

NON-LINEAR MODELS FOR NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL TIME SERIES

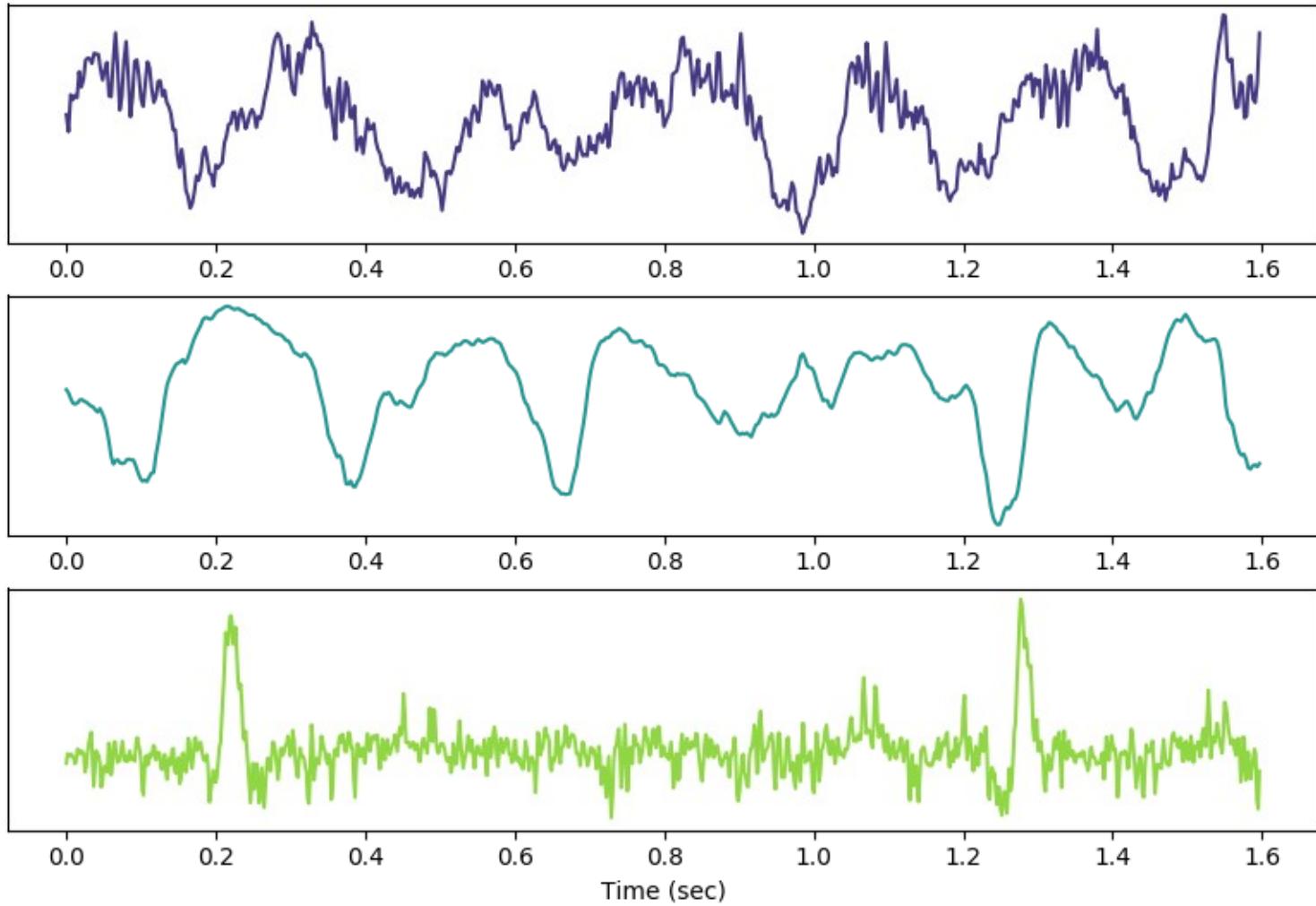
Tom Dupré la Tour

Prix de thèse “Signal, Images, Vision”

Club EEA – GdR Isis – GRETSI



Neurophysiological time series



Outline

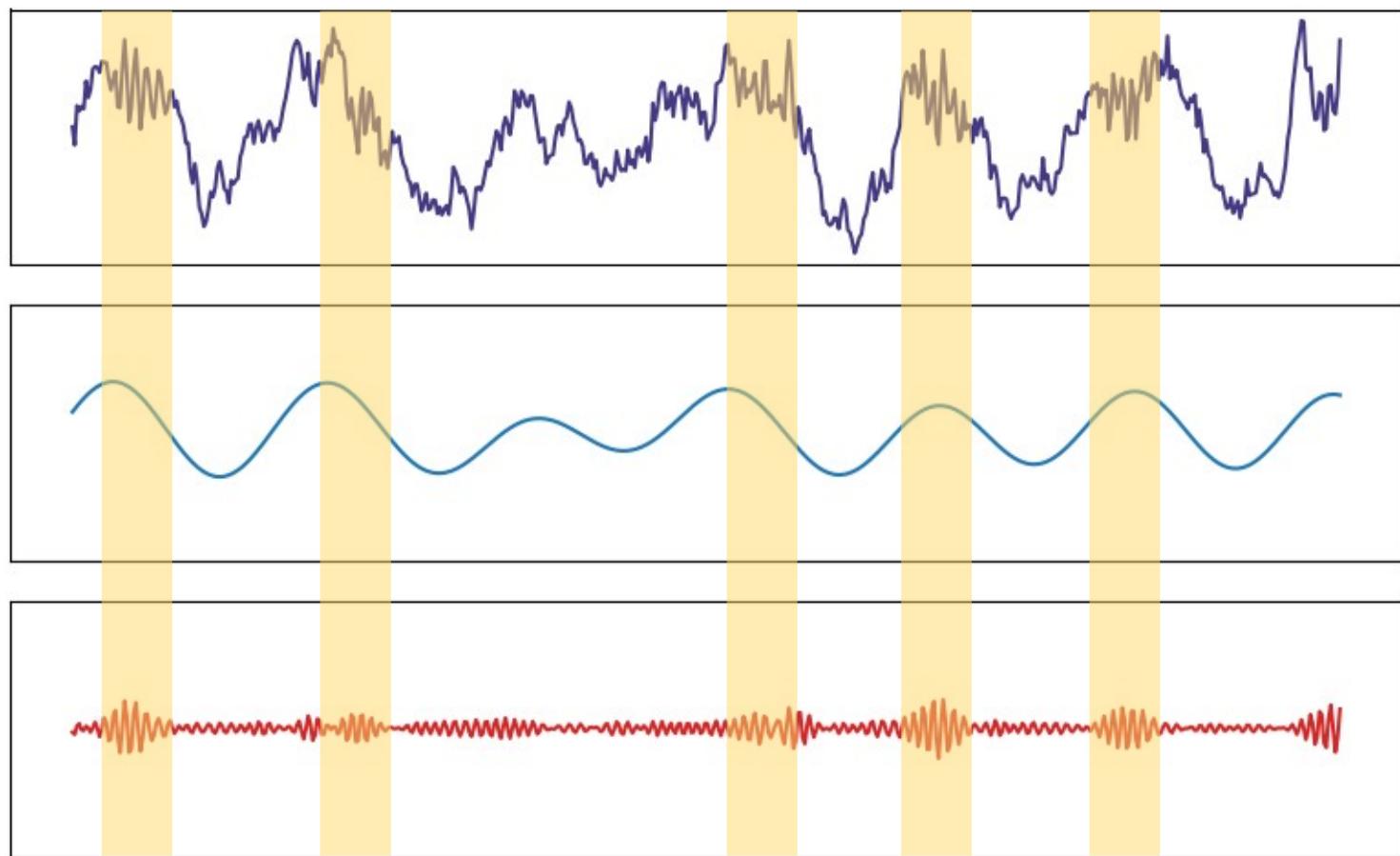
1. Cross-frequency coupling analysis
with driven autoregressive models

