

TIP #2: How do I test whether a given time series is just a white-noise?

In statistical sense, a time series $\{x_t\}$ is characterized as having weak white noise if $\{x_t\}$ is a sequence of serially uncorrelated random variables with zero mean and finite variance. Strong white noise also has the quality of being independent and identically distributed, which implies no autocorrelation.

In particular, if x_t is normally distributed with mean zero and standard deviation σ , the series is called a Gaussian white noise

Statistical Testing

To examine the data series for evidence of any serial correlation, we use Ljung-Box statistical test and the modified $Q^*(m)$ statistics. The Ljung-Box Test:

$$H_o : \rho_1 = \rho_2 = \rho_3 = \dots = \rho_m = 0$$

$$H_1 : \exists \rho_{1 \leq k \leq m} \neq 0$$

Where

- H_o : Null Hypothesis (White-noise)
- H_1 : Alternative hypothesis (not white-noise)
- m : Upper lag limit of the test. The upper lag limit can either be set by us or left for the function to pick a proper limit. Practitioners use $\ln T$ as a proper value for m .

Ljung-Box Statistics

The Ljung-Box statistics (i.e. $Q^*(m)$) is an enhancement on the classical χ^2 test especially for small samples size.

$$Q^*(m) = T(T+2) \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{\rho_j^2}{T-j}$$

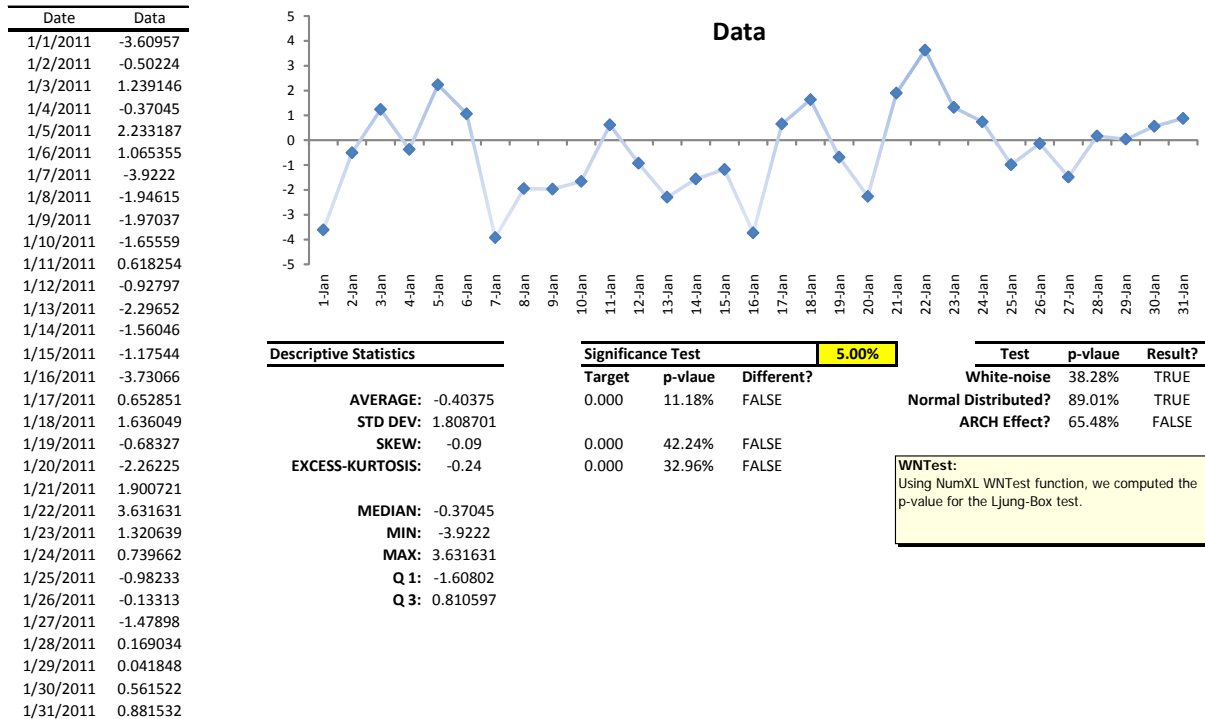
$$Q^*(m) \sim \chi_{\nu=m}^2$$

This is a one-tail statistical test, A p-value greater than the significance level (α) leads us to not-to-reject the null hypothesis or, in other words, the time series is white noise.

WNTest

WNTest function in NumXL computes the P-value for the $Q^*(m)$ statistics for our sample data. The upper lag limit (m) is set by default to $\ln T$, but the user can override this value by passing a value for this parameter.

Example: Using the NumXL descriptive statistics form, we computed the various summary statistics and performed Ljung-Box white-noise test (WNTest) among others.



Note: We chose a significance level (aka α) of 5%.