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ASSESSING CROSS-DEPENDENCIES USING BIVARIATE MULTIFRACTAL ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

Multifractal analysis, notably with its recent wavelet-leader based formulation, has nowadays become a reference tool to characterize scale-free temporal dynamics in time series. It proved successful in numerous applications very diverse in nature. However, such successes remained restricted to univariate analysis while many recent applications call for the joint analysis of several components. Surprisingly, multivariate multifractal analysis remained mostly overlooked. The present contribution aims at defining a wavelet-leader based framework for multivariate multifractal analysis and at studying its properties and estimation performance. To better understand what properties of multivariate data are actually captured in multivariate multifractal analysis, a multivariate multifractal model is used as representative paradigm and permits to show that multivariate multifractal analysis puts in evidence transient and local dependencies that are not well quantified or even evidenced by the classical Pearson correlation coefficient.

Index Terms— multivariate multifractal analysis, wavelet leaders, transient higher order dependencies

1. INTRODUCTION

Multifractal analysis: successes and limitations. Multifractal analysis provides practitioners with a robust, rich and efficient means for the assessment of scale-free temporal dynamics in real-world data (cf., e.g., [1–3]). The scale-free concept postulates that a large continuum of scales, rather than a small set of specific scales, all contribute to temporal dynamics. It has permitted significant contributions and successful analyses of numerous real-world applications very different in nature (cf., e.g., [4–11]). However and surprisingly, despite the fact that in many recent applications several time series are collected that need to be analyzed jointly, multifractal analysis remained univariate in essence, that is, even when several time series are jointly available, their analysis is conducted independently on each single one (see a contrario a few notable exceptions in, e.g., [12, 13]). Modern applications thus call for a multivariate multifractal analysis framework.

Related works. Multifractal analysis was historically (in the 90s) practically constructed on the increments of data. It was later shown that wavelet frameworks, involving non-linear non-local transforms of wavelets coefficients, permitted theoretically better grounded and practically more robust and efficient assessment. This gave birth

to multifractal formalisms such as the Wavelet Transform Modulus Maxima [14], or wavelet-leader [3] and p-leader [15] formalisms. These state-of-the-art formalisms yet remain univariate, thus can only be applied to one single time series at a time, and multivariate multifractal analysis has been largely overlooked. One notable early exception is [12], but it remained based on increments and used the context of hydrodynamic turbulence and has never been extended to the wavelet-leader framework. Accordingly, multifractal reference models, such as random cascades [9] or multifractal random walk (MRW) [16], mostly consist of univariate processes, except for rare attempts (cf. [12] or the unpublished work in [17]). These multivariate models were barely used in applications because of the lack of practical tools actually permitting their multivariate multifractal analysis. Therefore, and surprisingly despite its massive successes in applications, multifractal analysis remains in its infancy as far as multivariate extensions are concerned.

Goals, contributions and outlines. The present contribution aims to present and discuss the principles of multivariate multifractal analysis. Because the goal is to focus on intuitions beyond multivariate multifractal analysis rather than on technicalities, the current presentation is restricted to a bivariate setting and to wavelet leaders. Bivariate multifractal analysis and the corresponding wavelet leader formalisms are defined and studied in Section 2. The definitions and properties of bivariate MRW are recalled in Section 3. The practical estimation performance for multifractal parameters achieved by the proposed wavelet leader bivariate multifractal formalism are assessed from Monte Carlo simulations conducted on bivariate MRW (cf. Section 4). Further, to build an intuitive understanding of what is captured in the bivariate multifractal spectrum, we construct bivariate MRW with zero Pearson correlation amongst components and yet rich bivariate multifractal spectra, hence quantifying local or transient dependencies beyond second order statistics.