2. Temporal waveform analysis
with convolutional sparse coding models

1. Cross-frequency coupling

Low-frequency phase and high-frequency amplitude

(Bragin et al 1995, Canolty et al, 2006)



1. Driven auto-regressive model

Auto-regressive (AR) model

(Makhoul, 1975)

$$y(t) + \sum_{i=1}^p a_i y(t-i) = \varepsilon(t) \quad \varepsilon(t) \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$$

Driven AR (DAR) model

(Grenier, 1983, 2013)

$$a_i(t) = \sum_{j=0}^m a_{ij} x(t)^j \quad \log(\sigma(t)) = \sum_{j=0}^m b_j x(t)^j$$

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A different parametrization ensuring DAR model stability :

Parametric estimation of spectrum driven by an exogenous signal

T. Dupré la Tour, Y. Grenier, A. Gramfort, ICASSP 2017

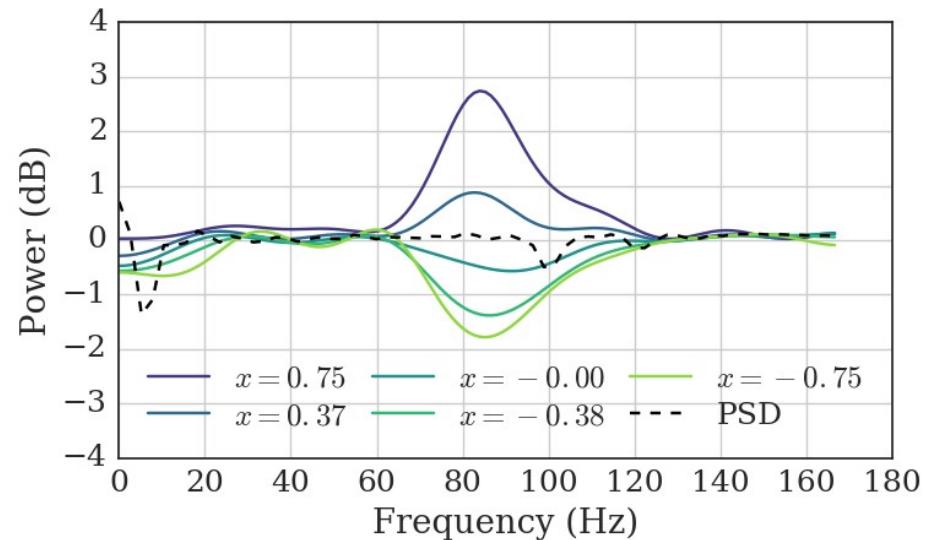
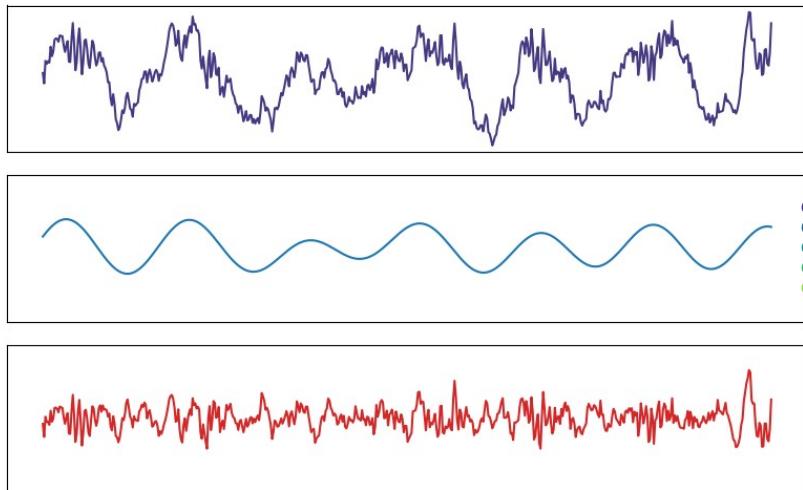
1. Driven auto-regressive model

