

# Introduction to Recurrence Plots in Matlab

Professor Janet Wiles

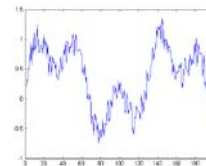
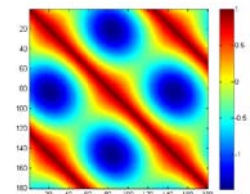
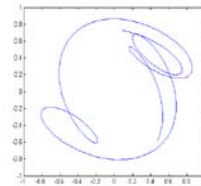
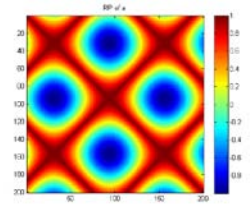
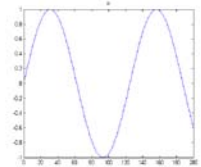
School of Information Technology and Electrical Engineering  
University of Queensland

Tutorial presented at the TDLC Fellows Institute 9<sup>th</sup> August 2012

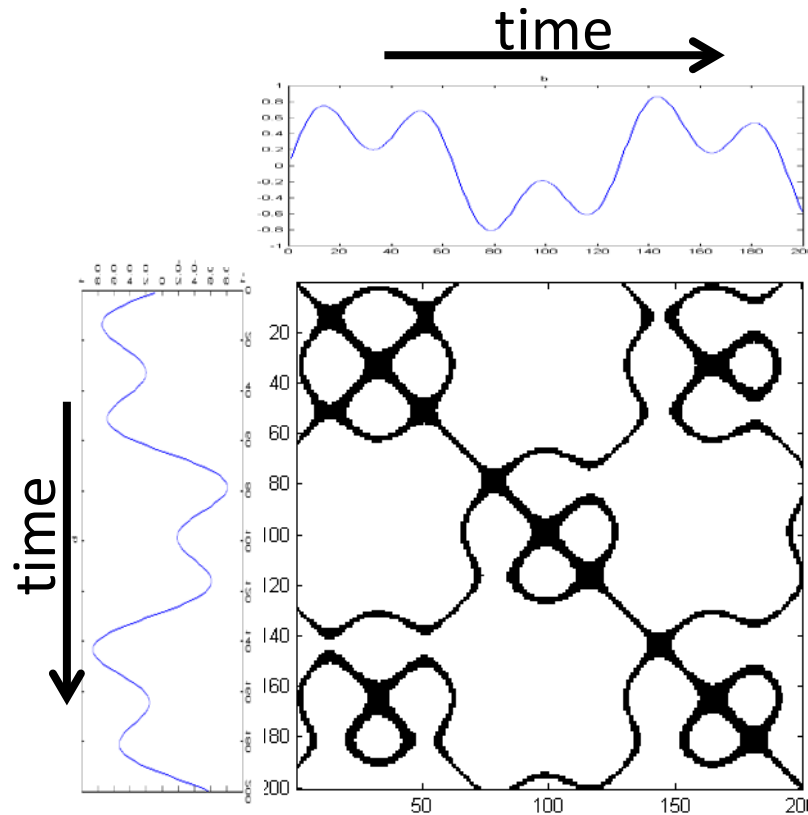
Matlab code and graphics by Ting Ting (Amy) Gibson

# Overview

- What is a recurrence plot?
- Creating idealised data in Matlab
- Recurrence plots
  - Delay embedding
  - Phase plots
  - Noise
- Data challenge



# What is a recurrence plot?



Given a time series  
 $x(t), t = 1, 2, \dots$   
a recurrence plot  
shows when the time  
series visits the same  
region of phase space:

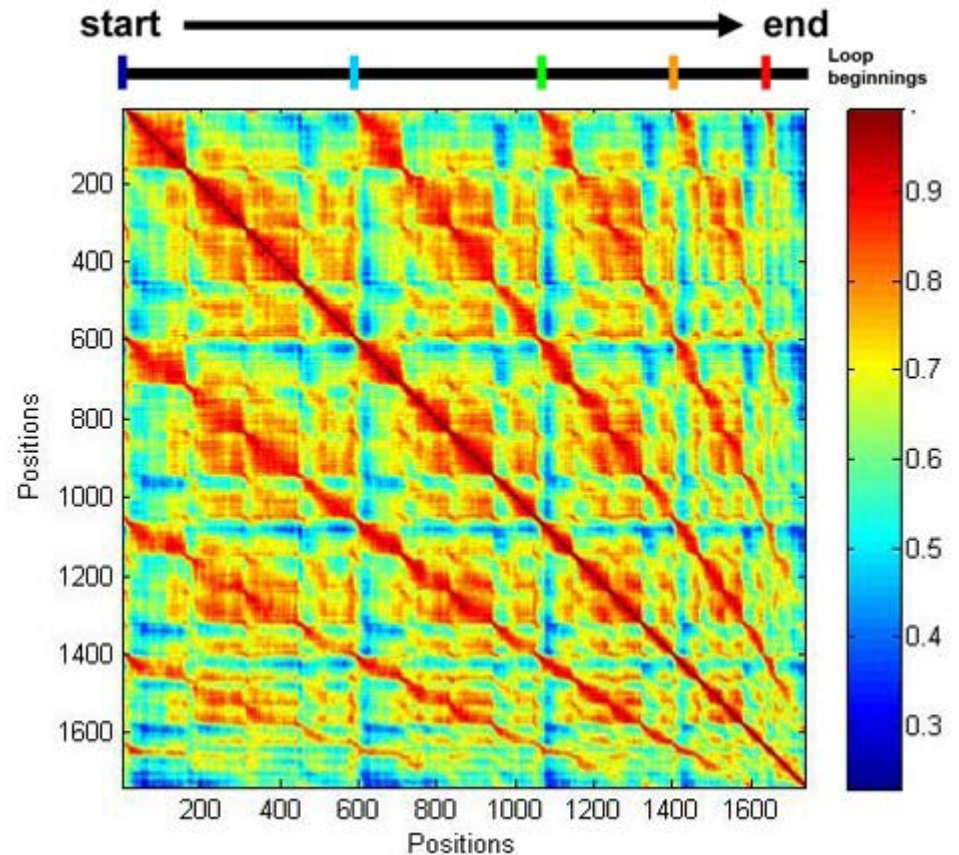
$$x(i) \approx x(j)$$

where  $i$  indexes time  
on the x-axis and  $j$   
indexes time on the y-  
axis.

