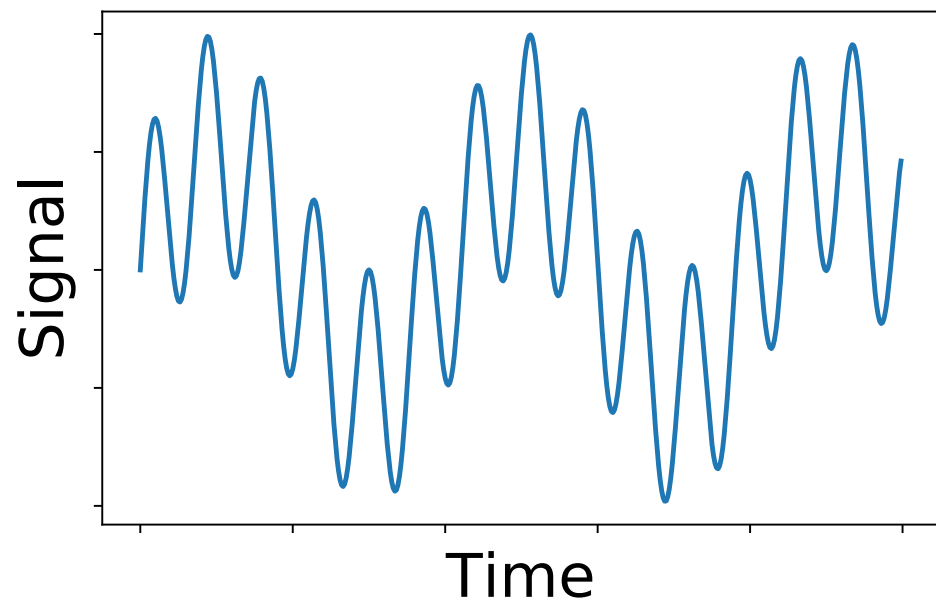


Wavelet Analysis for Noisy Time Series

February 2020
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gregor.moenke@embl.de