Driven AR (DAR) model

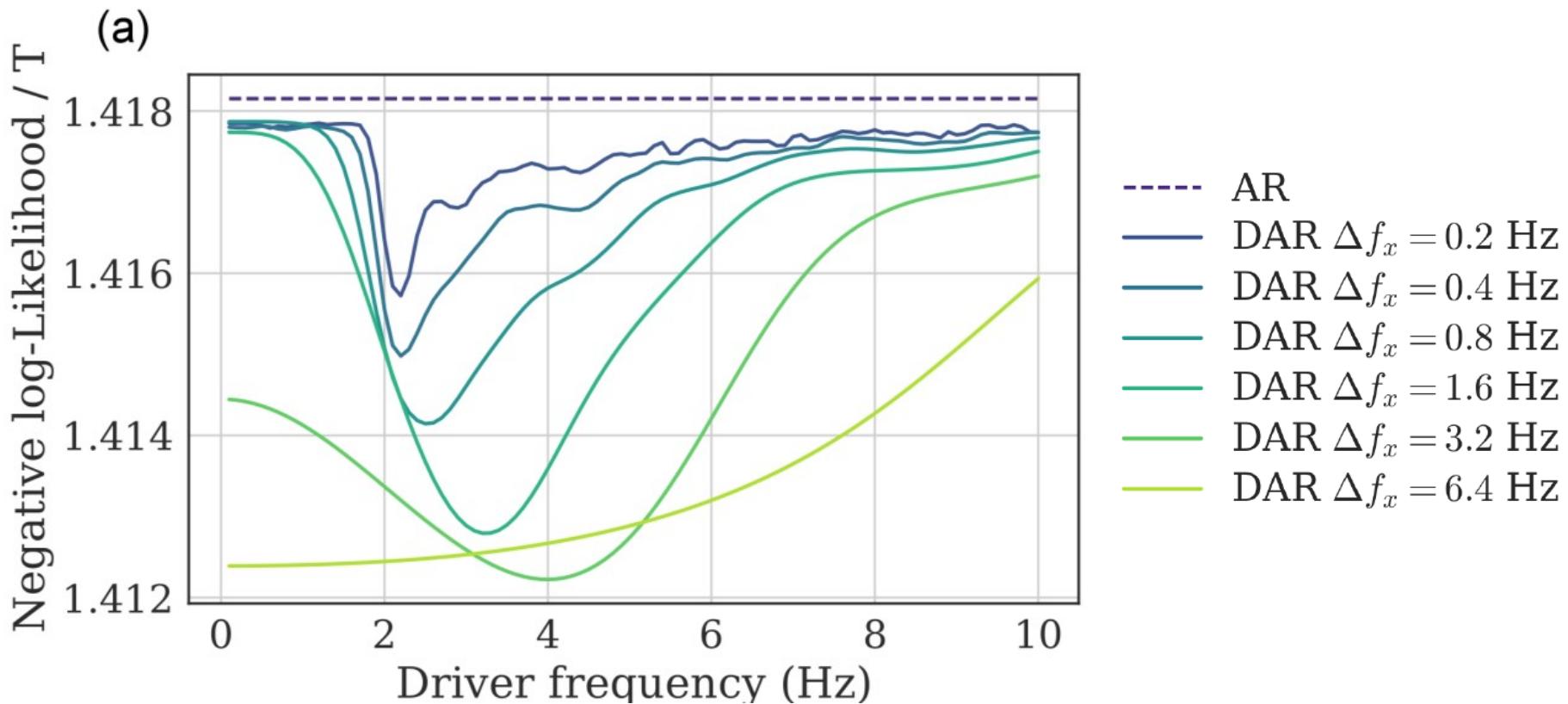
(Grenier, 1983, 2013)

$$a_i(t) = \sum_{j=0}^m a_{ij} x(t)^j$$

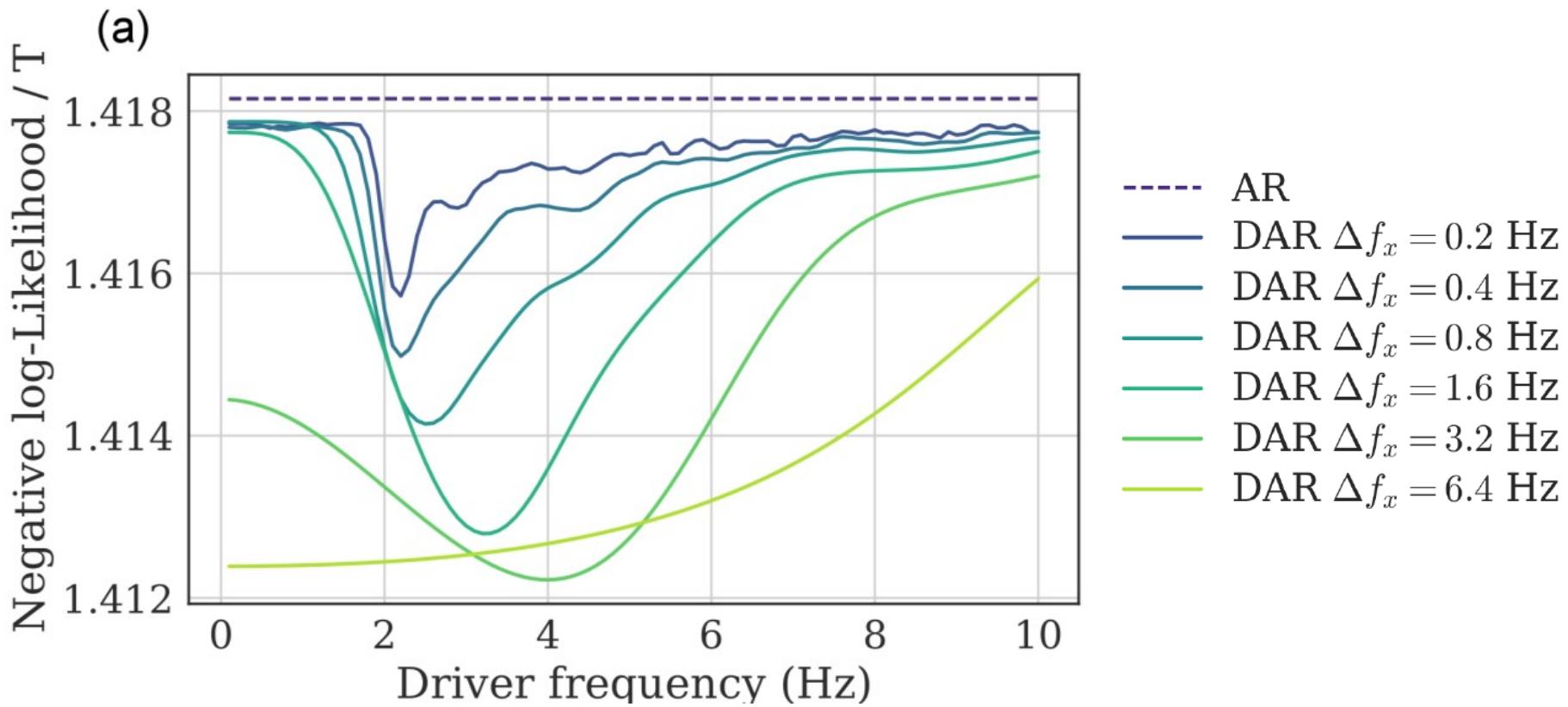
$$\log(\sigma(t)) = \sum_{j=0}^m b_j x(t)^j$$