# Recurrence plot showing neurons in conversation in parietal cortex



**loop #** 1 2 3 4 5

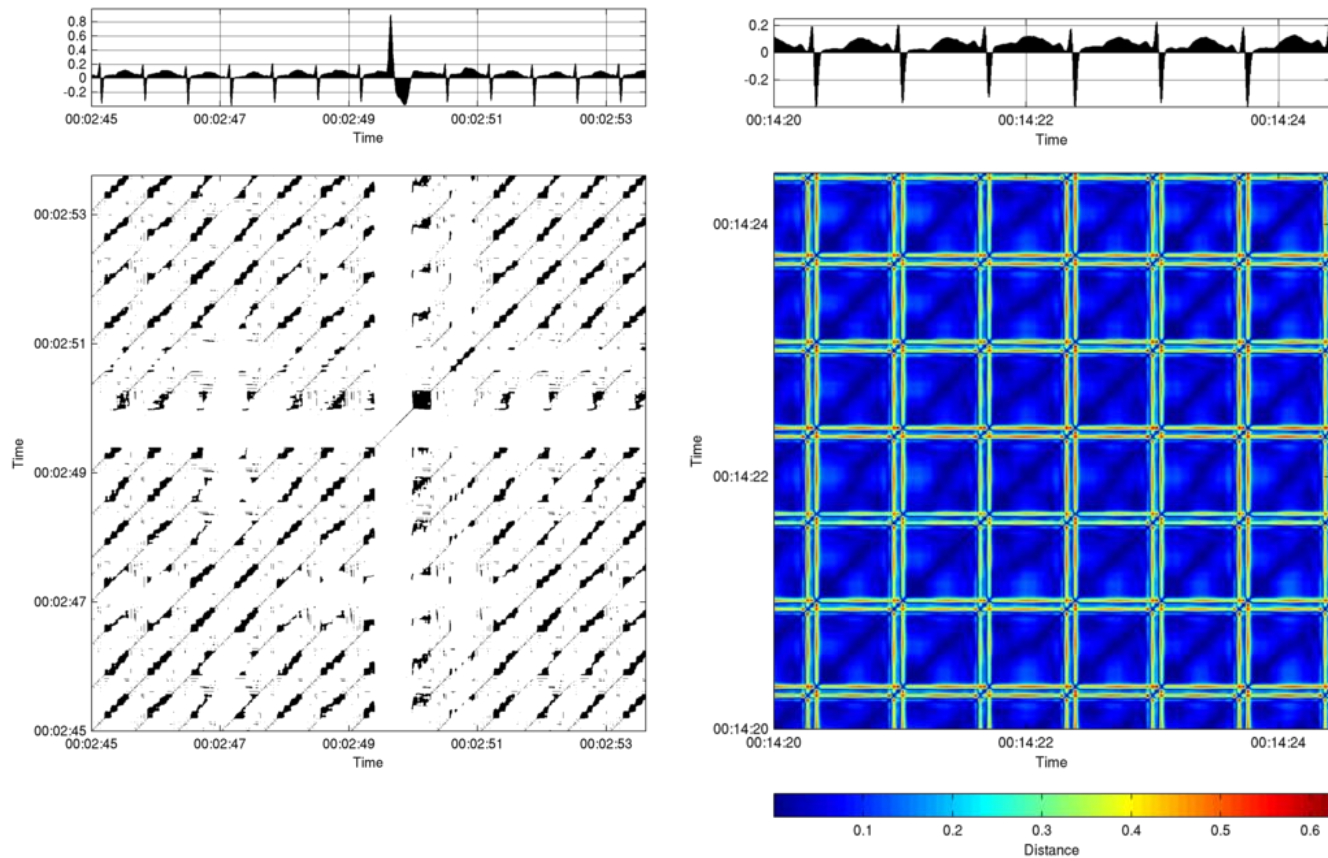


Graphics: Amy Gibson  
Data: Doug Nitz

# Recurrence plot of the day

Recurrence plots of ECG data of cardiac patients after heart surgery

[www.recurrence-plot.tk/rp\\_of\\_the\\_day.php](http://www.recurrence-plot.tk/rp_of_the_day.php)



Embedding and recurrence plot parameters:

(left)  $m=3$  ,  $\tau=20$  ,  $\varepsilon=0.030$  (created: 2012-05-30); (right)  $m=2$  ,  $\tau=14$  ,  $\varepsilon=0.030$  (created: 2012-05-24)

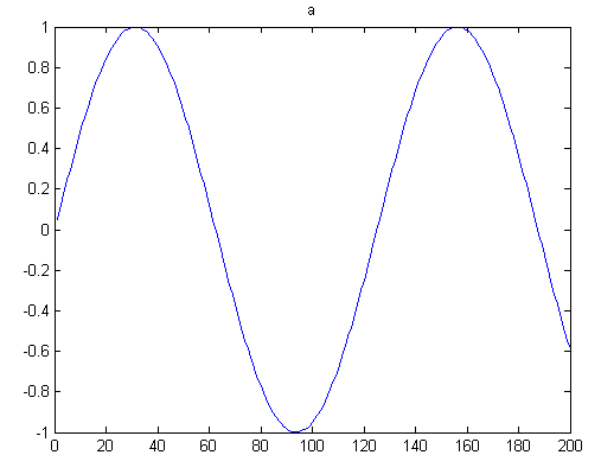
Data from the German Heart Centre Munich.