2. BIVARIATE MULTIFRACTAL ANALYSIS

2.1. Bivariate multifractal spectrum

Hölder regularity. In essence, multifractal analysis amounts to characterizing the fluctuations along time of the local regularity of a signal or function $X(t)$ [2]. Local regularity is usually defined via the so-called Hölder exponent, $h(t) > 0$, defined as follows. X is said to belong to $C_\alpha(t)$ at time position $t \in \mathbb{R}$, with $\alpha \geq 0$, if there exist a constant $C > 0$ and a polynomial P_t satisfying $\text{Deg}(P_t) < \alpha$

such that, in a neighborhood of t

$$|X(t+a) - P_t(t+a)| \leq C|a|^\alpha, \quad |a| \rightarrow 0. \quad (1)$$

The Hölder exponent of X at t is defined as the largest such α ,

$$h(t) = \sup\{\alpha : X \in C^\alpha(t)\} \geq 0. \quad (2)$$

The closer $h(t)$ to 0, the more irregular X is around t .

Multifractal spectrum. Though deeply tied to local regularity and Hölder exponent, multifractal analysis does not aim to output a local information $h(t)$, but rather a global and geometrical characterization of the local regularity fluctuations, referred to as the multifractal spectrum. For a bivariate signal $\mathbf{X} = (X_1, X_2)$, let $(h_1(t), h_2(t))$ denote the Hölder exponents, characterizing each component at time t . The *multifractal spectrum* $\mathcal{D}(h_1, h_2)$ is defined as the collection of Hausdorff dimensions of the sets of points t on the real line, where $(h_1(t), h_2(t))$ takes the values (h_1, h_2) [12, 18]. The locations h_1^m and h_2^m where $\mathcal{D}(h_1, h_2)$ takes its maximum define the global (or average) regularity of each components. The shape, the widths and orientation in the (h_1, h_2) plane notably provide information regarding the richness of the joint fluctuations of local regularity in \mathbf{X} , cf., Section 4.

2.2. Bivariate multifractal formalism

Wavelet Leaders. It is well-known that in univariate settings the practical estimation of the multifractal spectrum from real world data requires the use of a *multifractal formalism*, a procedure inspired from thermodynamics (cf., e.g., [2]). It has recently been proposed and shown that state-of-the-art versions of the procedure should be based on wavelet leaders [2, 3].

Let ψ denote the mother wavelet, characterized by its uniform regularity index and number of vanishing moments N_ψ , a strictly positive integer, defined as $\psi \in C^{N_\psi-1}$ and $\forall n = 0, \dots, N_\psi - 1$, $\int_{\mathbb{R}} t^n \psi(t) dt \equiv 0$ and $\int_{\mathbb{R}} t^{N_\psi} \psi(t) dt \neq 0$. Let $\{\psi_{j,k}(t) = 2^{-j} \psi(2^{-j}t - k)\}_{(j,k) \in \mathbb{N}^2}$ denote the collection of dilated and translated templates of ψ that form an orthonormal basis of $\mathcal{L}^2(\mathbb{R})$ [19]. The (L^1 -normalized) discrete wavelet transform coefficients $d_X(j, k)$ of X are defined as $d_X(j, k) = 2^{-j/2} \langle \psi_{j,k} | X \rangle$.

The wavelet leaders are further constructed as local suprema of wavelet coefficients, taken over finer scales and within a short temporal neighborhood $3\lambda_{j,k}$, with $\lambda_{j,k} = [k2^j, (k+1)2^j]$ the dyadic interval of size 2^j and $3\lambda_{j,k}$ the union of $\lambda_{j,k}$ with its 2 neighbors [3], $L(j, k) = \sup_{\lambda' \subset 3\lambda_{j,k}} |d_X(\lambda')|$.