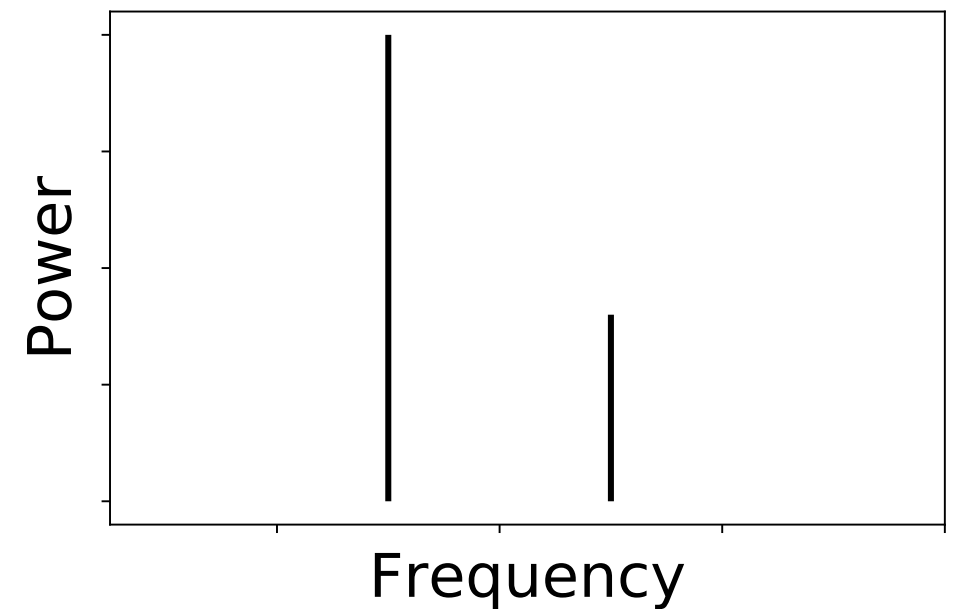
Recap: Frequency Analysis with Fourier

Time domain



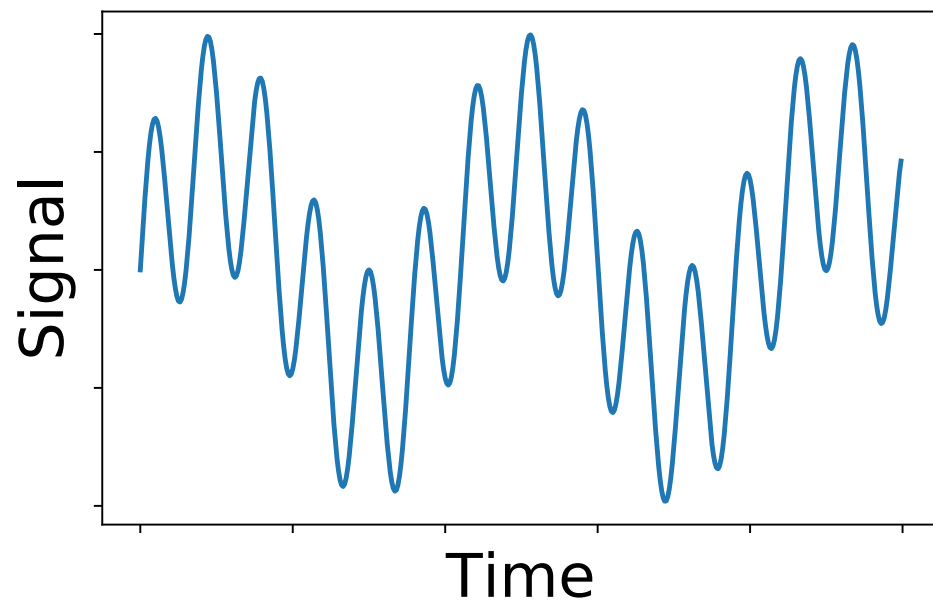
$$\mathcal{F} : t \rightarrow \omega$$

Frequency domain



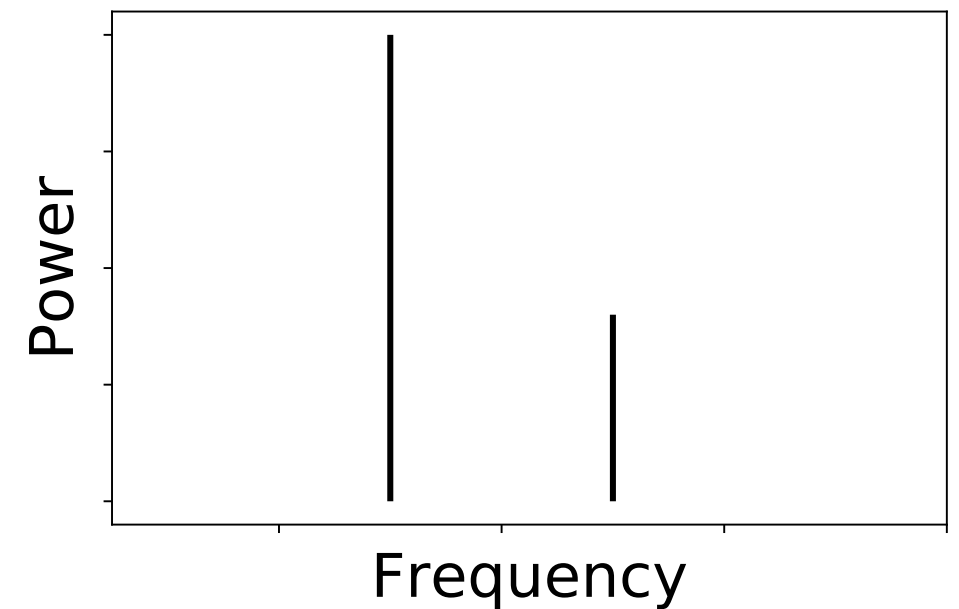
Recap: Frequency Analysis with Fourier

