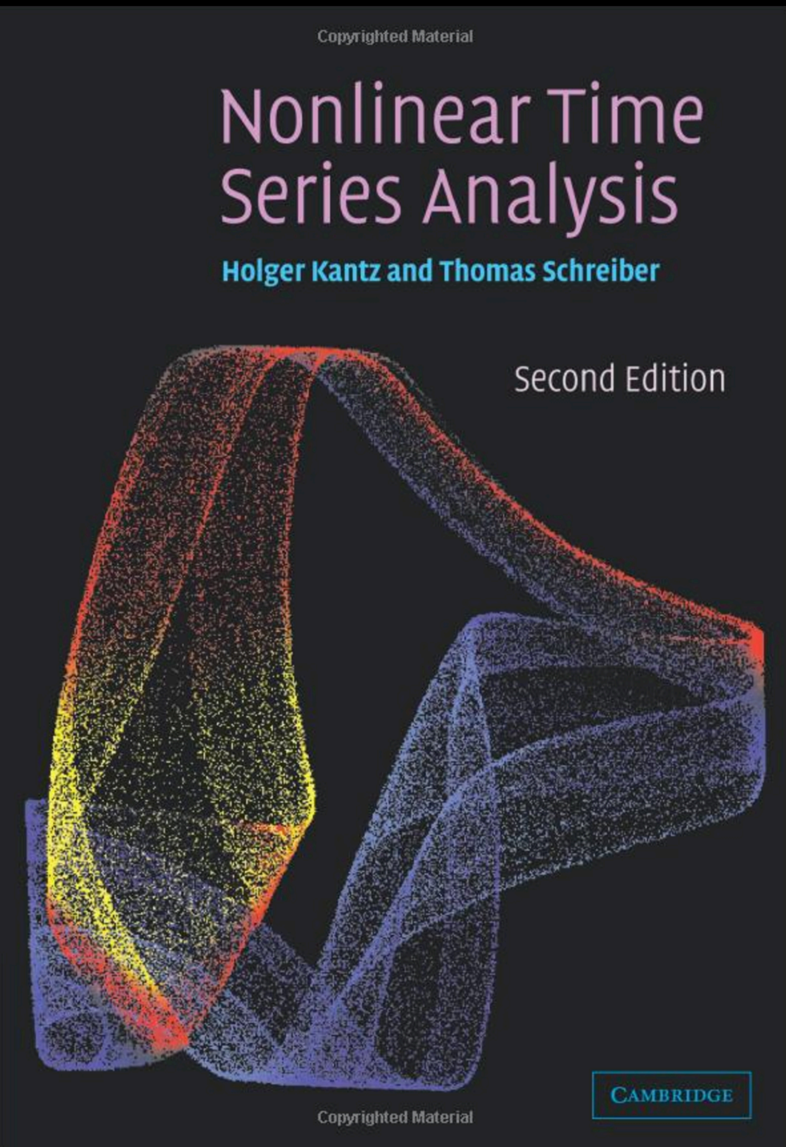
Choosing Time Delay

- Second approximation ---- Seek Independence and take into account nonlinear…
  - Instead seek "General Independence" (Minimum mutual information)

$$I[X_{j-\tau};X_j] = \sum_{x_{j-\tau},x_j} p(x_{j-\tau},x_j)\log\frac{p(x_{j-\tau},x_j)}{p(x_{j-\tau})p(x_j)}$$



TIme SEries ANalysis



TISEAN

Nonlinear Time Series Analysis

Rainer Hegger
Holger Kantz
Thomas Schreiber

CHAOS **25**, 097610 (2015)

Nonlinear time-series analysis revisited

Elizabeth Bradley[1,a)] and Holger Kantz[2,b)]

[1]*Department of Computer Science, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado 80309-0430, USA and Santa Fe Institute, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501, USA*

[2]*Max Planck Institute for the Physics of Complex Systems, Noethnitzer Str. 38 D, 01187 Dresden, Germany*

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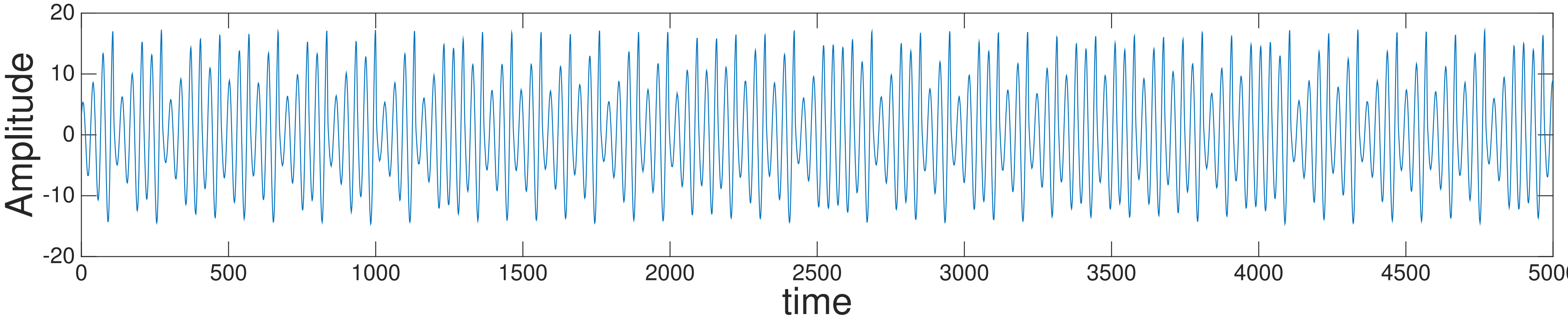
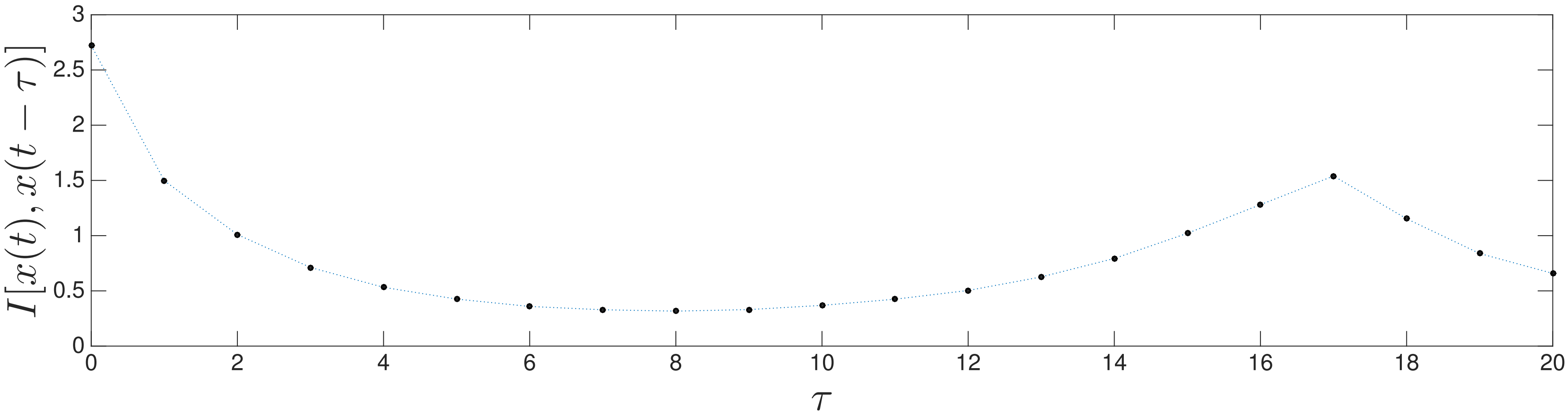
Amplitude.dat