1. Driver selection



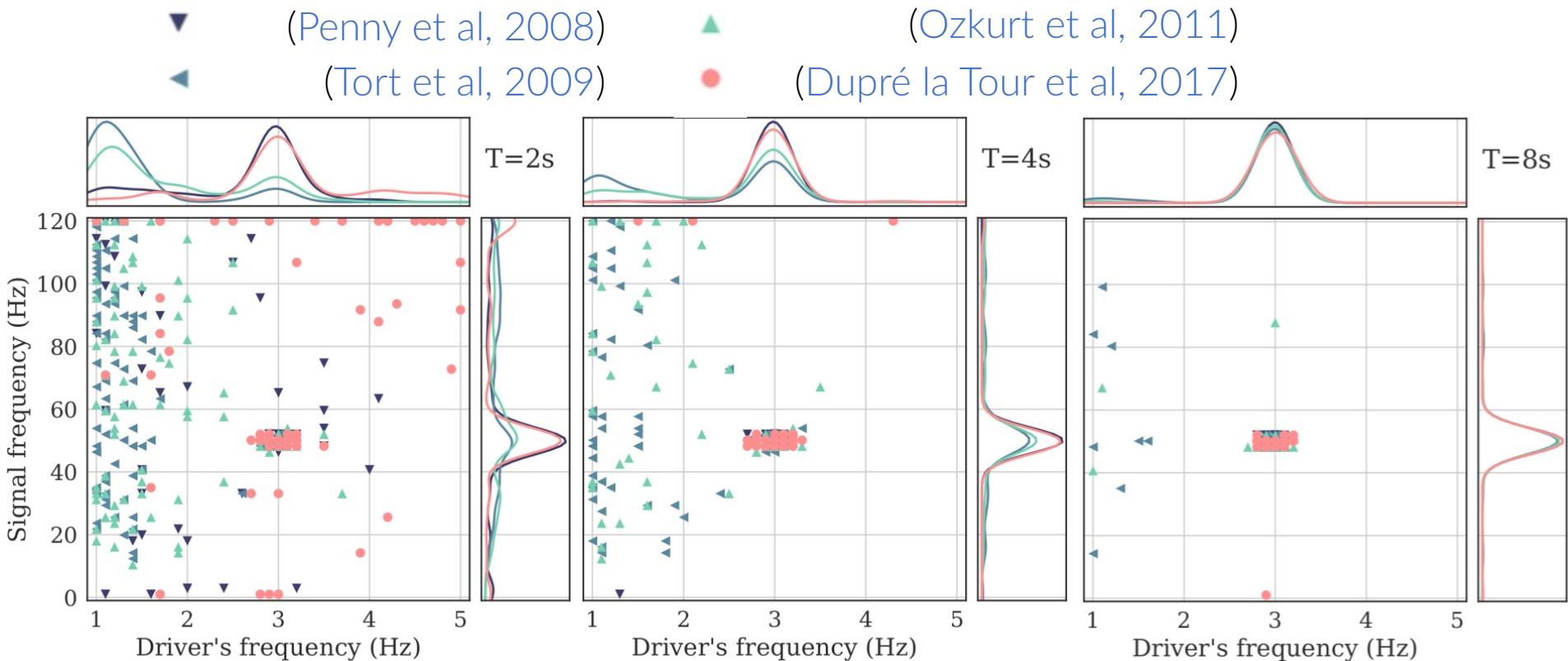
1. Driver selection



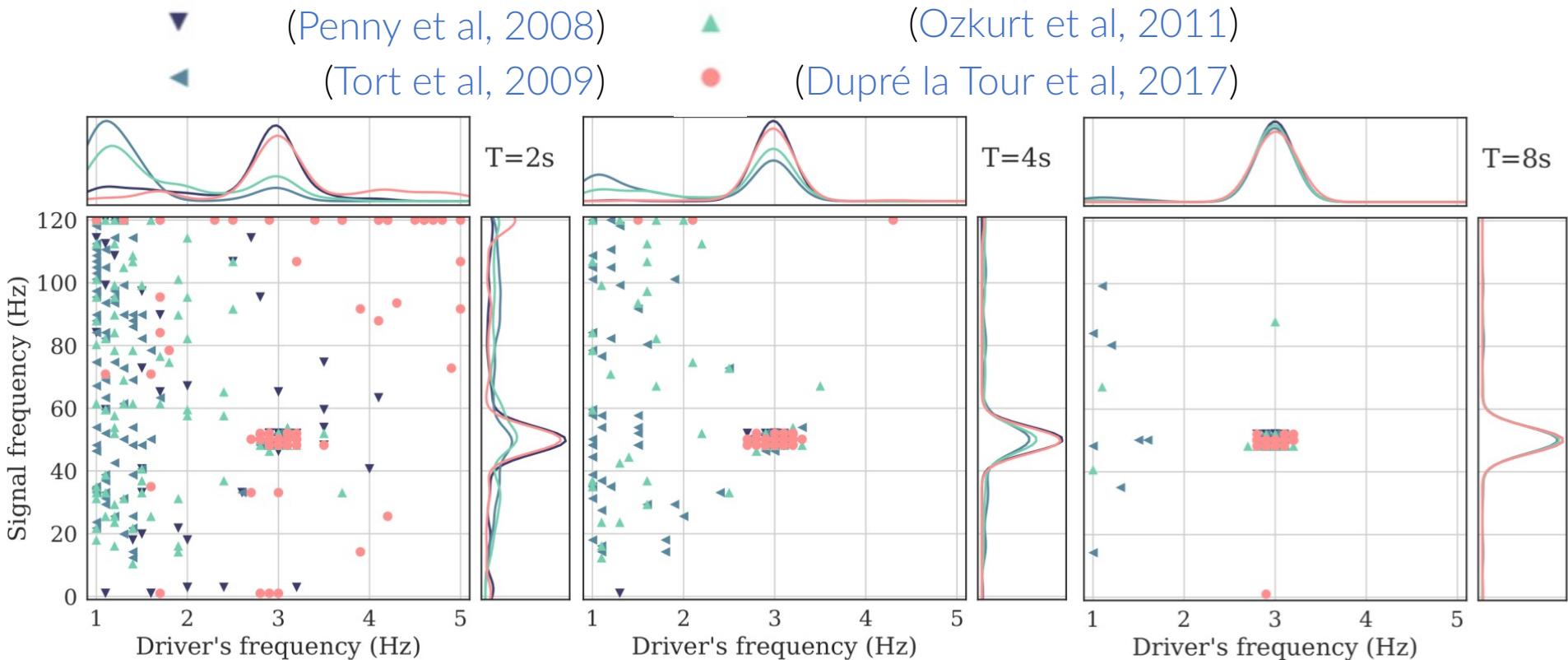
A finer optimization of the driver filter :