# Time series data

## Task 1a. Create a time series:

An ideal LFP can be represented as a sine wave,  
e.g. theta (8Hz) frequency for 200 msec

```
a = sin((1:200)*2*pi*8/1000);  
plot(a);
```

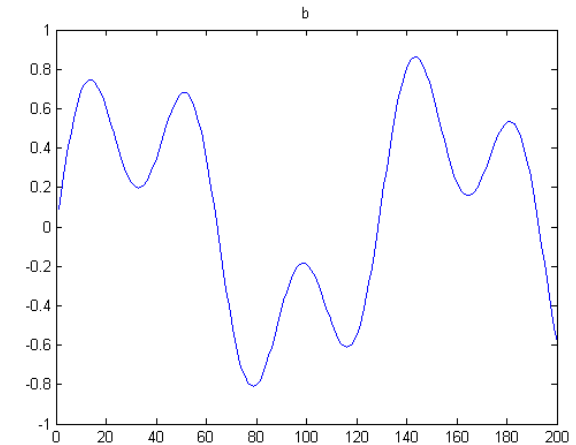


## Task 1b: Try different frequencies

e.g. for 23Hz beta frequency use 23/1000

## Task 1c: Add 2 frequencies and plot

```
b = 0.6*a + 0.4*sin((1:200)*2*pi*23/1000);
```



## Notes

- The power of a frequency,  $f$ , is typically proportional to  $1/f$
- How would you create an LFP signal with 200ms of theta (8Hz) followed by 200 ms of beta (23Hz)?

# Recurrence Plots (RP)

Task 2a. Create a distance plot:

```
imagesc(1-dist(a));  
colorbar; axis square;
```

Task 2b. Create a recurrence plot with threshold 0.9:

```
imagesc((1-dist(a))>0.9);  
colormap([1 1 1; 0 0 0]);
```

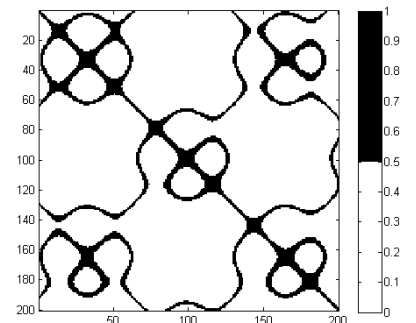
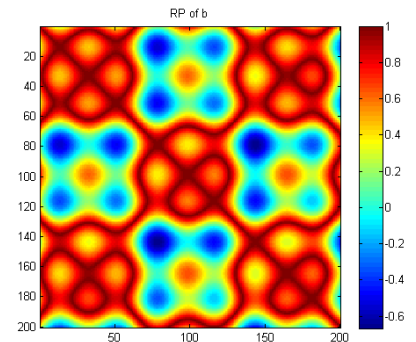
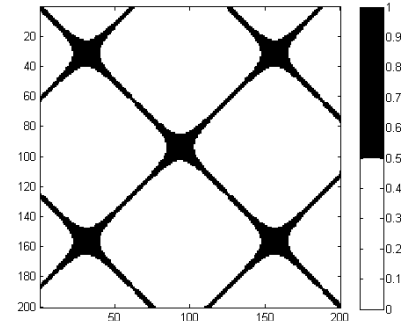
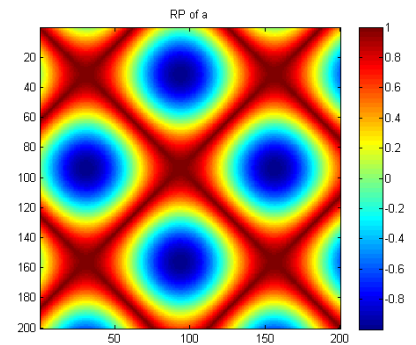
Task 2c: Vary the threshold

Task 2d: Calculate the average recurrence:

```
sum(sum((1-dist(a))>0.9))/(200*200)
```