Legendre transform. The $L_X(j, k)$ are well suited to Hölder exponent characterization because for $t = 2^j k$, $L_X(j, k) \sim C 2^{jh(t)}$ as $2^j \rightarrow 0$. This implies that, for $2^j \rightarrow 0$

$$\frac{1}{n_j} \sum_{k=1}^{n_j} L_{X_1}(j, k)^{q_1} L_{X_2}(j, k)^{q_2} \sim c_q 2^{j\zeta(q_1, q_2)} \quad (3)$$

where the so-called *scaling exponents* $\zeta(\mathbf{q})$ relate to $\mathcal{D}(\mathbf{h})$ as follows, with $\mathbf{h} = (h_1, h_2)$ and $\mathbf{q} = (q_1, q_2)$: For a large class of processes, it can be shown that the bivariate Legendre transform of $\zeta(\mathbf{q})$ yields an (upper-bound) estimate of the multifractal spectrum [18]

$$\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{h}) = \inf_{\mathbf{q}} (1 + \langle \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{h} \rangle - \zeta(\mathbf{q})) \geq \mathcal{D}(\mathbf{h}). \quad (4)$$

Cumulants. Further elaborating on the univariate formalism [20], it can be shown that for multifractal processes with scaling exponents $\zeta(\mathbf{q})$, the bivariate cumulants $C_{p_1, p_2}(j)$ of order $p_1 + p_2 \geq 1$ of the

vector of log-leaders $(\ln L_{X_1}(j, k), \ln L_{X_2}(j, k))$ at scale 2^j take the form

$$C_{p_1, p_2}(j) = c_{p_1, p_2}^0 + c_{p_1, p_2} \ln 2^j. \quad (5)$$

The coefficients c_{p_1, p_2} are related to the $\zeta(q_1, q_2)$ as

$$\zeta(q_1, q_2) = \sum_{p_1, p_2 \geq 0: p_1 + p_2 \geq 1} c_{p_1, p_2} q_1^{p_1} q_2^{p_2} / (p_1! p_2!). \quad (6)$$

Taking the Legendre transform of (6) yields that $c_{10} = h_1^m$ and $c_{01} = h_2^m$, while c_{20} and c_{02} quantify the widths of the fluctuations independently for each component, and c_{11} constitutes the leading order quantity conveying joint information for the fluctuations of regularity for both components. Further intuitions will be constructed in Section 4.

3. BIVARIATE MULTIFRACTAL RANDOM WALK

Univariate multifractal reference models. The historical and most popular multifractal processes, used as reference models, are the celebrated Mandelbrot cascades [9]. They consist of split/multiply iterative constructions that induce multifractal properties [9]. Multivariate extensions of cascades were however barely considered and used (see a contrario [12]). Alternatively, MRWs were constructed as more realistic models for real world data [16], notably with signed increments. The construction of MRW can be understood as a deviation from fractional Gaussian noise (fGn), the increment process of fractional Brownian motion that constitutes the reference Gaussian self-similar process [21], in which the departure from Gaussianity is achieved by modulating the variance using an independent stochastic process whose statistical properties mimic those of Mandelbrot cascades, hence inducing multifractal properties [16]. Its multivariate extension has not been considered except in the unpublished work [17]. We elaborate on the construction of a bivariate MRW to illustrate the nature of the information captured in the bivariate multifractal spectrum.

Bivariate multifractal random walk (b-MRW): Definition. The construction of a b-MRW requires two pairs of stochastic processes. First, a pair of fGn $G_1(t), G_2(t)$ is constructed, which is determined by two potentially different self-similar parameters H_1 and H_2 , respectively, and a point covariance matrix Σ_{ss} . The corresponding correlation coefficient is referred to as ρ_{ss} . These processes can be constructed as a specific case of the general multivariate self-similarity framework referred to as Operator Fractional Brownian Motion [22] and numerically synthesized as detailed in [23].