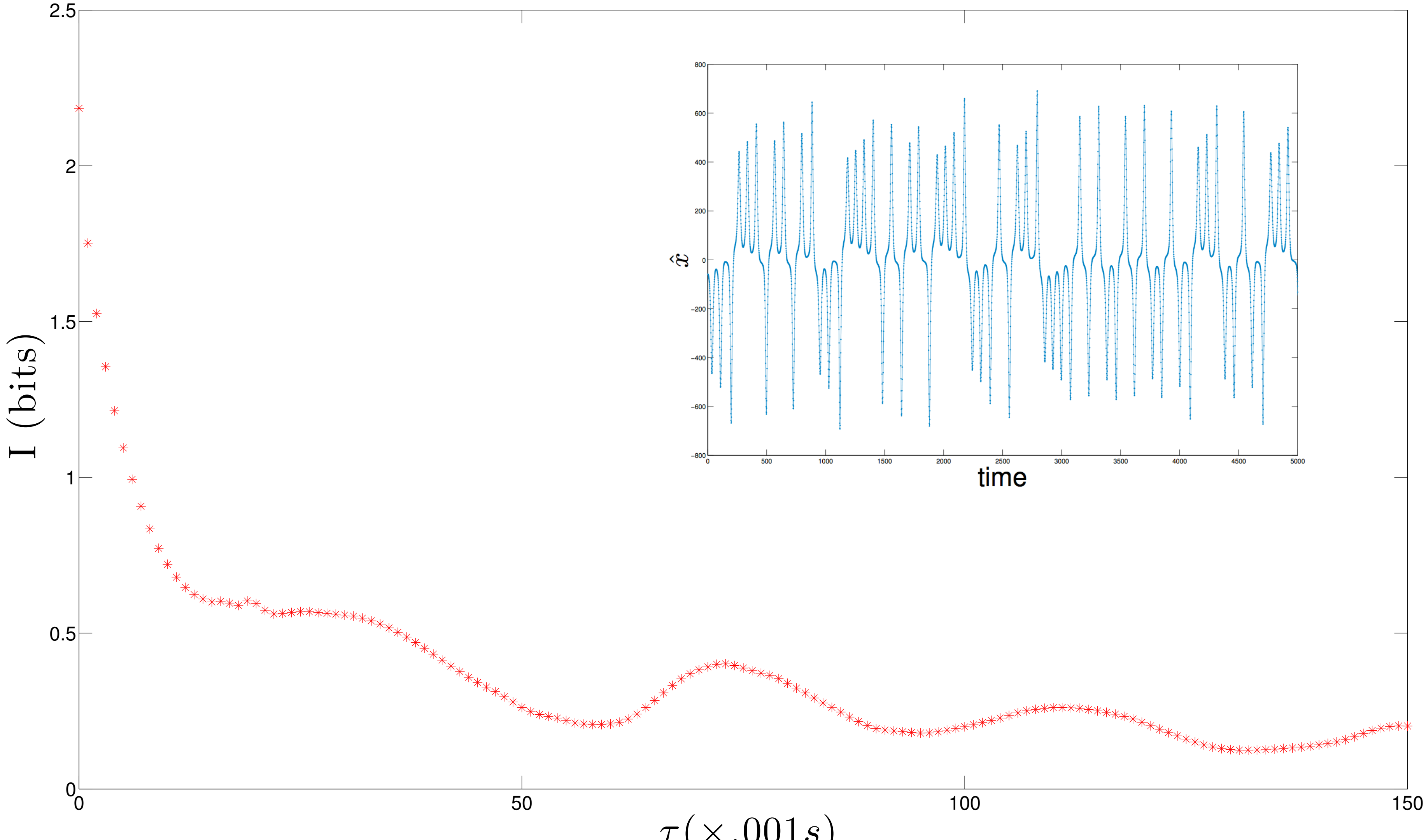
mutual

```
mutual ./amplitude.dat -o
```



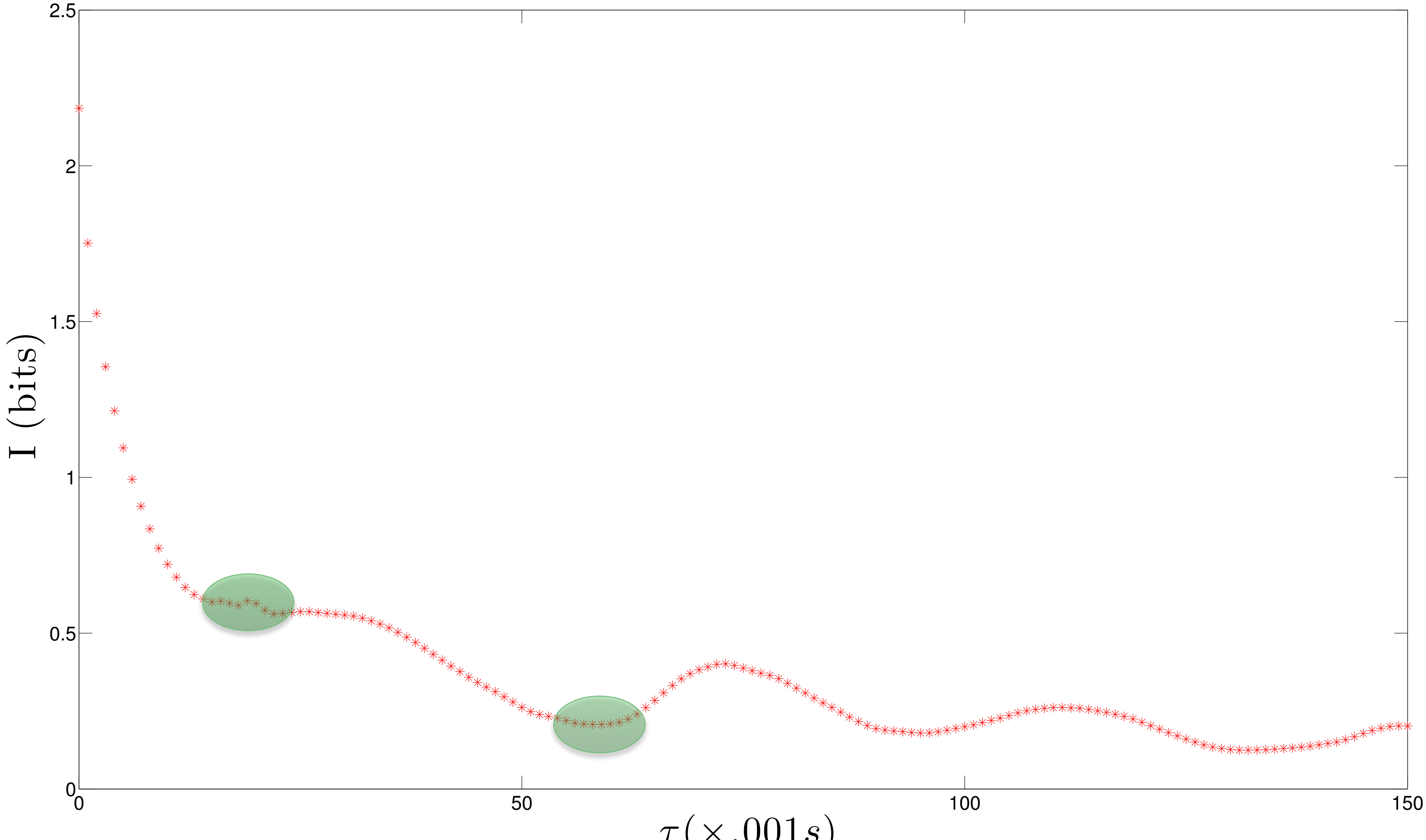
So what should the delay be?
Why does it go back up?

Warning!

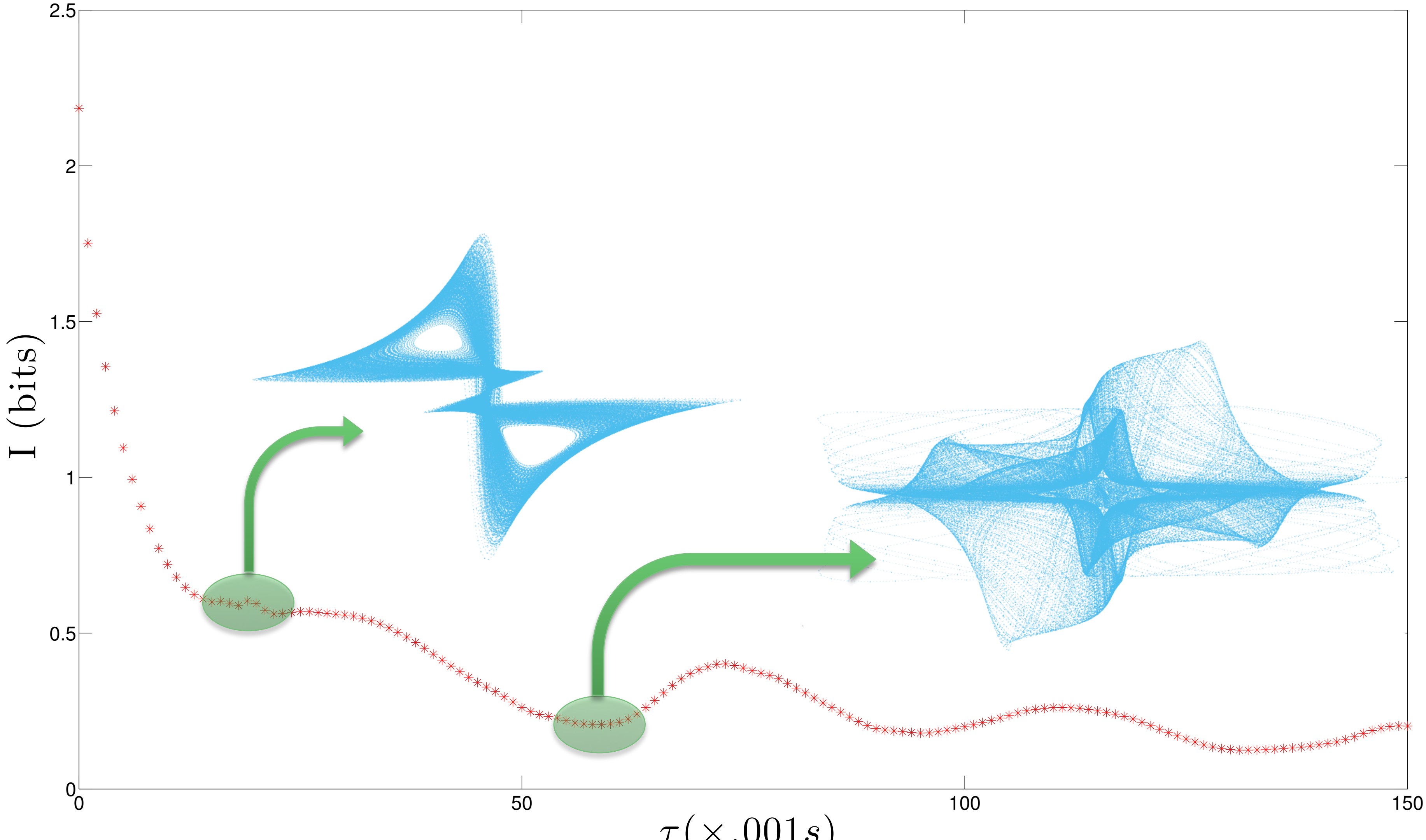


I (bits)
$\tau(\times .001s)$
2.5
2
1.5
1
0.5
0
0
50
100
150
$\hat{x}$
time
800
600
400
200
0
−200
−400
−600
−800
0
500
1000
1500
2000
2500
3000
3500
4000
4500
5000