## Notes

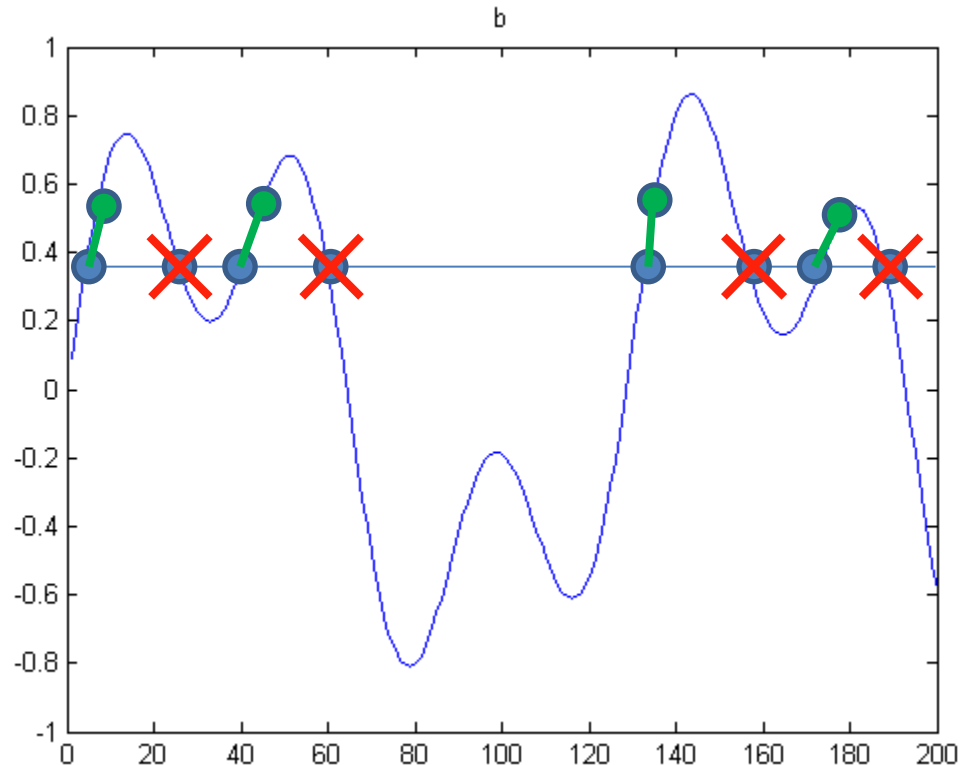
- Recurrence plots (RPs) are traditionally black and white
- How does the average recurrence change with the threshold?



# Refining the recurrence plot:

To match the trajectory (the direction the signal is moving)  
we create a time delayed copy of the signal

$$x(i, i+\tau) \approx x(j, j+\tau)$$



## Definitions:

The time delay is  $\tau$   
(pronounced tau),  
default  $\tau=1$ .

The *embedding dimension*,  $m$ , is the  
number of time  
delayed copies of the  
signal used to track the  
trajectory, default  $m=1$ .



# Time Delay Embedding and Phase Plots

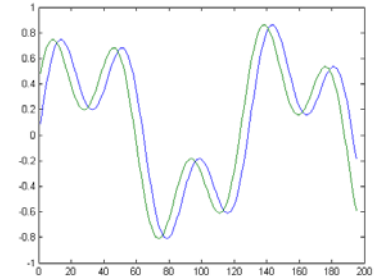
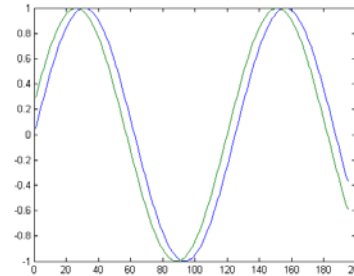
Task 3a. Time shift the input by tau:

```
tau = 5;
```

```
c = a;
```

```
c(2,1:200-tau) = a(1+tau:200);
```

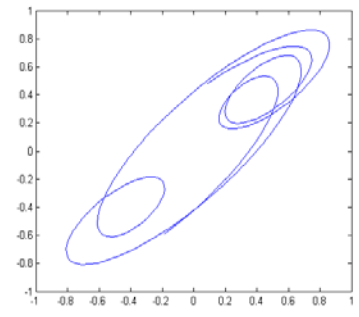
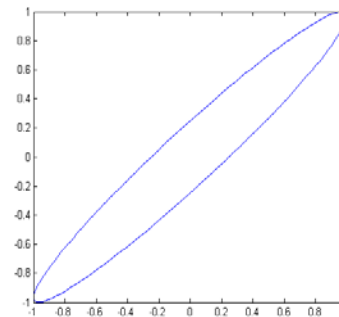
```
plot(c(:, 1:200-tau)');
```