Driver estimation in non-linear autoregressive models
T. Dupré la Tour, Y. Grenier, A. Gramfort, ICASSP 2018

1. Robustness to short signals



1. Robustness to short signals



Non-linear auto-regressive models for cross-frequency coupling in neural time series

T. Dupré la Tour, L. Tallot, L. Grabot, V. Doyère, V. van Wassenhove, Y. Grenier, A. Gramfort, *PLOS Computational Biology* 2017



1. Cross-frequency coupling analysis with driven auto-regressive models



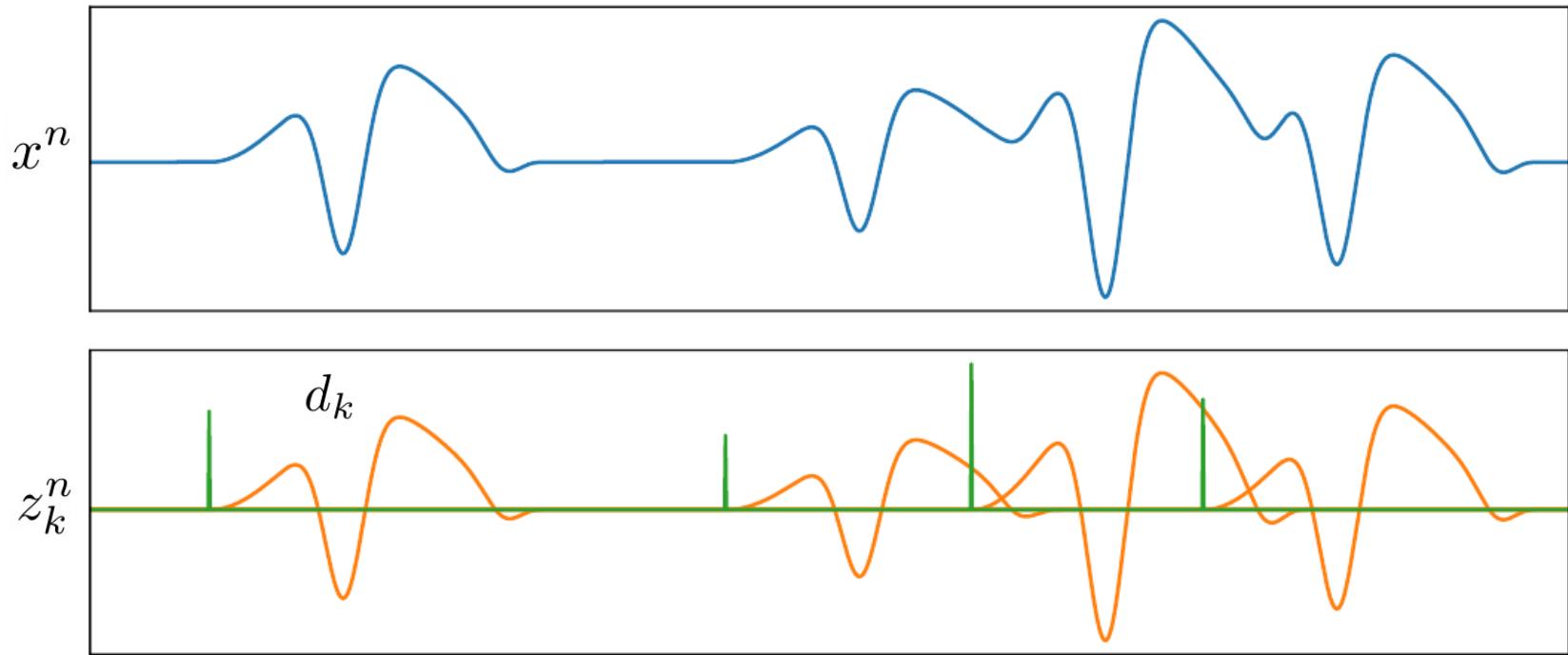
<https://pactools.github.io>

Outline