Choosing Time Delay



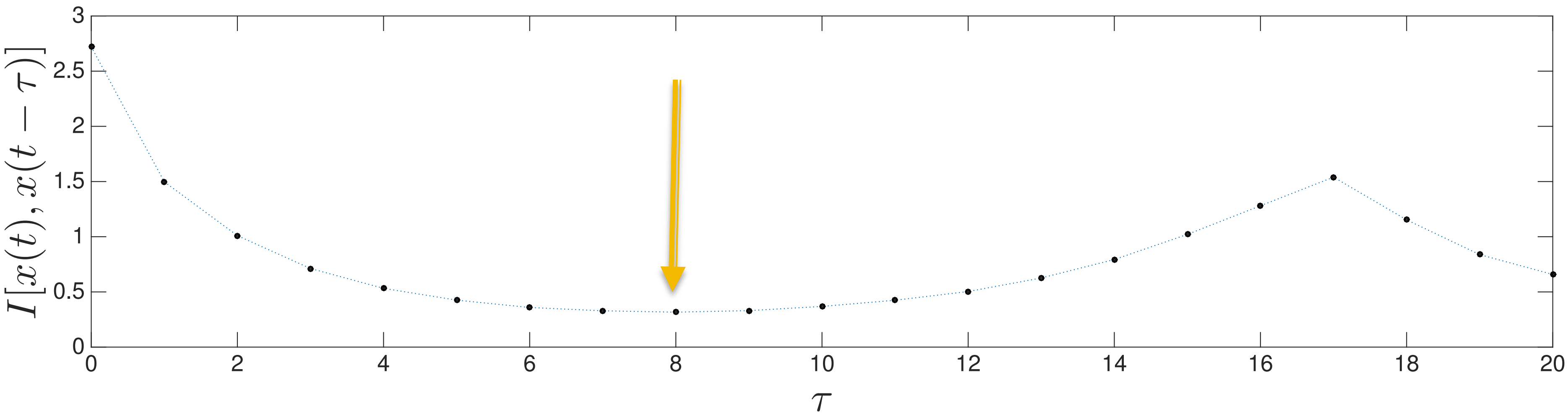
Choosing Time Delay



We have found the delay!

Ok we have selected the "easy" parameter…
Any Questions?

```
mutual ./amplitude.dat -o
```



Embedding Dimension

- In theory need to choose $m > 2d_{cap}$ to obtain topological conjugacy (may occur sooner)
  - $p(collision) \propto \epsilon^{m-2d}$ (avoid collisions in dynamics)
  - Enough dimensions to stretch into, think about bridge

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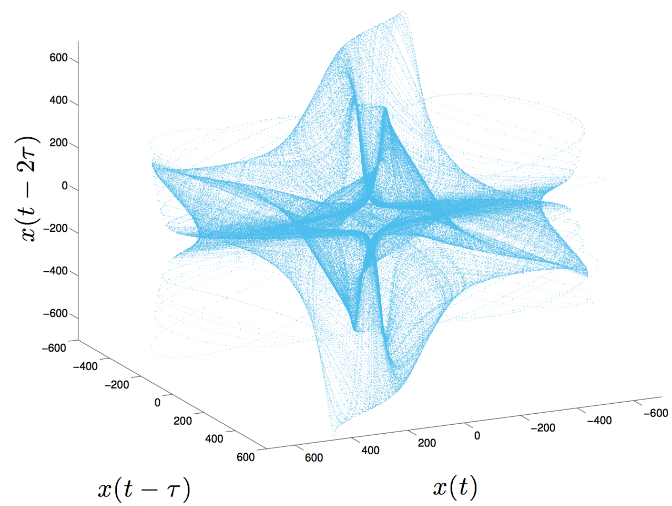
-67.286	0.03
-64.760	0.04
-62.756	0.05
-61.218	0.06
-60.104	0.07
-59.389	0.08
-59.036	0.09
-59.032	0.10
-59.357	0.11
-60.009	0.12
-60.983	0.13
-62.273	0.14
-63.920	0.15
-65.903	0.16
⋮	⋮

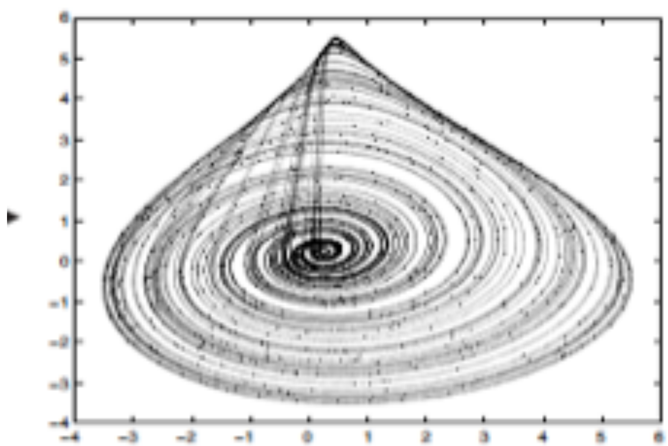
$F(\tau, m)$ $\longrightarrow$



m is called the "embedding dimension"

Embedding Dimension

- In theory need to choose $m > 2d_{cap}$ to obtain topological conjugacy (may occur sooner)
  - $p(collision) \propto \epsilon^{m-2d}$ (avoid collisions in dynamics)
  - Enough dimensions to stretch into, think about bridge
  - What is the logic behind this?



How can we tell these systems are being plotted in too few dimensions?

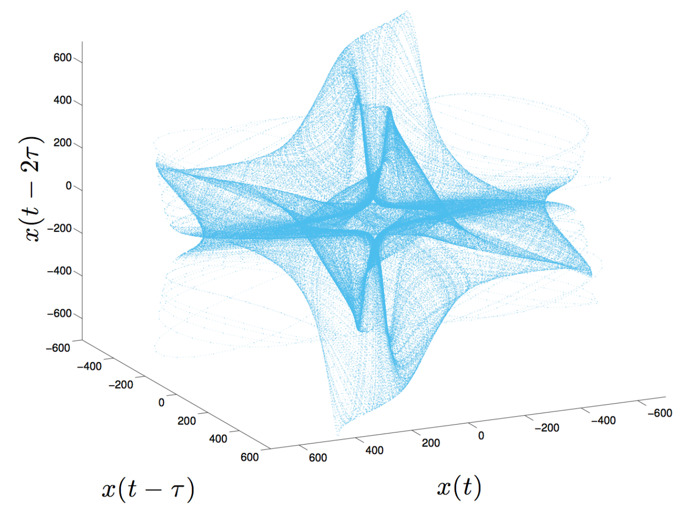
Embedding Dimension

- So we need $m > 2d_{cap}$
  - But we do not know the dimension …
  - BUT! Notion of enough dimensions to stretch into, think about the bridge
  - Two standard approaches
    - Method of False neighbors
    - Method of Dynamical Invariants

$\hat{x} = h(\vec{x})$

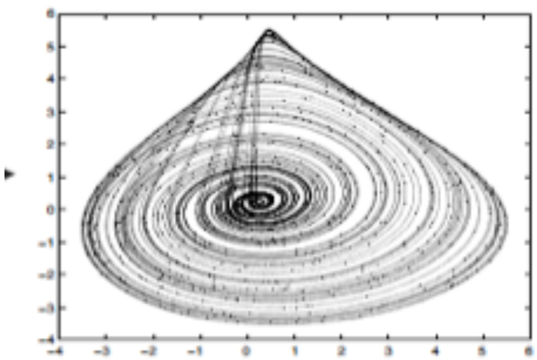
$\hat{x}$	t
-78.531	0.00
-74.110	0.01
-70.385	0.02
-67.286	0.03
-64.760	0.04
-62.756	0.05
-61.218	0.06
-60.104	0.07
-59.389	0.08
-59.036	0.09
-59.032	0.10
-59.357	0.11
-60.009	0.12
-60.983	0.13
-62.273	0.14
-63.920	0.15
-65.903	0.16
⋮	⋮

$F(\tau, m)$



m is called the "embedding dimension"

False Neighbors (Big Picture)



Deterministic Dynamics can NOT cross in state space!