Task 3b. Create a phase plot:

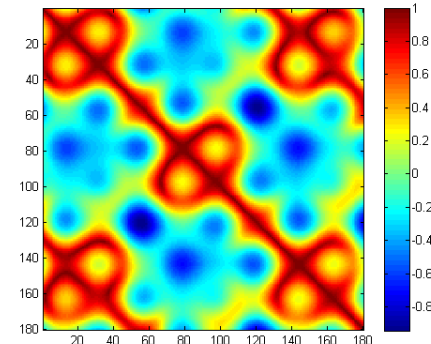
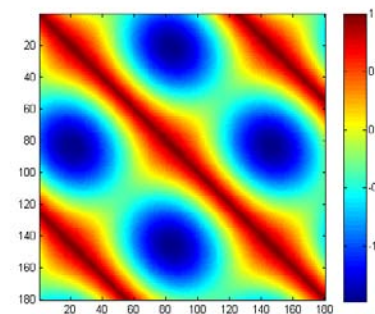
```
plot(c(1,1:200-tau), c(2, 1:200-tau))
```

```
axis square;
```



Task 3c. Create distance plot with  
embedding dimension m=2:

```
imagesc(1-dist(c(:,1:200-tau)))
```



## Questions

- How does the phase plot change as tau changes?
- How does the recurrence plot change with tau?
- How would you create a third delay dimension, m=3?

# Use autocorrelation to find the optimal time delay for the phase plot

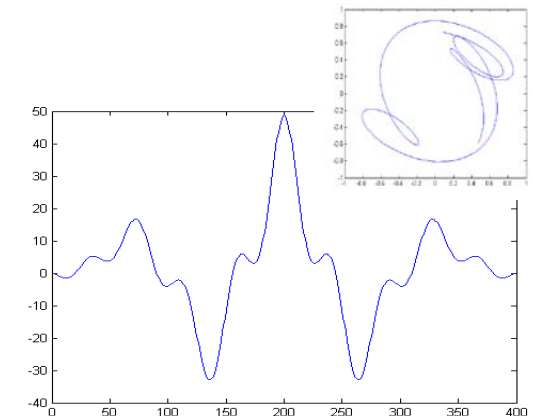
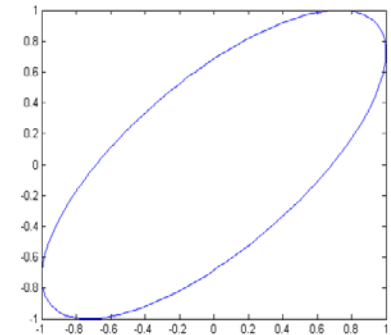
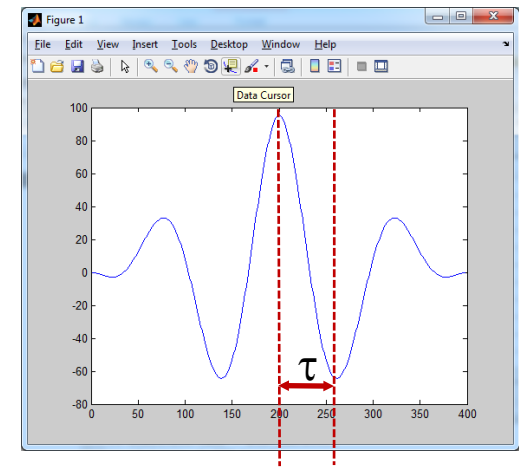
## Task 4a. Autocorrelation

```
plot(xcorr(a));
```

Task 4b. Set tau equal to the distance (on the x-axis) between the center peak and the first local minima. Replot the phase plot from Task 3

## Questions

- What is the relationship between tau and sine wave frequencies?
- What does the autocorrelation of nested sine waves look like?
- Explore the phase plots for different time shifts (tau) based on interesting values found on xcorr