Second, a pair of Gaussian processes $\omega_1(t), \omega_2(t)$ with prescribed covariance function Σ_{mf} , with entries

$$\{\Sigma_{mf}\}_{ij} = \rho_{mf}(i, j) \lambda_i \lambda_j \log \left(\frac{T}{|k-l|+1} \right) \quad (7)$$

for $|k-l| \leq T-1$ and 0 otherwise, with T an arbitrary integral scale, taken to be equal to the data sample size for the remainder of the paper. To simplify notations, we set $\rho_{mf}(i, i) \equiv 1$, $i = 1, 2$, and we write $\rho_{mf}(1, 2) \equiv \rho_{mf}$ below. The logarithmic decrease of the covariance in (7) is chosen to induce multifractal properties in the resulting process. Both pairs of Gaussian correlated processes are numerically synthesized using the toolbox described in [23].

Finally, each component $i = 1, 2$ of b-MRW is defined as

$$X_i(t) = \sum_{k=1}^t G_i(k) e^{\omega_i(k)}.$$

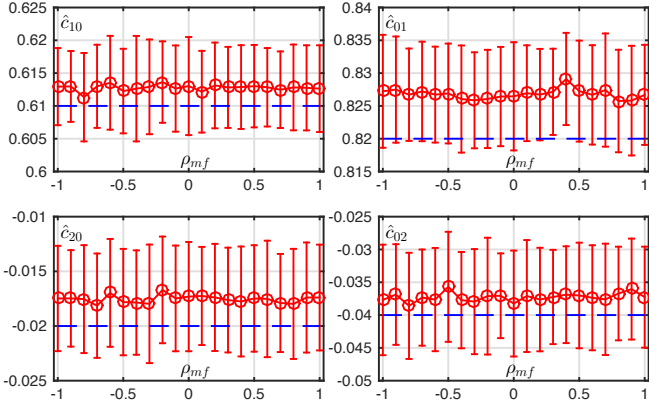


Fig. 1. Estimates for univariate parameters c_{10} , c_{01} , c_{20} , c_{02} , for $\rho_{ss} = 0$, as a function of multifractal correlation ρ_{mf} : average (red circles), standard deviations (errorbars) and theoretical values (blue dashed lines).

Bivariate multifractal random walk (b-MRW): Properties. The Pearson correlation ρ_{bMRW} of the increments of the components of b-MRW obviously results from both the correlations ρ_{ss} and ρ_{mf} of the self-similar and multifractal components entering its construction, respectively. Tedious calculations not reported here actually show that $\rho_{bMRW} = \rho_{ss} \cdot f(\rho_{mf}, \lambda_1, \lambda_2)$, with f a non linear function which will be made explicit in a future work.

Elaborating on the form of the multifractal properties established for univariate MRW, $\zeta(q) = (H + \lambda^2/2)q - \lambda^2 q^2/2$ and $\mathcal{D}(h) = 1 - (h - (H + \lambda^2/2))^2/(2\lambda^2)$, and following [17], it can further be conjectured that the bivariate scaling exponents of b-MRW take the form proposed in (6), with $c_{p_1 p_2} \equiv 0, \forall (p_1, p_2)$ such that $p_1 + p_2 \geq 3$ and $c_{10} = H_1 + \lambda_1^2/2$, $c_{01} = H_2 + \lambda_2^2/2$, $c_{20} = -\lambda_1^2$, $c_{02} = -\lambda_2^2$, and $c_{11} = -\rho_{mf} \lambda_1 \lambda_2$. Note that the value of the bivariate parameter c_{11} does not depend on ρ_{ss} . The analytic form for the bivariate multifractal spectrum of b-MRW has not been studied except for trivial cases, yet its Legendre spectrum is given by (4).

4. NUMERICAL RESULTS

4.1. Parameter setting and estimation procedure

Parameter setting. Estimation performance and understanding of the intuitions beyond the bivariate multifractal spectrum are obtained by Monte Carlo simulations, conducted over 100 independent copies of b-MRW of sample size $n = 2^{18}$ with process parameters $(H_1, H_2) = (0.6, 0.8)$, $(c_{20}, c_{02}) = (-0.02, -0.04)$ and various values for ρ_{ss} and ρ_{mf} . Wavelet analysis is performed using a Daubechies least asymmetric wavelet, with $N_\psi = 3$ vanishing moments.