So simply figure out if dynamics cross and if they do this means embedding dimension is not large enough

False Neighbors

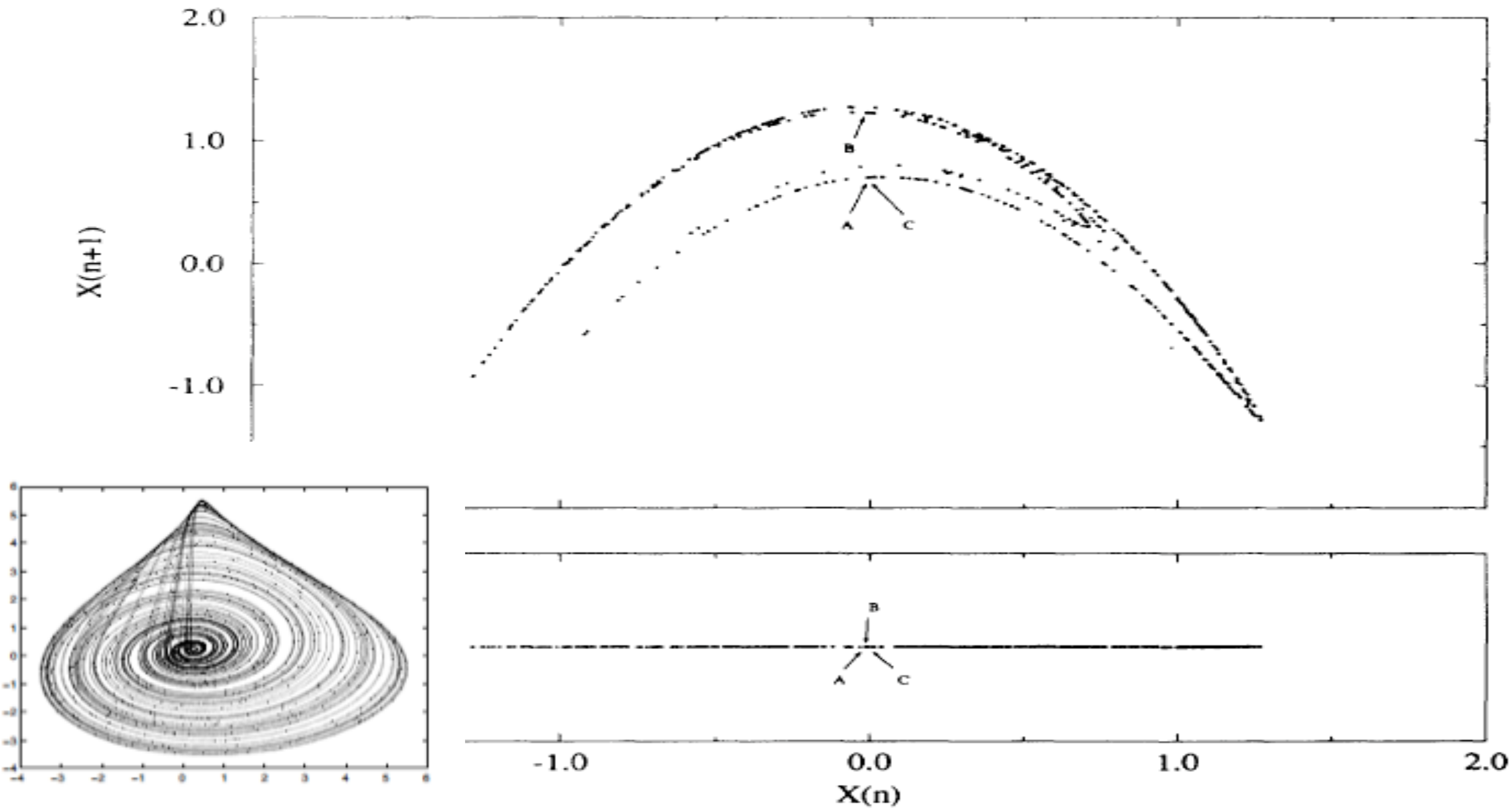
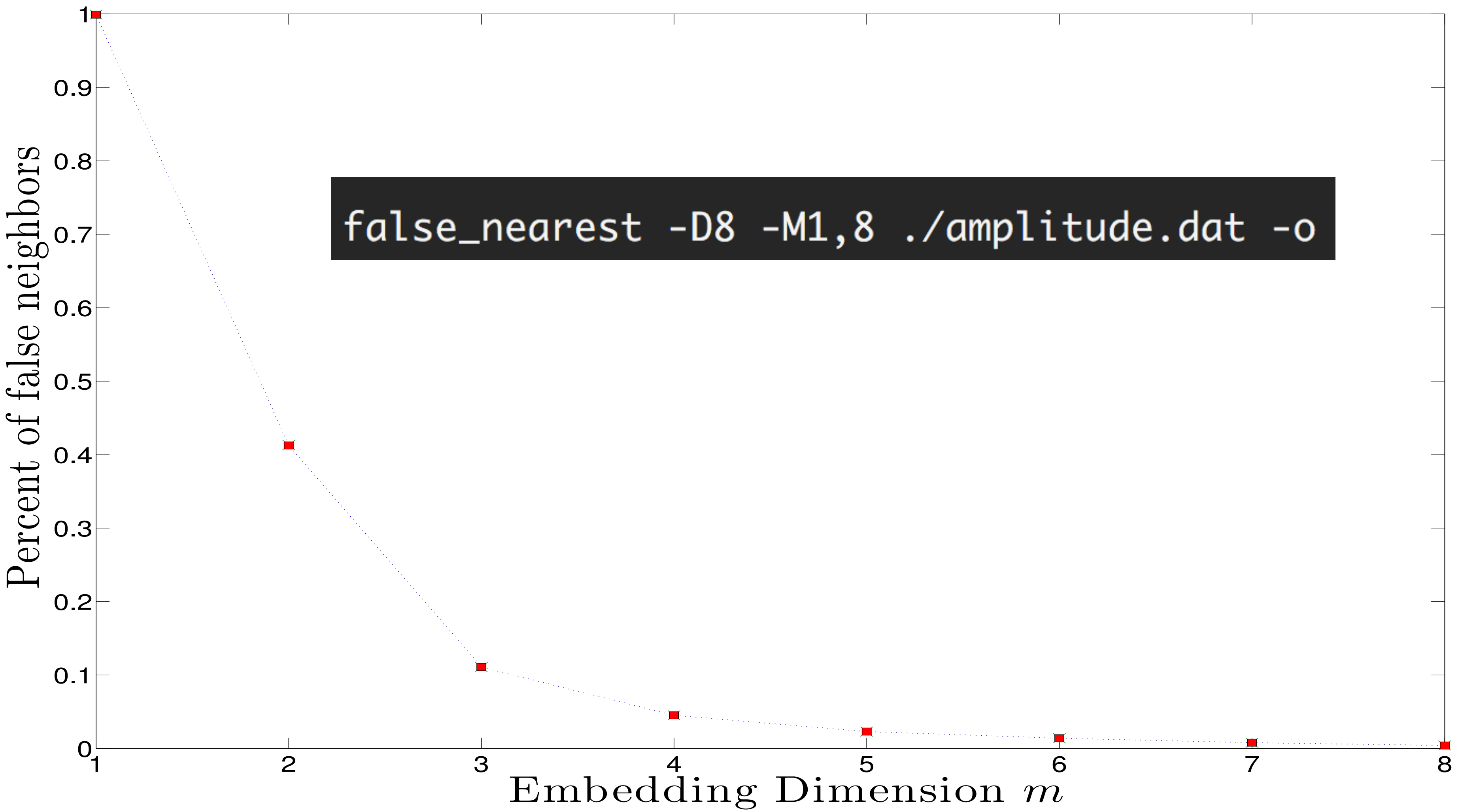
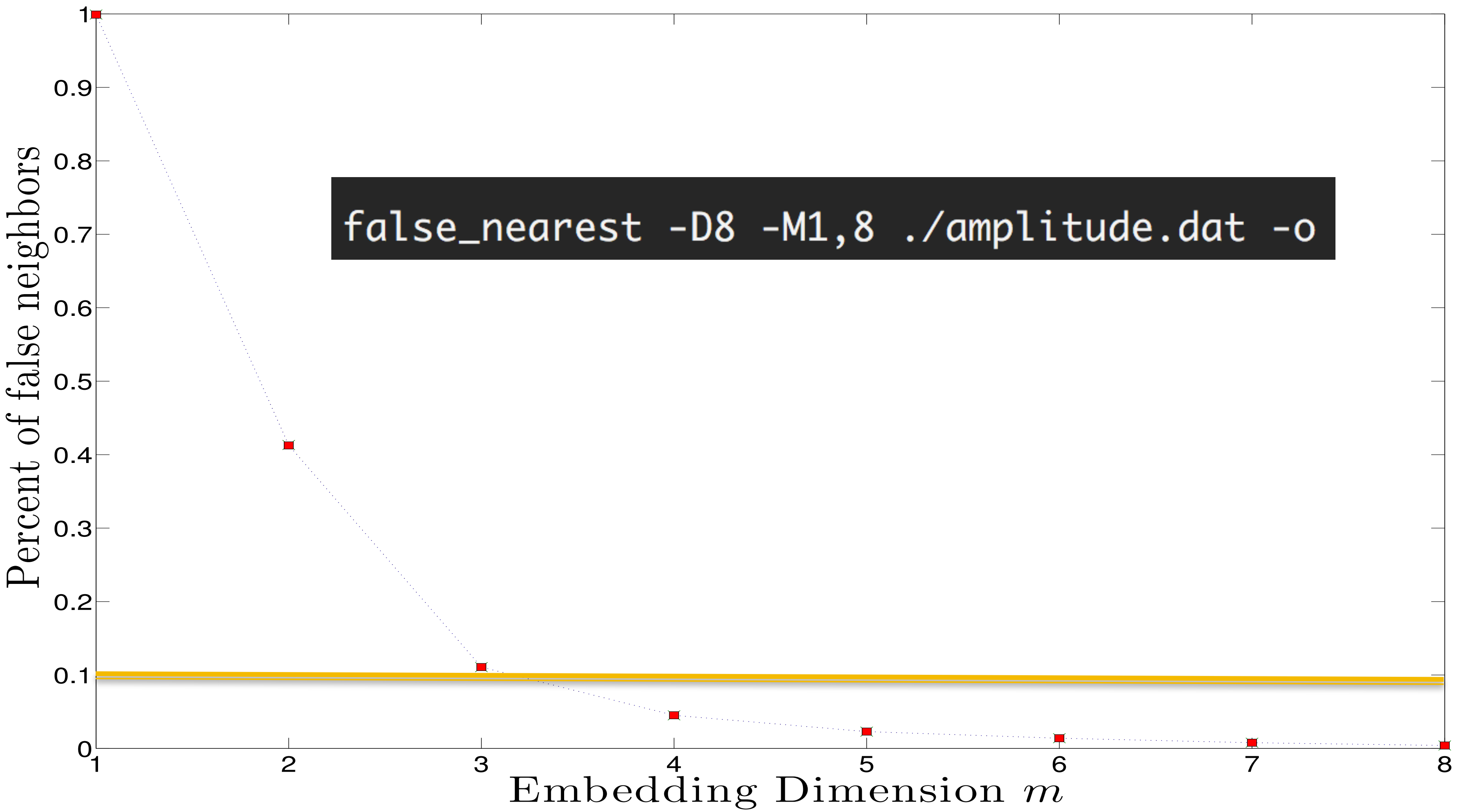