# Noise in Recurrence Plots

Task 5a. Add noise to the data

Uniform random noise:

$$c = a + \text{rand}(1,200);$$

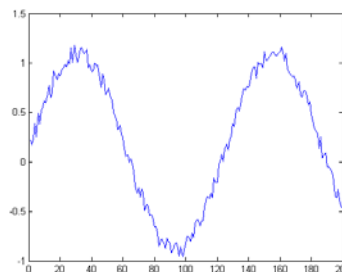
High frequency noise (100Hz):

$$d = a + 0.2 * \sin((1:200) * 2 * \pi * 100 / 1000);$$

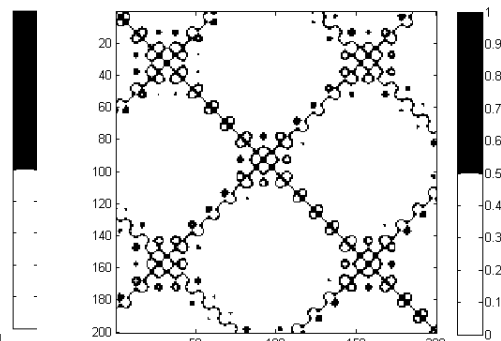
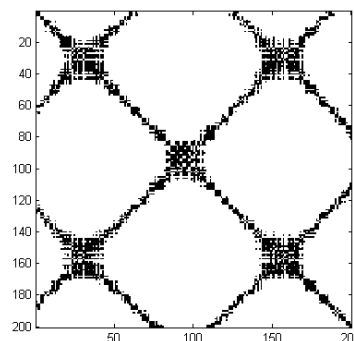
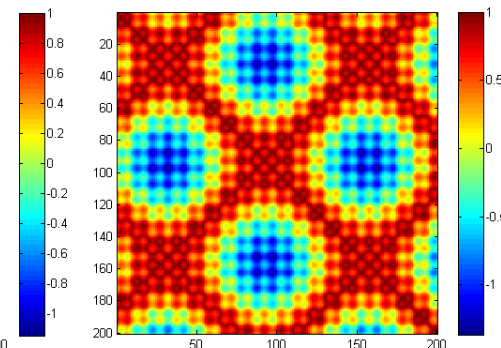
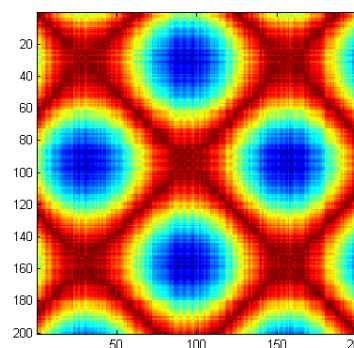
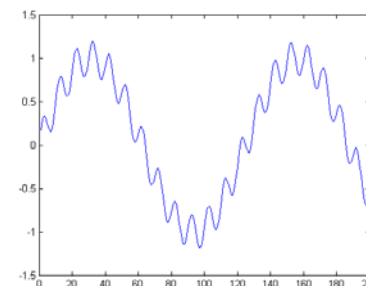
Task 5b. Plot the time series and the  
recurrence plots.

Task 5c. Add noise to the nested  
frequency data.

Random noise



100Hz noise



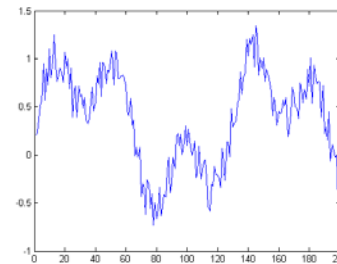
# Noise in Recurrence Plots (cont)

Task 5c. Add noise to the nested frequency data; recalculate the autocorrelation and recurrence plot