Estimation procedures. Wavelet leaders, linear regressions in (3) and (5), and bivariate Legendre transform were implemented by ourselves in what, we believe, constitutes the first bivariate multifractal analysis toolbox.

4.2. Multifractal estimation performance

Univariate parameters. Fig. 1 reports the estimation performance for the univariate multifractal parameters c_{10} , c_{01} , c_{20} , c_{02} as a func-

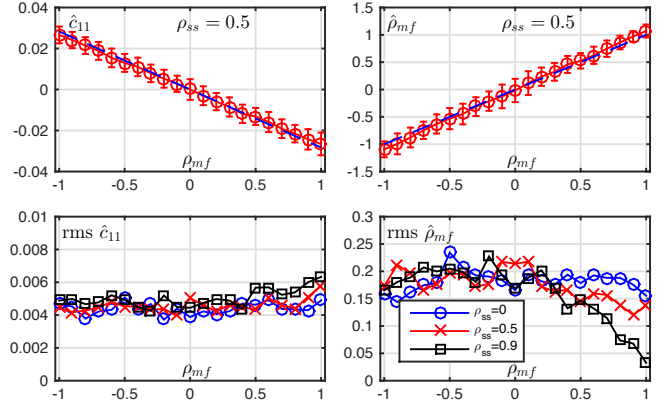


Fig. 2. Estimates for bivariate parameters c_{11} (left column) and ρ_{mf} (right column) as a function of multifractal correlation ρ_{mf} . Top row: averages (red circles) and standard deviations (error bars) and theoretical values (blue dashed lines) for \hat{c}_{11} and $\hat{\rho}_{mf}$ for $\rho_{ss} = 0.5$. Bottom row: root-mean-squared-error values for $\rho_{ss} \in \{0, 0.5, 0.9\}$ (blue circles, red crosses, black squares, respectively).

tion of ρ_{mf} , for a fixed value $\rho_{ss} = 0$. It shows that estimation performance does not depend on the actual value of ρ_{mf} . Similar plots, not show here for space reasons, show that estimation performance is also independent of ρ_{ss} . This indicates that, as expected, estimation performance for univariate multifractal parameters is not impacted by the point dependence structure of the bivariate multivariate process. For further results on univariate parameters as a function of parameter value, see, e.g., [3].

Bivariate parameters. To investigate the estimation performance for the parameters related to the bivariate dependence structure, let us now turn to \hat{c}_{11} . Moreover, we propose to study the following natural estimator for the *multifractal correlation* ρ_{mf} , cf. (7), defined as

$$\hat{\rho}_{mf} = -\hat{c}_{11} / \sqrt{|\hat{c}_{20} \hat{c}_{02}|},$$

where the absolute values are introduced to prevent from negative values under the square root, spuriously induced due to the estimation variability for small values of c_{20} and c_{02} . Fig. 2 (top row) shows averages and standard deviations of \hat{c}_{11} and $\hat{\rho}_{mf}$ as functions of ρ_{mf} (for $\rho_{ss} = 0.5$) and indicates that estimates closely reproduce the theoretical values c_{11} and ρ_{mf} and are very satisfactory. Fig. 2 (bottom row) further studies root-mean-squared-error (rms) values for \hat{c}_{11} and $\hat{\rho}_{mf}$ as a function of ρ_{mf} , for several values of ρ_{ss} . It leads to conclude that the estimation performance does not depend on ρ_{ss} , except for a drop in variance observed for $\hat{\rho}_{mf}$ for large values of ρ_{ss} and ρ_{mf} . Overall, these results indicate that the proposed procedure yields relevant and robust estimates for the bivariate parameters c_{11} and ρ_{mf} , with estimation performance largely independent of ρ_{ss} and ρ_{mf} .