Image taken from “Determining embedding dimension for phase-space reconstruction using a geometrical construction”

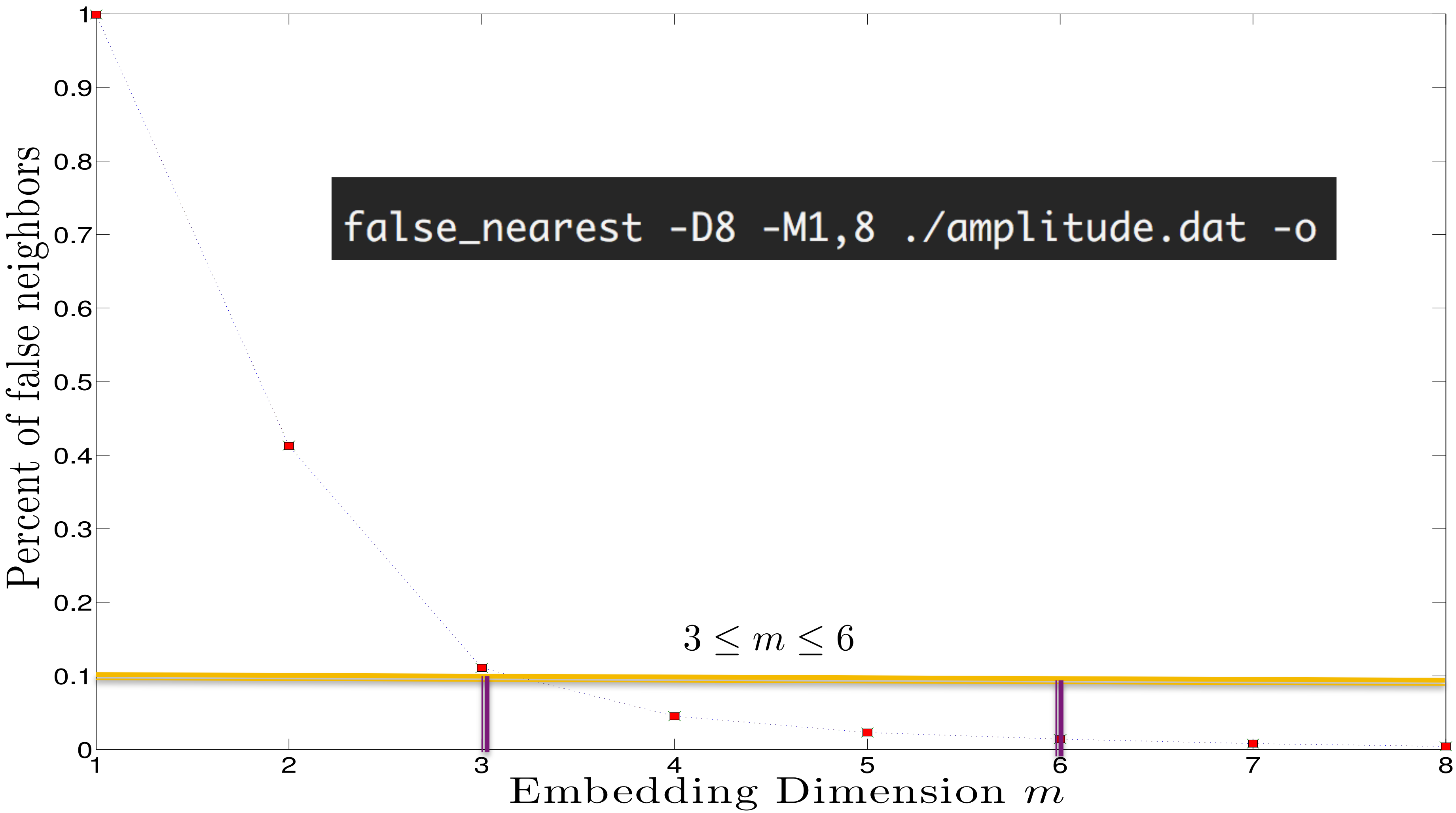
False Neighbors TISEAN



False Neighbors TISEAN

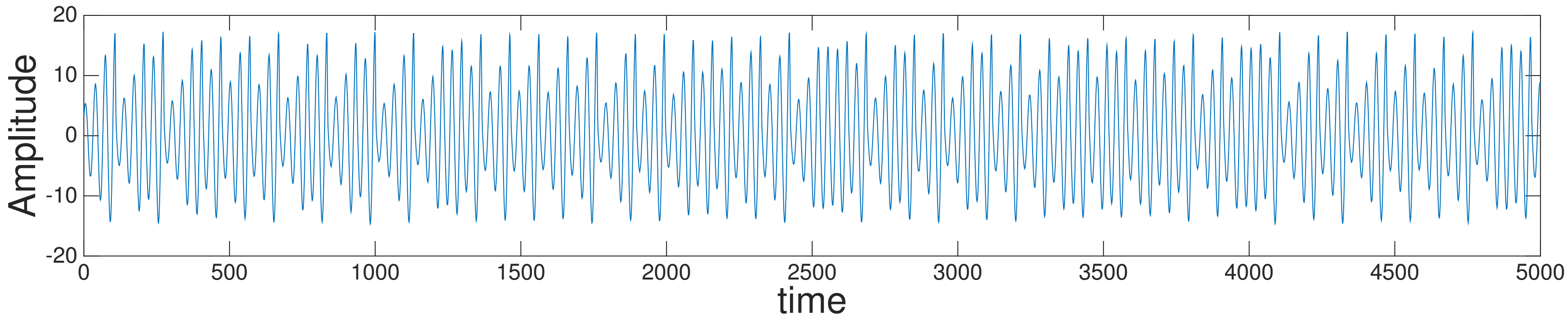


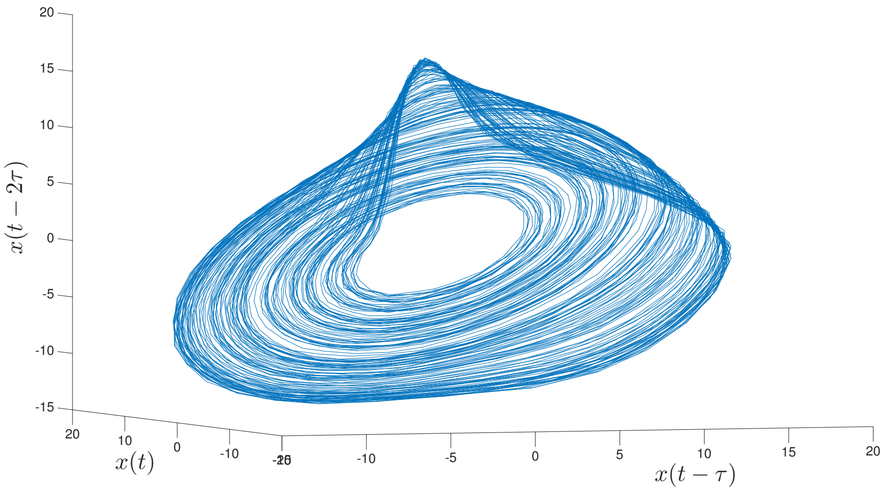
False Neighbors TISEAN



Delay Coordinate Embedding

```
delay -d8 -m3 ./amplitude.dat -o
```





Delay Coordinate Embedding

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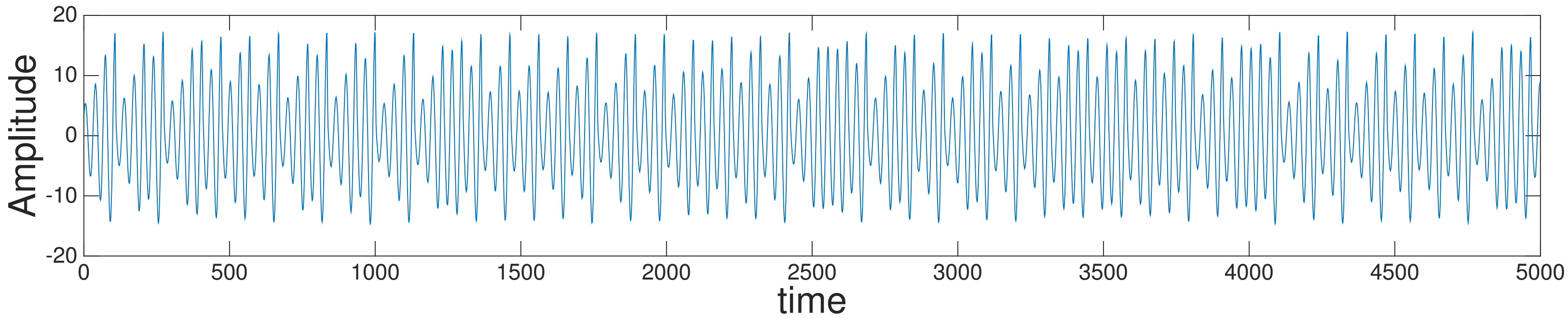