1. Cross-frequency coupling analysis
with driven autoregressive models

2. Temporal waveform analysis
with convolutional sparse coding models

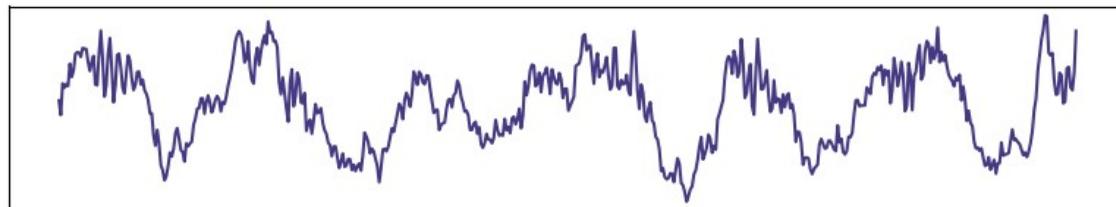
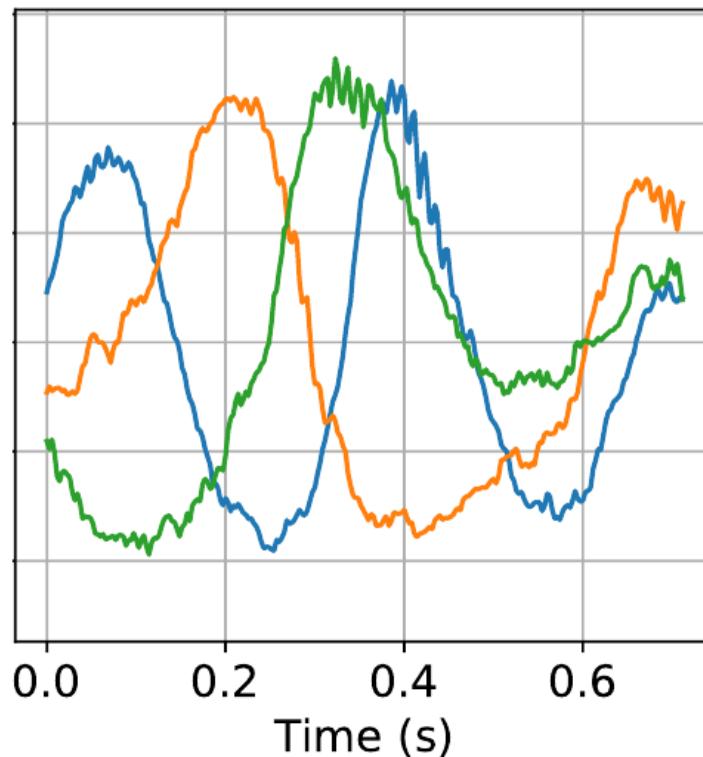
2. Convolutional sparse coding



$$x^n[t] = \sum_{k=1}^K (z_k^n * d_k)[t] + \varepsilon[t]$$

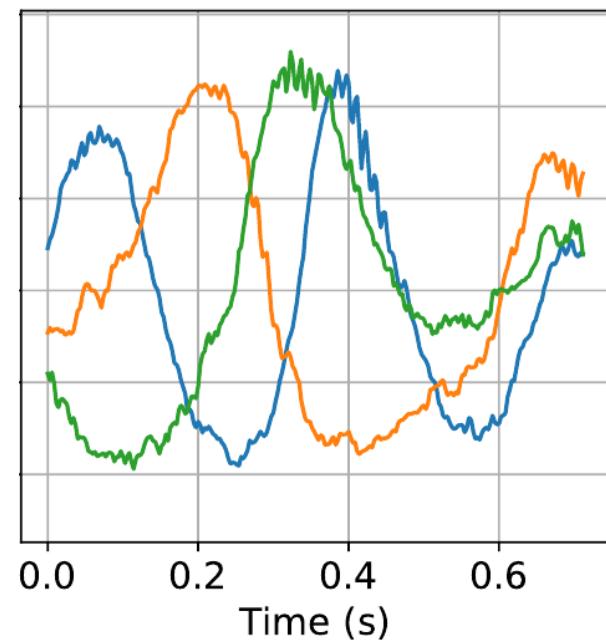
(Grosse et al, 2007)

2. Univariate model

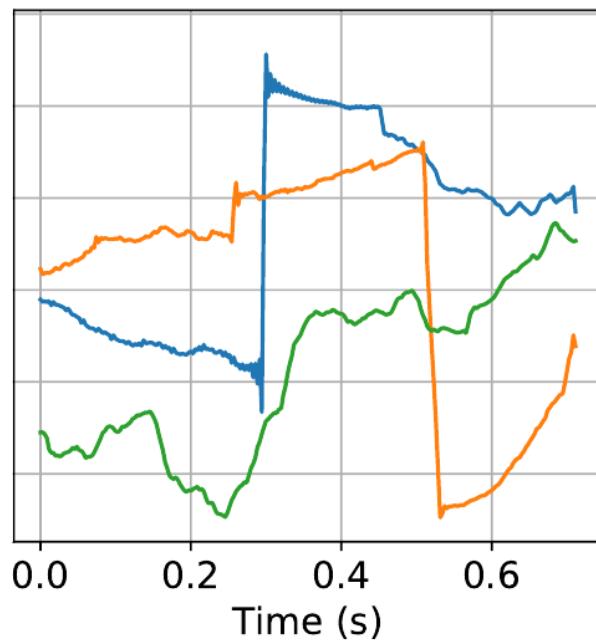


2. Alpha-stable univariate model

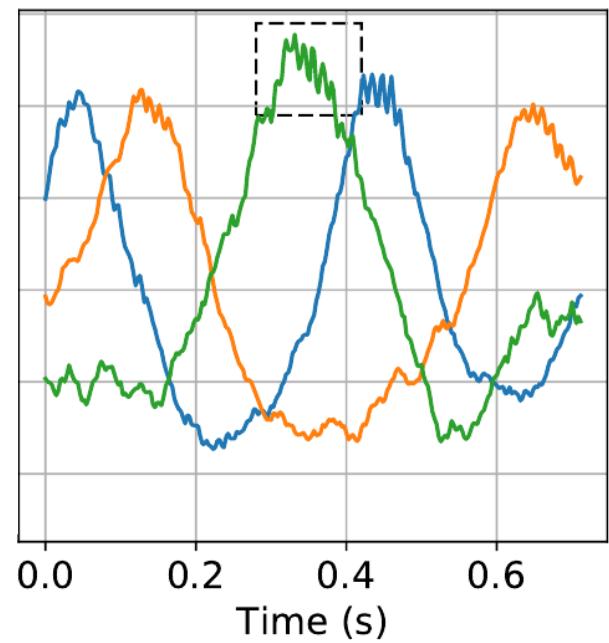
CSC (without artifacts)



CSC (with artifacts)