4.3. Intuitions beyond bivariate multifractal spectra

The Pearson correlation coefficient is a classical tool to assess dependence amongst data components. Here we illustrate that the proposed bivariate multifractal framework permits to model and analyse dependence beyond the correlation coefficient. Specifically, we design b-MRW with Pearson correlation $\rho_{bMRW} = 0$, which is easily achieved by setting $\rho_{ss} = 0$, and vary the value for ρ_{mf} . Conse-

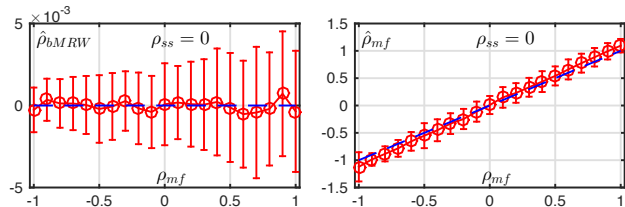


Fig. 3. Pearson correlation coefficients $\hat{\rho}_{bMRW}$ (left) and multifractal correlation $\hat{\rho}_{mf}$ (right) as a function of ρ_{mf} for $\rho_{ss} = 0$; shown are averages (red circles), standard deviations (error bars) and theoretical values (blue dashed lines)

quently, for $\rho_{mf} \neq 0$, the process components are strictly uncorrelated but dependent.

Fig. 3 plots averages and standard deviations of estimates $\hat{\rho}_{bMRW}$ and $\hat{\rho}_{mf}$ as a function of ρ_{mf} . It shows that, indeed, the Pearson correlation coefficient $\hat{\rho}_{bMRW} \simeq 0$ for $\rho_{mf} \in [-1, 1]$, hence it is completely blind to the dependence between the process components. In contrast, the multifractal correlation $\hat{\rho}_{mf} = -\hat{c}_{11}/\sqrt{[\hat{c}_{20}\hat{c}_{02}]}$ provides excellent estimates for ρ_{mf} and unambiguously reveals the dependence beyond second statistical order, even for modest values for the correlation $|\rho_{mf}|$.

These situations are further illustrated in Fig. 4, which plots several examples of sample path trajectories (left column) with common univariate parameters and $\rho_{ss} = 0$, yet different $\rho_{mf} \in \{-0.9, 0, 0.5, 0.9\}$ (from top to bottom), together with the corresponding bivariate multifractal spectra estimated using (4) (right column, averages over 100 realizations). In the case $\rho_{mf} = 0$, the multifractal spectrum is supported on an ellipse whose main axes are aligned with the h_1 and h_2 axes, and whose widths are controlled directly and independently by c_{02} and c_{20} . In this case, the process components are not only uncorrelated but also independent. For $\rho_{mf} = 0.5$ and, a fortiori, in the case $\rho_{mf} = 0.9$, the support of $\mathcal{D}(\mathbf{h})$ is rotated towards the diagonal and concentrates along the main axis of a slim, rotated ellipse, clearly revealing a situation departing from the previous case without higher-order dependence. Visual investigation of the sample path trajectories indicates that in this situation, the magnitudes of the process components tend to expand and shrink simultaneously. Finally, when $\rho_{mf} = -0.9$, the support of $\mathcal{D}(\mathbf{h})$ is rotated towards the anti-diagonal, and one sample trajectory tends to expand at time instances where the other one shrinks, and vice versa. Note that the projections of $\mathcal{D}(\mathbf{h})$ on the $h_1 = 0$ and $h_2 = 0$ planes, respectively, have the same position, shape and width since these are entirely controlled by the univariate parameters ($c_{10}, c_{01}, c_{20}, c_{02}$) only, which are the same in all cases.