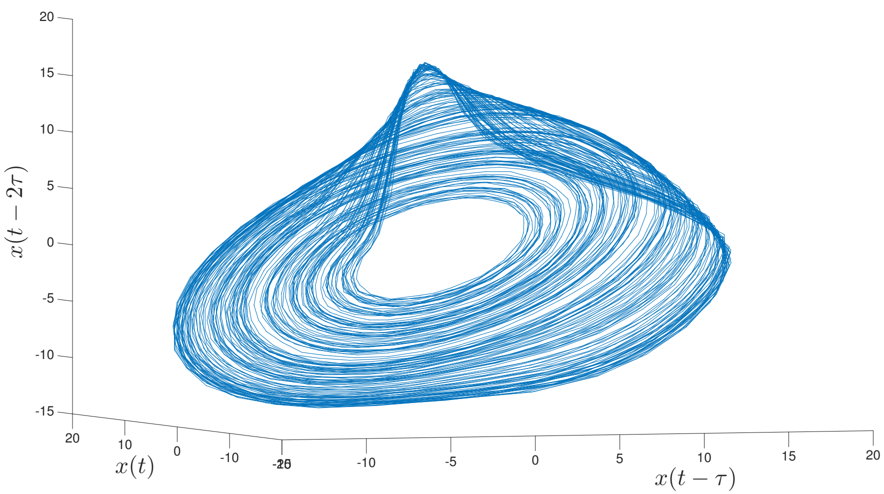

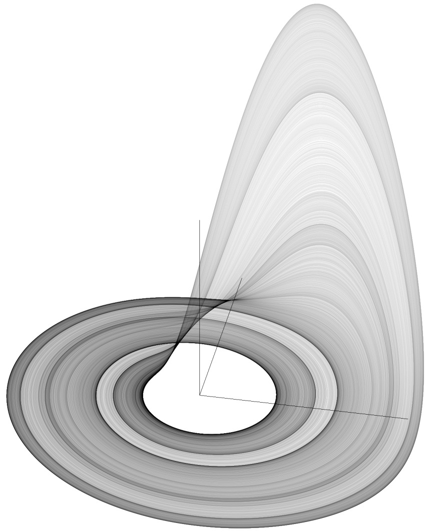

Delay Coordinate Embedding

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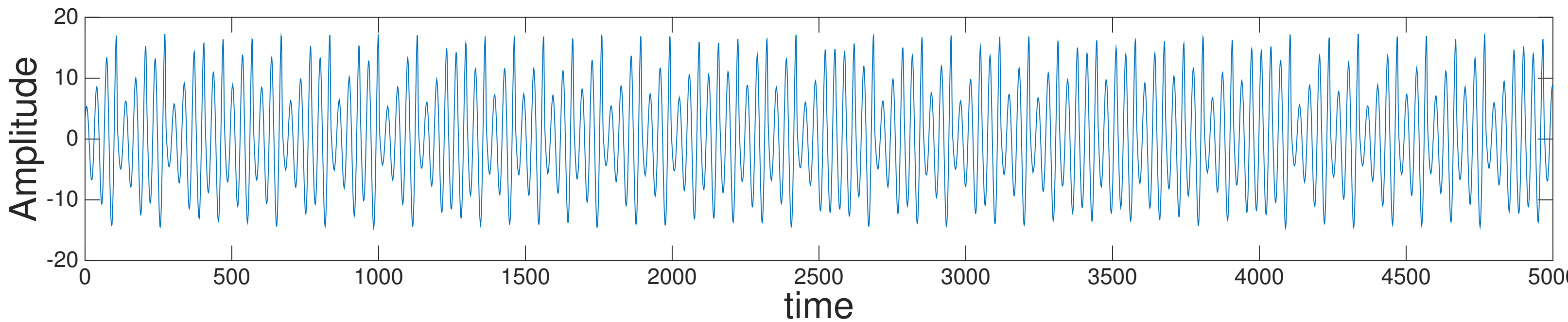
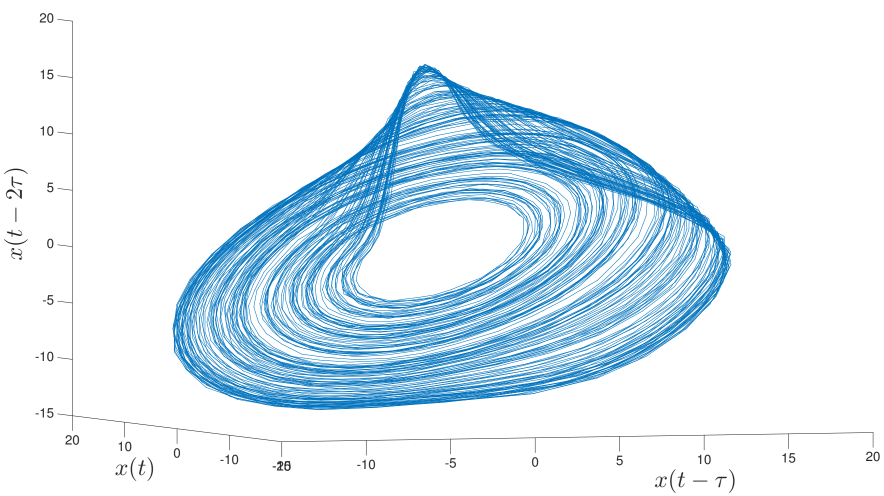
```





We have reconstructed the dynamics!

Selecting the time delay how?

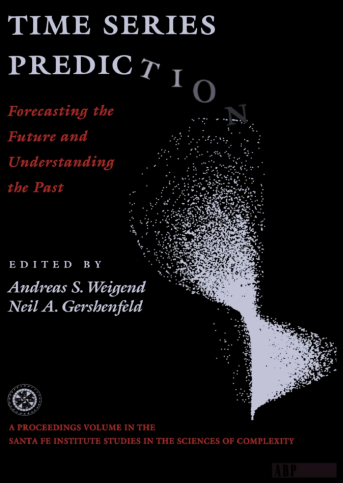
Selecting the dimension how?

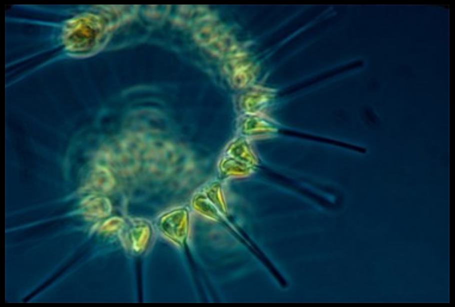
…ok so what? Just pretty pictures?

Delay Coordinate Embedding is useful!

Been used to successfully explore, predict and understand many diverse complex systems

- Roulette Wheels (The prediction company)
- Traded Financial Markets (The prediction company)
- Phytoplankton Populations
- Computer Performance Dynamics (JG & E. Bradley)
- SFI A (Far-Infrared-Laser) ←
- Disease Outbreaks
- Ground Water Levels