Time domain



$$\mathcal{F} : t \rightarrow \omega$$

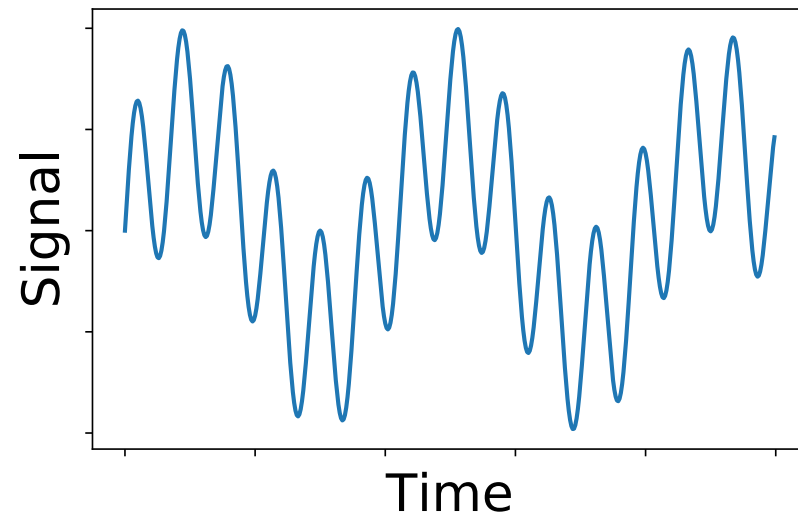
Frequency domain



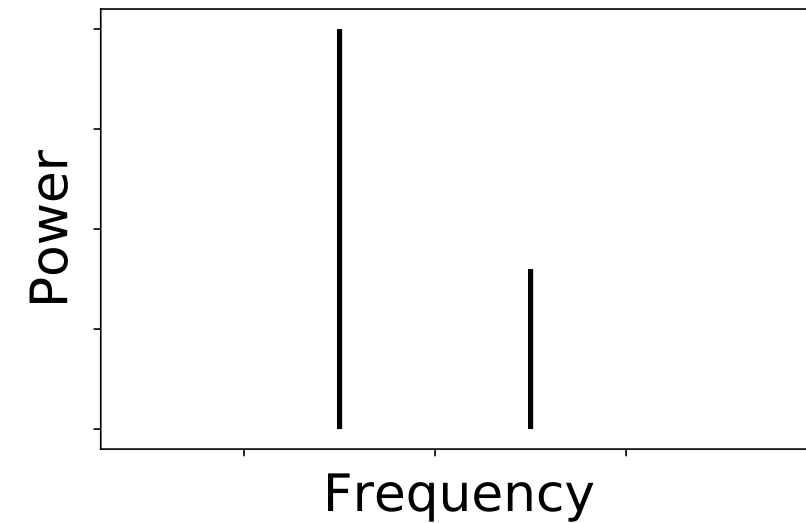
Both representations contain
the same energy/information
(e.g. jpeg compression)