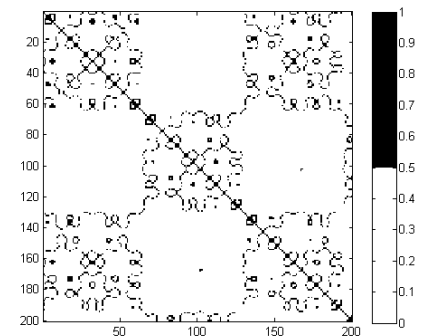
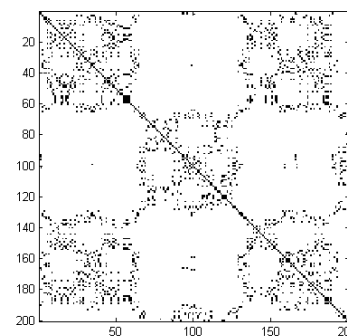
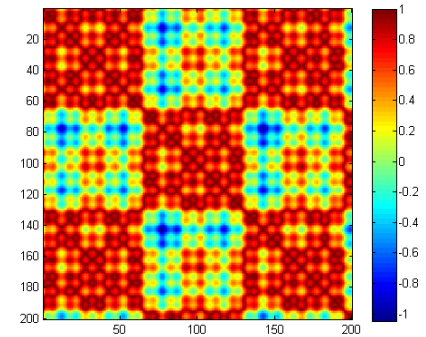
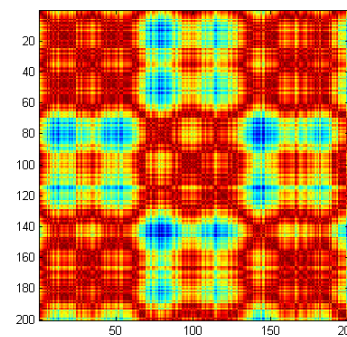
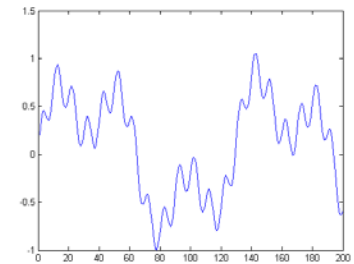
## Questions

- What effect does noise have on auto-correlation?
- What effect does noise have on RPs using time delay embedding  $m=2$ ?

Random noise



100Hz noise



# Local Field Potential (LFP) challenge

- Create a “realistic” LFP for a rat repeatedly running to an object, being rewarded with a food pellet and running back; composed of a series of theta, beta and gamma frequencies with variable length sequences of chew artefact and other uniform random noise:

$f8 = 1/8 * \sin((1:500) * 2 * \pi * 8/1000);$

when the rat is running  
occasionally

$f17 = 1/17 * \sin((1:120) * 2 * \pi * 17/1000);$

when the rat is rewarded  
when the rat is perceiving

$f23 = 1/23 * \sin((1:120) * 2 * \pi * 23/1000);$

after reaching the object

$f41 = 1/41 * \sin((1:200) * 2 * \pi * 41/1000);$

$chew = 1/10 * \text{rand}(1,125);$

$f_{\text{nested}} = 1/8 * \sin((1:200) * 2 * \pi * 8/1000) +$

$1/41 * \sin((1:200) * 2 * \pi * 41/1000) +$

$1/60 * \text{rand}(1,200);$

combinations of the above

- How would you create a recurrence plot that showed the transitions between different LFP states?

# Advanced topics

- Other types of recurrence
  - <http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/bcs/pac/nmbs/chap2.pdf> (good overview)
  - Cross recurrence plot
  - Joint recurrence plot
  - Conceptual recurrence plots (Discursis)  
Angus, Smith & Wiles (2012a). <http://dx.doi.org/10.1109/TVCG.2011.100>
- Quantification
  - Recurrence quantification analysis (RQA)  
Webber & Zbilut (1994). [www.nsf.gov/sbe/bcs/pac/nmbs/chap2.pdf](http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/bcs/pac/nmbs/chap2.pdf)
  - Multi-participant recurrence (MPR) metrics  
Angus, Smith & Wiles (2012b). <http://dx.doi.org/10.1109/TASL.2012.2189566>
- Theory
  - Eckmann, Kamphorst & Ruelle (1987).  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1209/0295-5075/4/9/004> (original reference)
  - Kulkarni, Marwan, Parrott, Proulx, Webber (2011).  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1142/S0218127411029057> (complex systems overview)
  - Takens' theorem and embedding dimensions
- Websites
  - Discursis website [www.discursis.com](http://www.discursis.com)
  - Recurrence plot website [www.recurrence-plot.tk](http://www.recurrence-plot.tk)

# Acknowledgements



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