Mining and Processing Biomedical Data

Dr. rer. nat. Krisztian Buza adiunkt naukowy Faculty of Mathematics, Informatics and Mechanics University of Warsaw, Poland chrisbuza@yahoo.com

Preprocessing Time Series

Time Series

• Sequence of numbers:

10, 12, 13 ...

• Example: observation of the temperature

6:00 am - 10 °C 7:00 am - 12 °C 8:00 am - 13 °C 9:00 am - 15 °C

Multivariate Time Series

- Electrocardiograph (ECG) and Electroencephalograph (EEG) signals
- Several values (observations) at each point of time

Excerpt from the publicly available EEG database at https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/EEG+Database



Time point	Senor 1	Sensor 2	Sensor 3	Sensor 4	Sensor 5	
1	-8.921	0.834	-19.847	8.148	-2.146	
2	-8.433	3.276	-12.522	1.801	-2.146	
3	-2.574	5.717	1.149	-2.594	-1.658	
4	5.239	7.67	14.821	-4.547	-0.682	
5	11.587	9.623	20.681	-5.035	2.248	

• How to compare two time series?

- How to compare two time series?
- Compare the values one by one:
 first time series: -1.34 -2 3.5 1.7 ...
 second time series: 0.32 -1.5 2.8 0.9 ...

- How to compare two time series?
- Compare the values one by one:
 first time series: -1.34 -2 3.5 1.7 ...
 second time series: 0.32 -1.5 2.8 0.9 ...

- How to compare two time series?
- Compare the values one by one:
 first time series: -1.34 -2 3.5 1.7 ...
 second time series: 0.32 -1.5 2.8 0.9 ...

- How to compare two time series?
- Compare the values one by one:
 first time series: -1.34 -2 3.5 1.7 ...
 second time series: 0.32 -1.5 2.8 0.9 ...
- Problems with this simple approach
 - What if time series are of different length?
 - Shiftings and elongations, i.e., patterns reflecting realworld phenomena may have various length and may begin at (slightly) different position of the time-series
 - Noise

Preprocessing of Time Series

- Fourier transformation
- Aggregation of consequitve values
- Transformation to a symbolic representation
- Moving average
- Normalisation

Aggregation of consequtive values

• <u>Time series:</u>



Aggregation of consequtive values

• <u>Time series:</u>



Moving Average

• <u>Time series:</u>

1.0, 1.2, 1.3, 1.7, 1.7, 1.8, 1.8, 1.9, 1.9, 2.0, 2.1 2.2 ...

Transformed time-series:
 1.38

(Average of the first 5 values)

Moving Average

• <u>Time series:</u>

1.0, 1.2, 1.3, 1.7, 1.7, 1.8, 1.8, 1.9, 1.9, 2.0, 2.1, 2.2, ...

• <u>Transformed time-series:</u> 1.38, 1.54,

Moving Average

• <u>Time series:</u>

1.0, 1.2, 1.3, 1.7, 1.7, 1.8, 1.8, 1.9, 1.9, 2.0, 2.1 2.2 ...

• <u>Transformed time-series:</u> 1.38, 1.54, ...

Normalisation

• <u>Time series:</u>

1.0, 1.2, 1.3, 1.7, 1.7, 1.8, 1.8, 1.9, 1.9, 2.0, 2.1 2.2 ...

- Average of all the values: 3.2
 Standard deviation of all the values: 1.5
- Normalised time-series:
 -1.46, -1.33, -1.26 ...
 (1.0 3.2) / 1.5 = -1.46

Dynamic Time Warping (DTW)

Proximity measures for time series

- Similarity measures and distance measure
- Similarity measure
 - High value \rightarrow two time series are similar
 - Low value \rightarrow two time series are different
- Distance measure
 - High value \rightarrow two time series are different (dissimilar)
 - Low value \rightarrow two time series are similar
- Dynamic Time Warping (DTW) is a distance measure

Example

x*: 0, 0, 0, 1, 3, 0, -2, -1, 0, 0, 0
x1: 0, 0, 2, 4, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0
x2: 0, 1, 2, 1, 0, 1, 2, 1, 0, 1, 2





b)

1	8	15	22	The positions of the matrix are filled-in according to		
2	9	16	23			
3	10	17				
4	11	18				
5	12	19				
6	13	20				
7	14	21	1			



DTW-distance of the time series x_1 and x_2



DTW-distance of the time series x₁ and x₂





DTW-distance of the time series x_1 and x_2 For example, for this entry, we record that the yellow entry had the minimum out of the three entries that were considered while filling-in this entry.