- …





Fractal Dimension

A point is zero dimensional
A line is one dimensional
A plane is two dimensional
A Cantor set is ??? dimensional

Correlation Dimension

How much of space is taken up by an object?

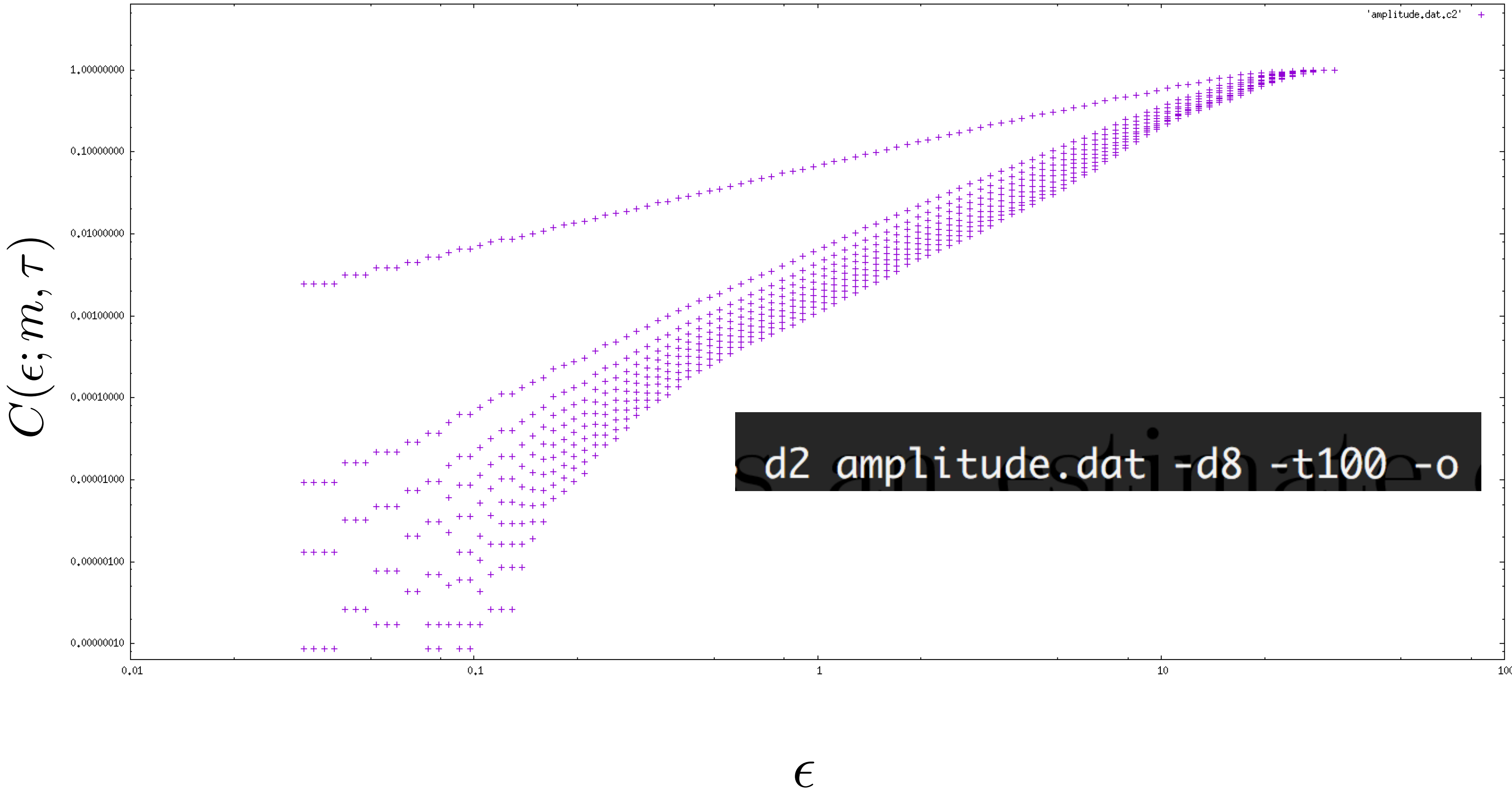
The correlation sum..

$$C(\epsilon; m, \tau) = \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{\substack{i,j=1 \\ i \neq j}}^{N} \Theta[\epsilon - ||\vec{x_i} - \vec{x_j}||] \quad \Theta(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & : x > 0 \\ 0 & : x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

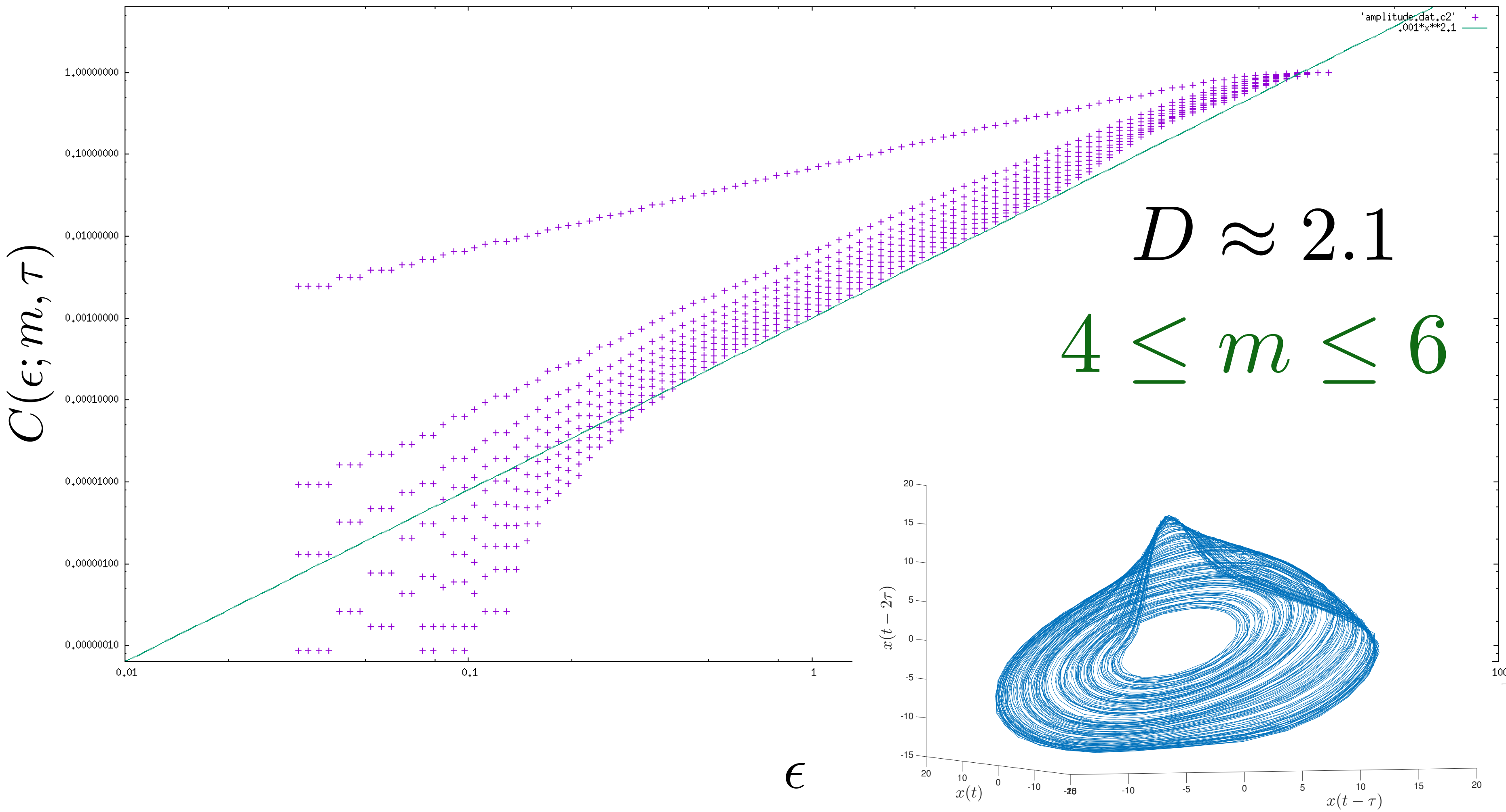
$$C(\epsilon; m, \tau) \propto \epsilon^D$$

Slope of scaling region on this log-log plot is the Correlation Dimension

Correlation Dimension

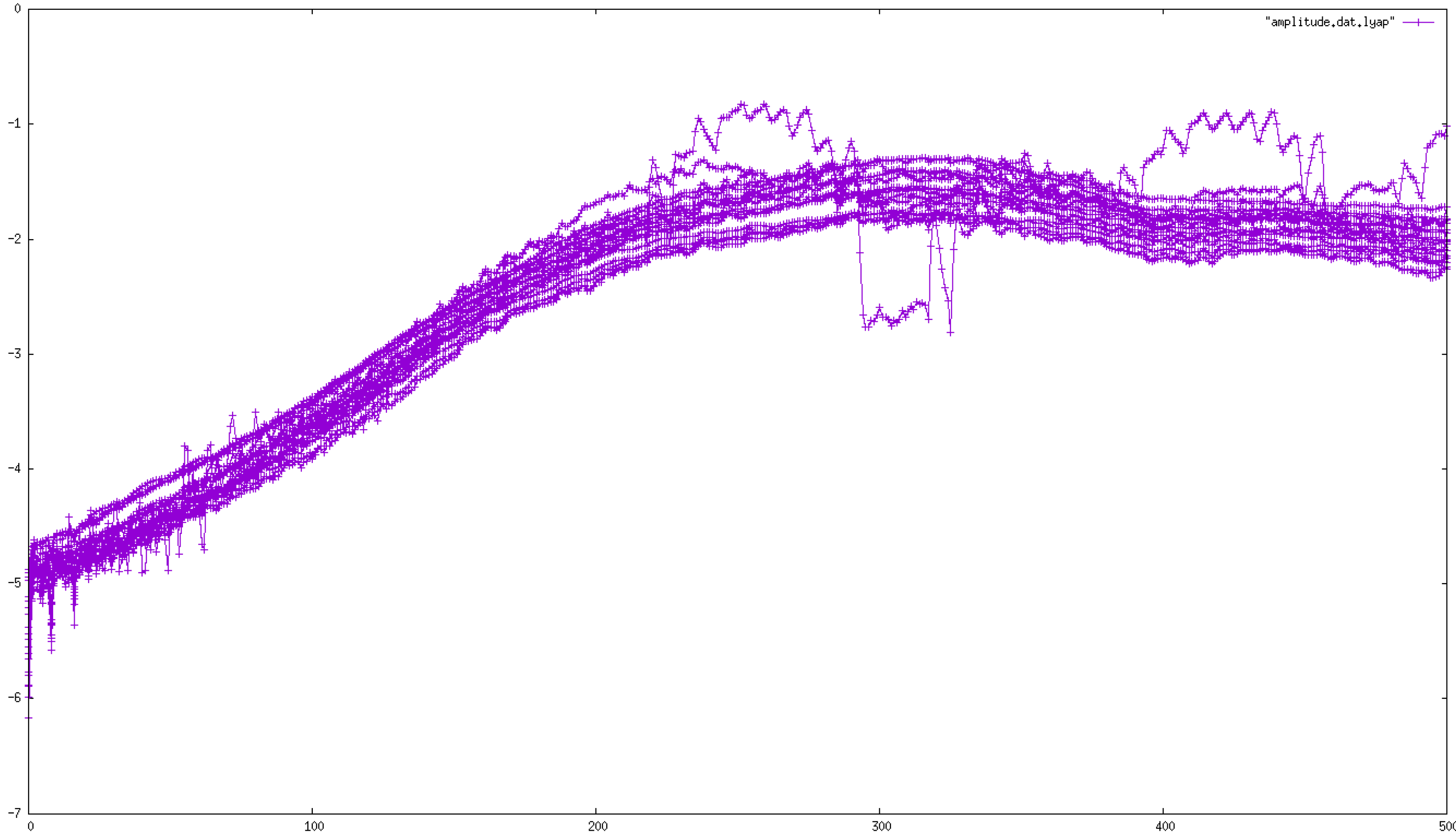


Correlation Dimension



Lyapunov Exponent