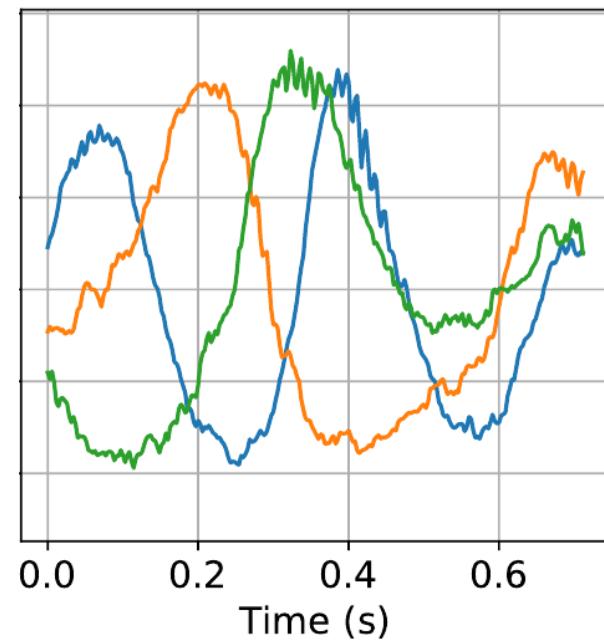


Alpha CSC (with artifacts)

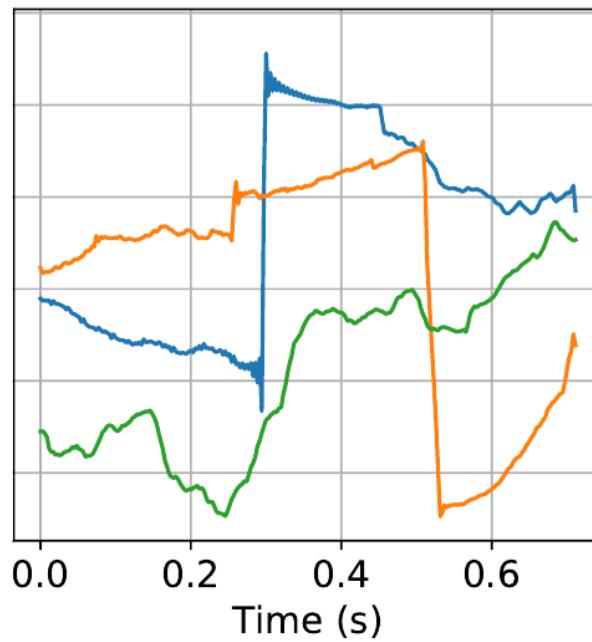


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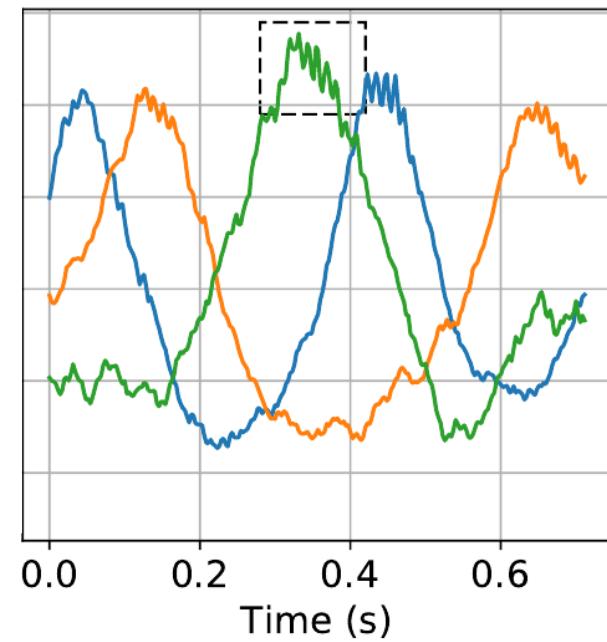
CSC (without artifacts)



CSC (with artifacts)



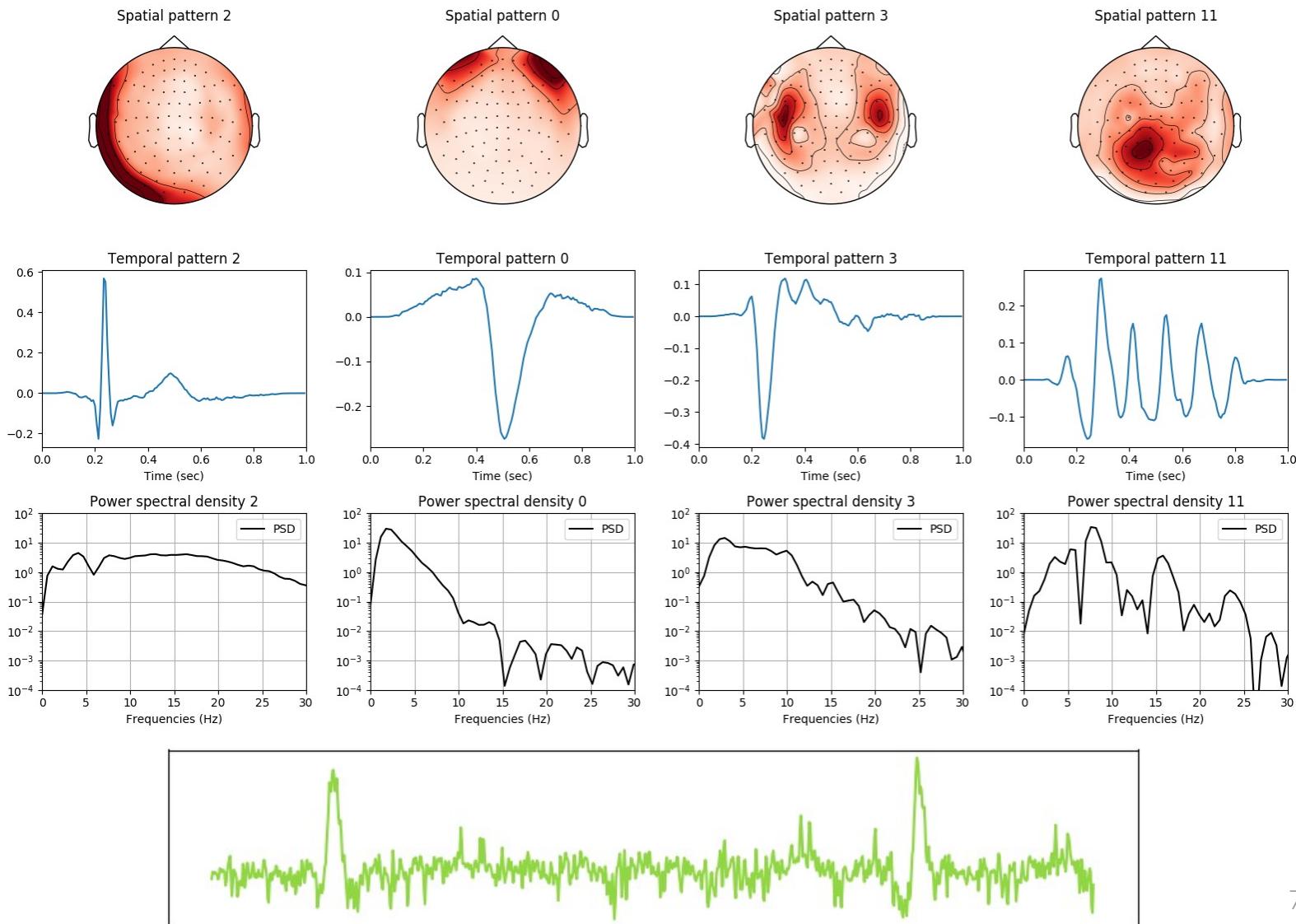
Alpha CSC (with artifacts)