Discrete and Continuous Spectra

harmonic signal

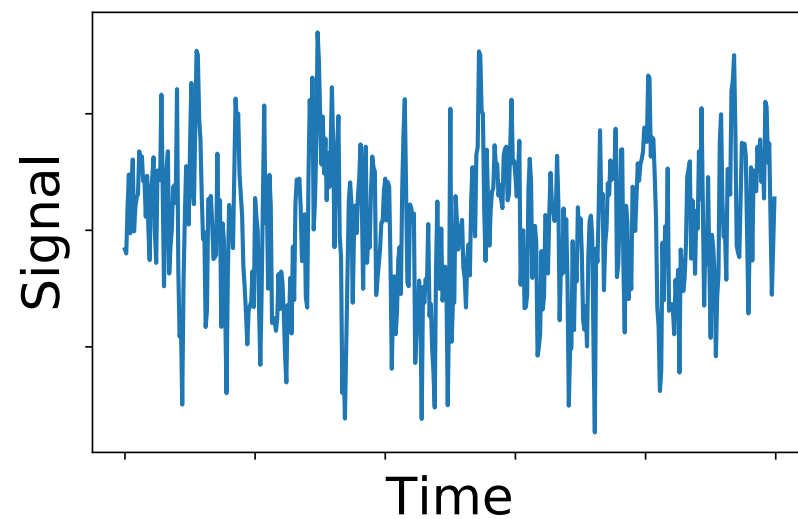


discrete spectrum

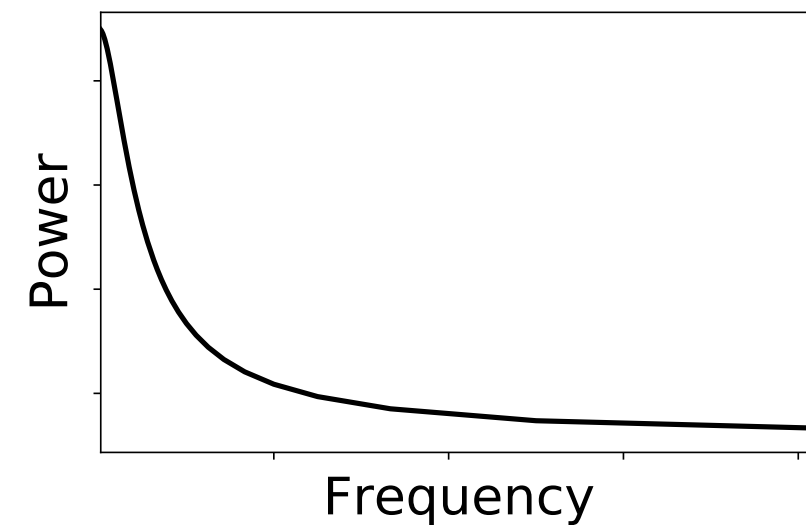


$$\mathcal{F} : t \rightarrow \omega$$

stochastic/chaotic signal



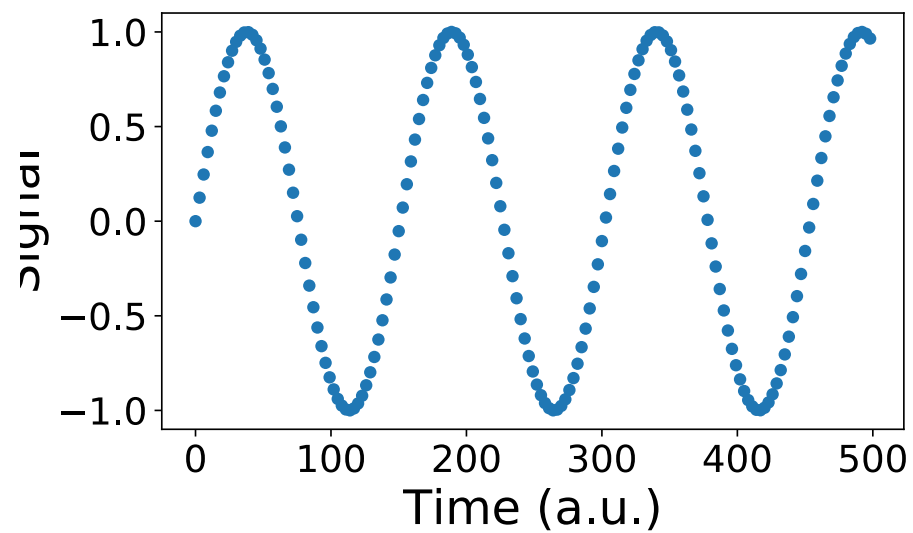
continuous spectrum



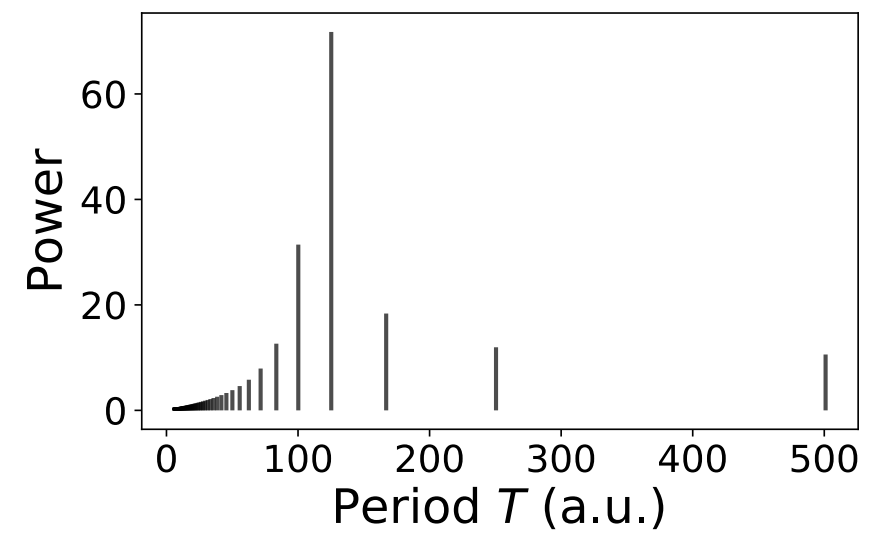
Most “real world” signals have both components!