```
lyap_k amplitude.dat -d8 -M3,6 -t100 -r.1 -s500 -o
```



Lyapunov Exponent

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lyap_k amplitude.dat -d8 -M3,6 -t100 -r.1 -s500 -o
```
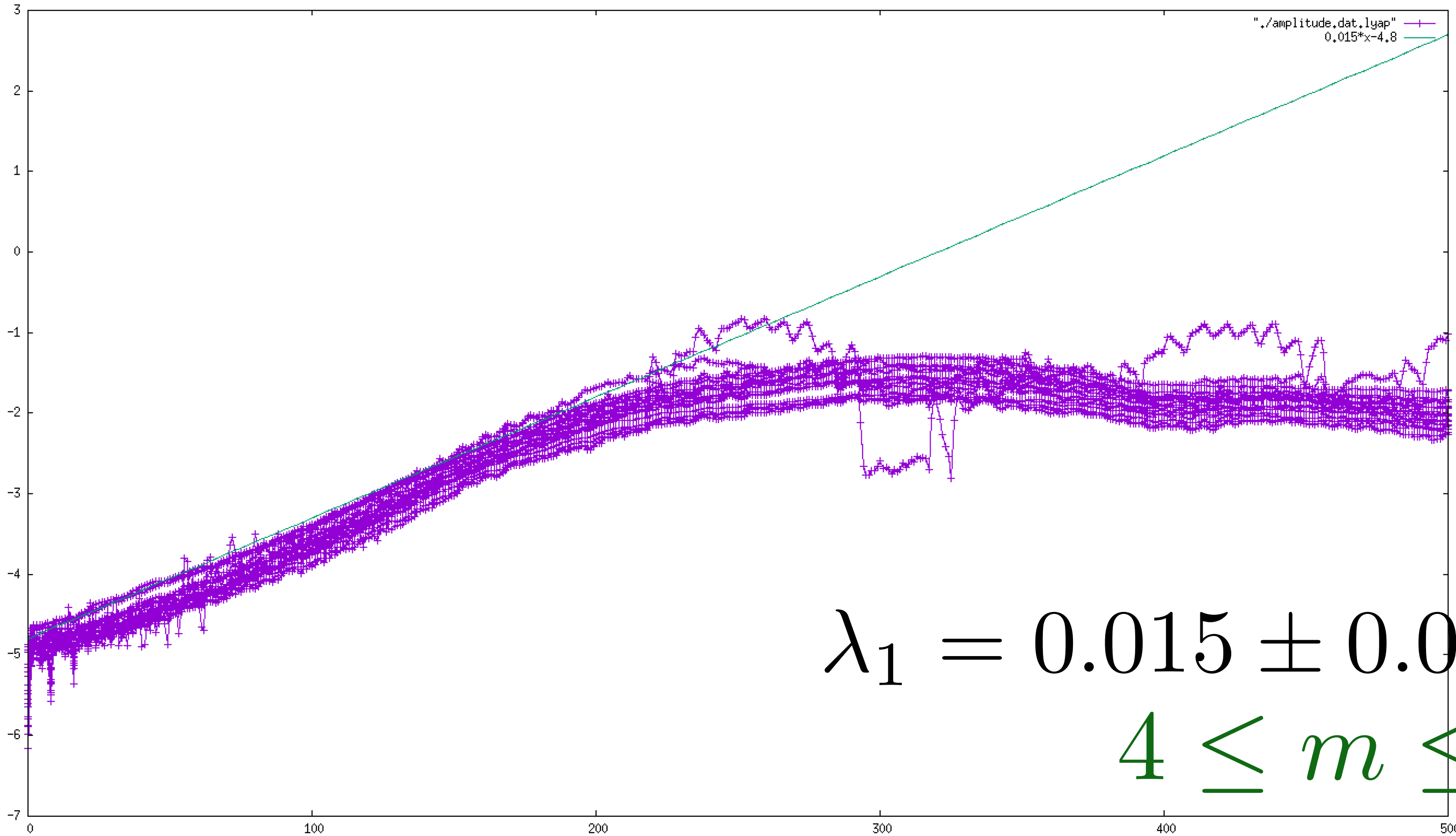



$$\lambda_1 = 0.015 \pm 0.002$$

$$4 \leq m \leq 6$$

WARNING!

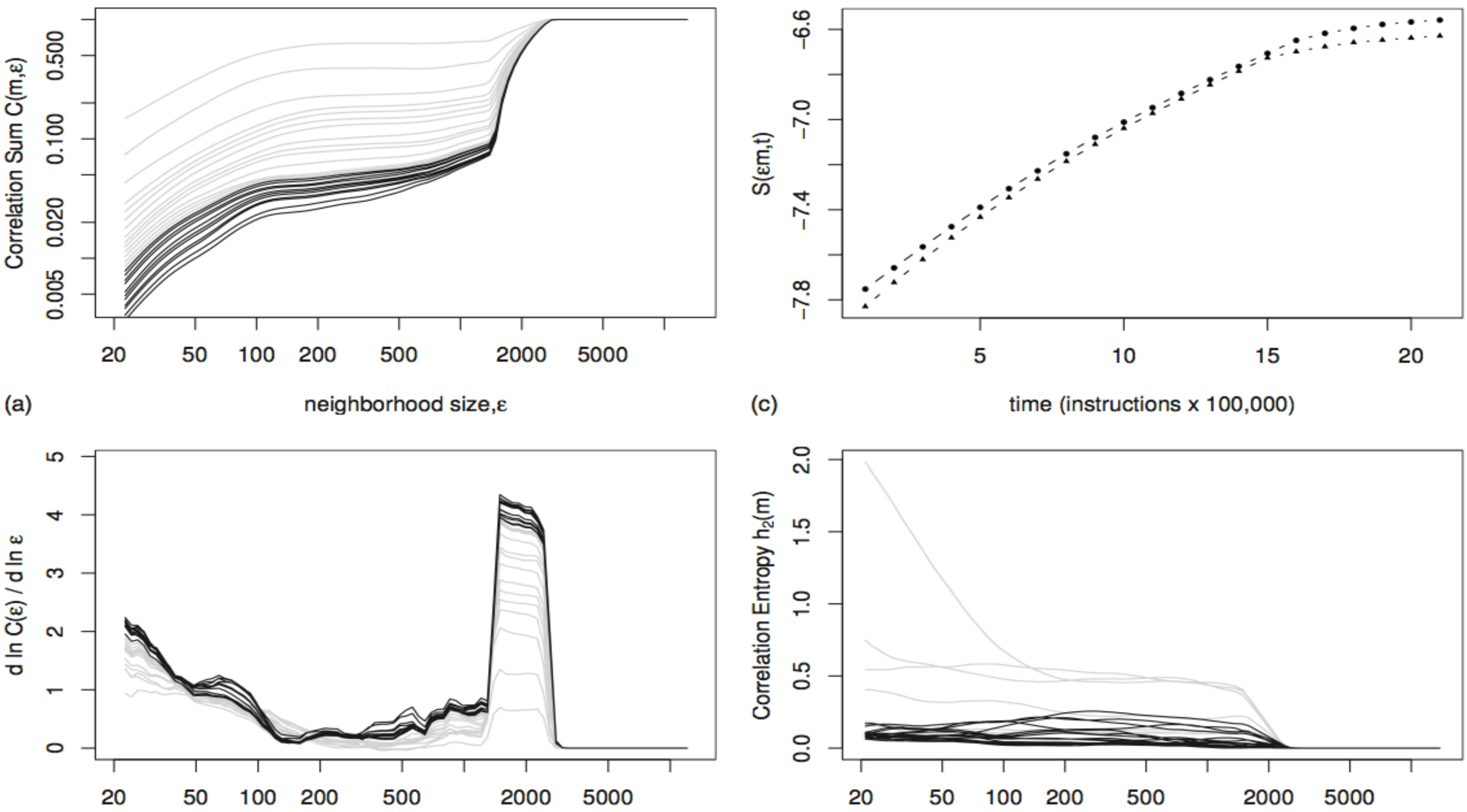


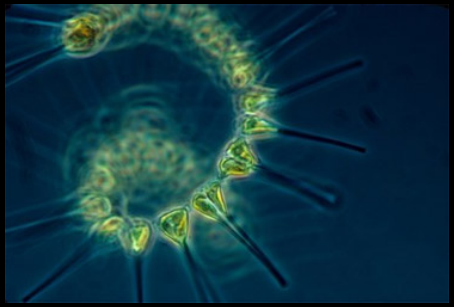
Image taken from “Computer Systems are Dynamical Systems”

Delay Coordinate Embedding Takeaways

Nonlinear Time Series Analysis is Hard and Subjective … but!

"Using a term like **nonlinear** science is like referring to the bulk of zoology as the study of non-**elephant** animals."

- In "non-elephant" systems nonlinear tools are needed!
- You now know how to use the workhorse of this field.



Thank you and any questions?