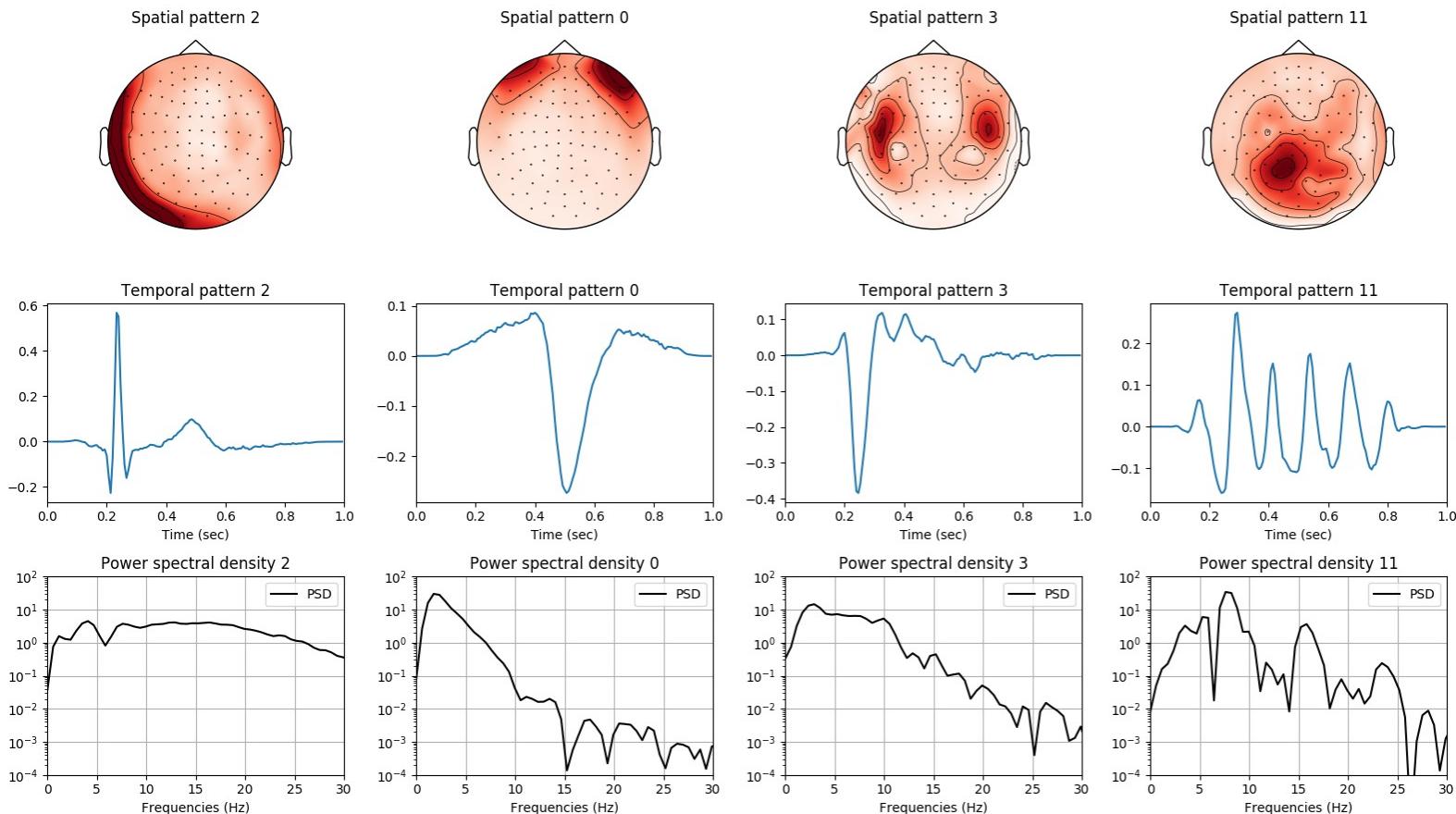
Learning the morphology of brain signals using alpha-stable convolutional sparse coding

M. Jas*, T. Dupré la Tour*, U. Şimşekli, A. Gramfort, NeurIPS 2017

2. Rank-1 multivariate model



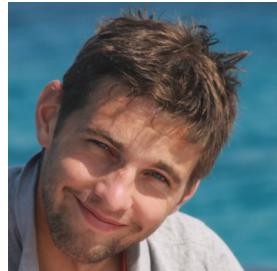
2. Rank-1 multivariate model



Multivariate Convolutional Sparse Coding for Electromagnetic Brain Signals

T. Dupré la Tour*, T. Moreau*, M. Jas, A. Gramfort, NeurIPS 2018

2. Temporal waveform analysis with convolutional sparse coding models



<https://alphacsc.github.io>

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