To conclude, all these results show that while the traditional correlation measure indicates no correlation amongst the two components, $\hat{\rho}_{bMRW} \simeq 0$, the shape of the multifractal spectrum, that can in this simple pedagogical model process be summarized by the *multifractal correlation* ρ_{mf} , captures statistical dependencies amongst components beyond Pearson correlation and second order statistics. These dependencies are thus involving the entire joint statistical distribution of the bivariate process. In the multifractal setting, these dependencies take the form of joint occurrences of local or transient singularities of same strengths, or equivalently, related values for the Hölder exponents ($h_1(t), h_2(t)$) for each time location t .

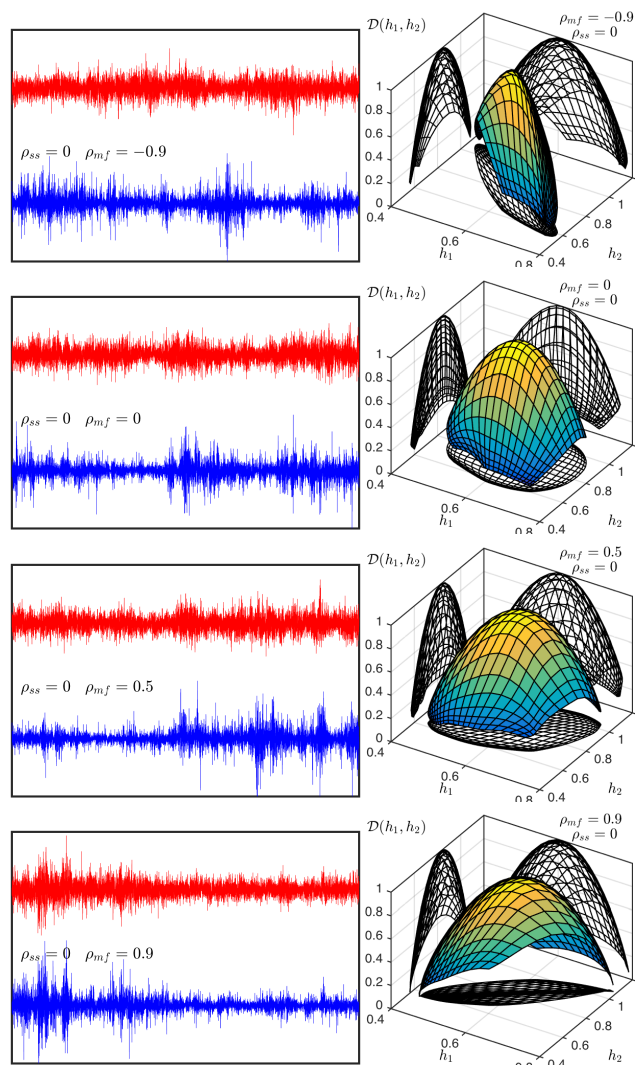


Fig. 4. Bivariate sample paths of b-MRW (left column) and estimates of $\mathcal{D}(\mathbf{h})$ (right column, averages over 100 realizations) for $\rho_{ss} = 0$ and $\rho_{mf} \in \{-0.9, 0, 0.5, 0.9\}$ (from top to bottom).

5. CONCLUSIONS AND PERSPECTIVES

The present work defined a wavelet leader based bivariate multifractal formalism for the estimation of the joint multifractal spectrum of pairs of time series. The estimation performance for univariate and bivariate multifractal parameters was assessed, studied and validated numerically for bivariate MRW, a bivariate extension of a simple yet versatile stochastic multifractal model. We provided intuitive interpretations and illustrations for the essence of the wealth of information that is captured by the bivariate multifractal spectrum. In particular, it was shown that it permits to model and quantify local and transient dependencies involving the entire joint statistical distribution of the random vectors defining the bivariate process, beyond second statistical order and hence correlation analysis, that can be interpreted in terms of pointwise inter-related regularity exponents. The proposed joint multifractal modeling and analysis framework extends beyond bivariate time series and to the use of p-leaders and p-exponents as multiresolution quantities and regularity exponents.

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