Fourier Limitations

Short signal

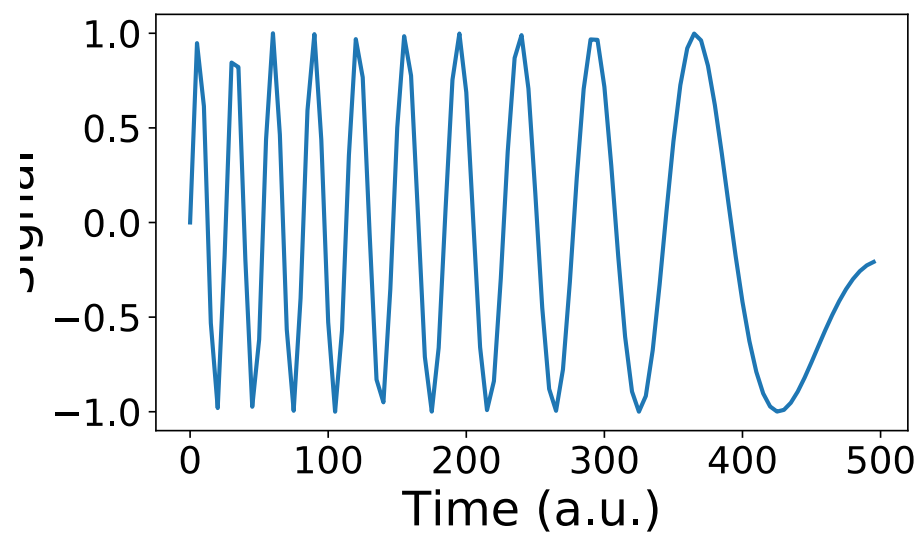


Poor spectral resolution

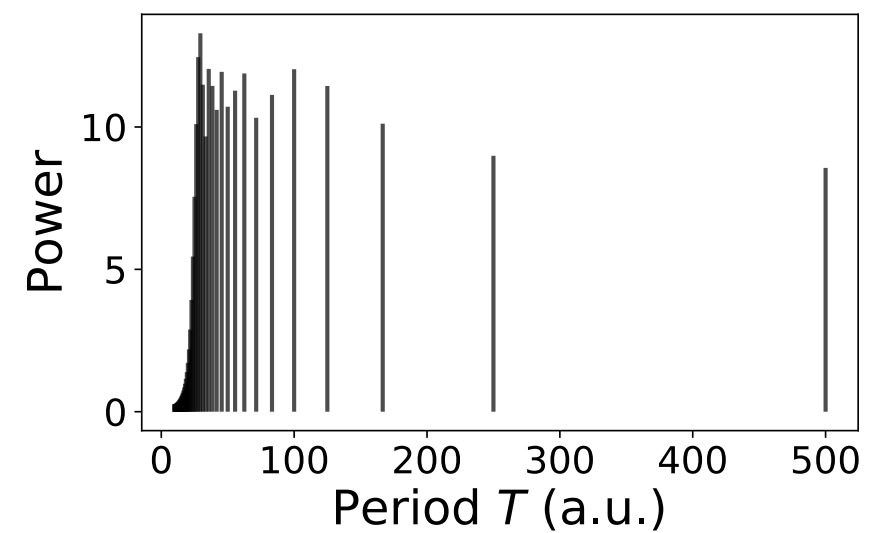


$$\mathcal{F} : t \rightarrow \omega$$

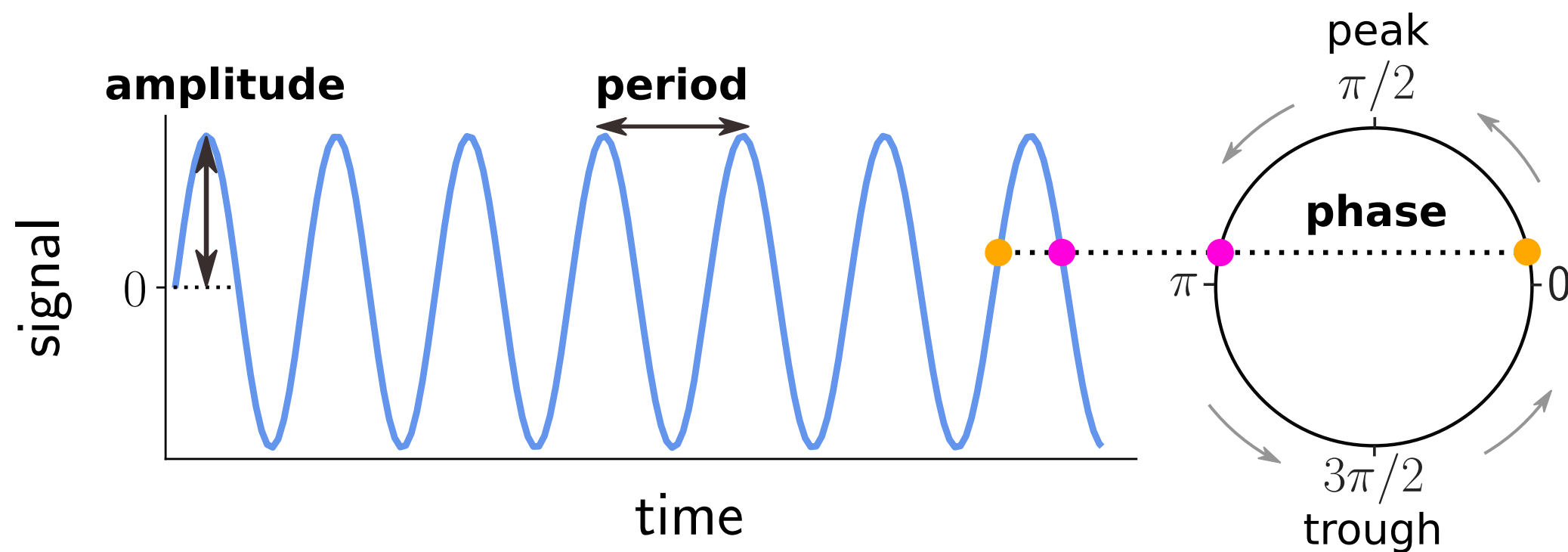
Non-stationary signal



No time-resolution



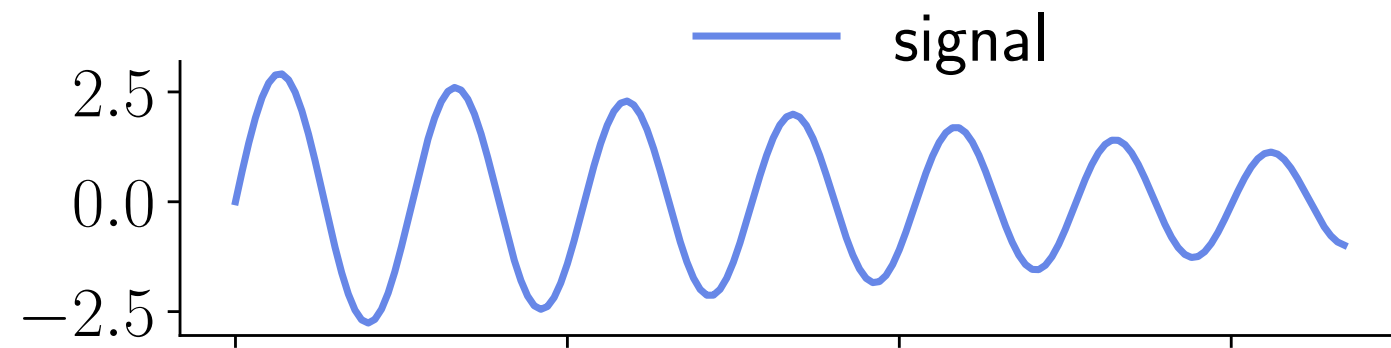
Problem Setting



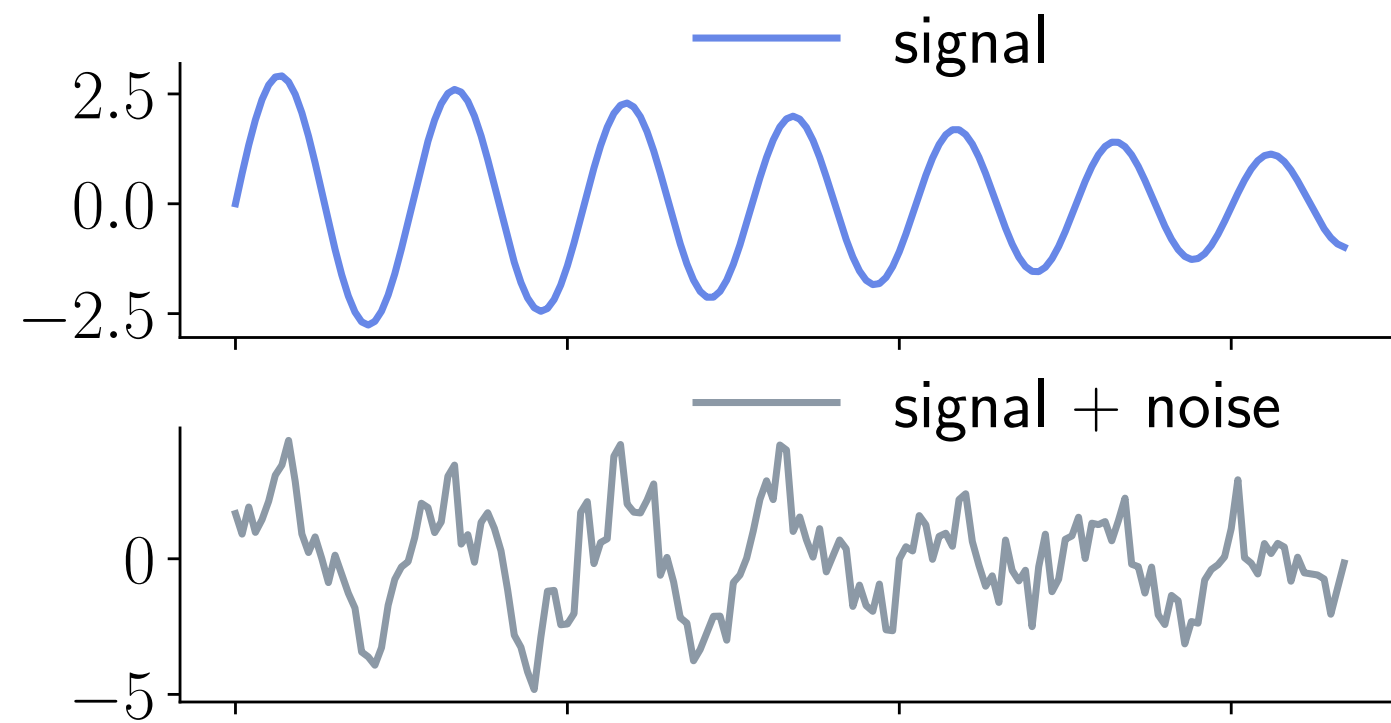
- Amplitude and period potentially time-dependent!
- Uniquely characterize an **analytic signal**

$$A(t) \cos[\phi(t)], \quad \omega(t) = \frac{d\phi}{dt}, \quad \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

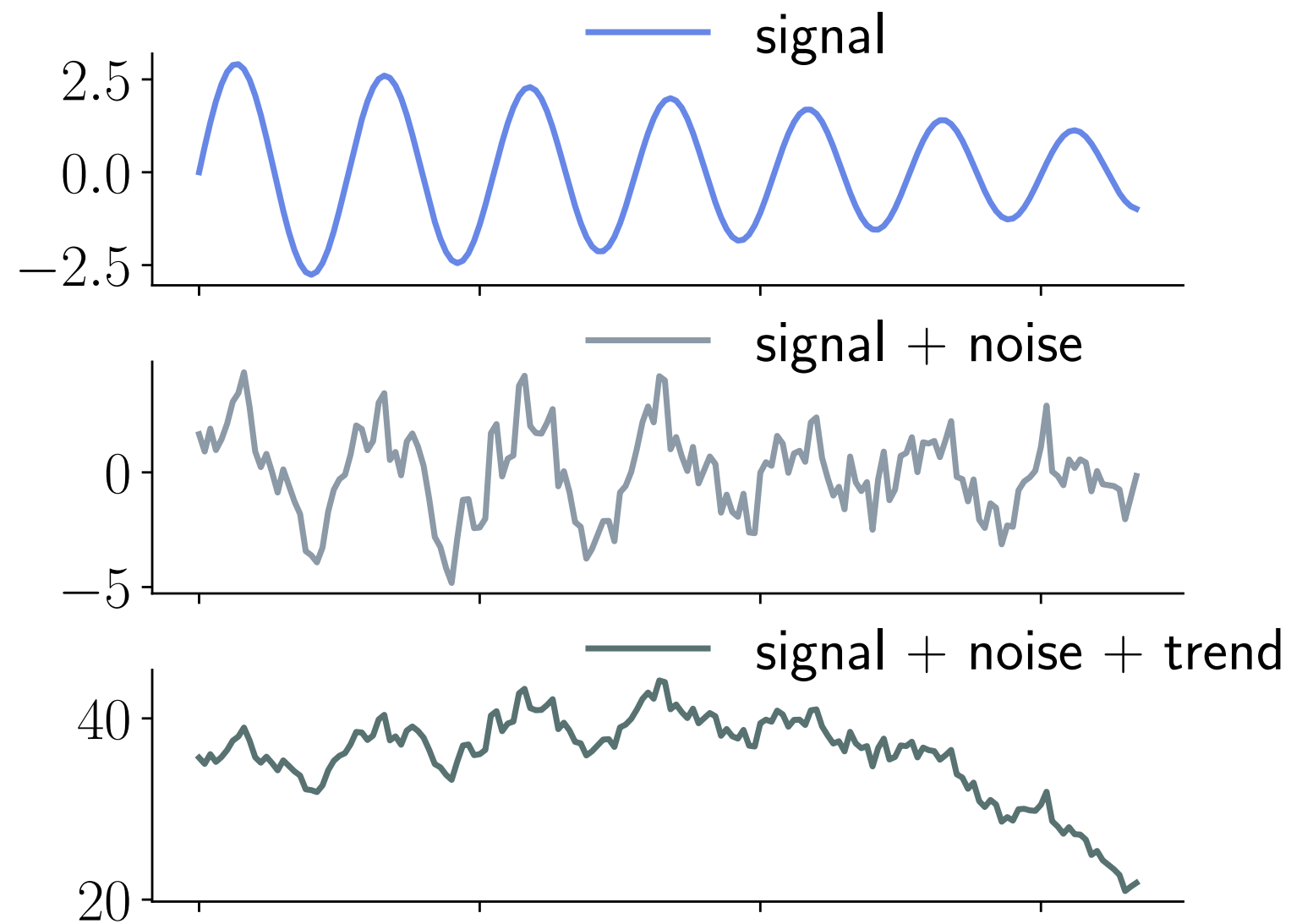
Problem Setting



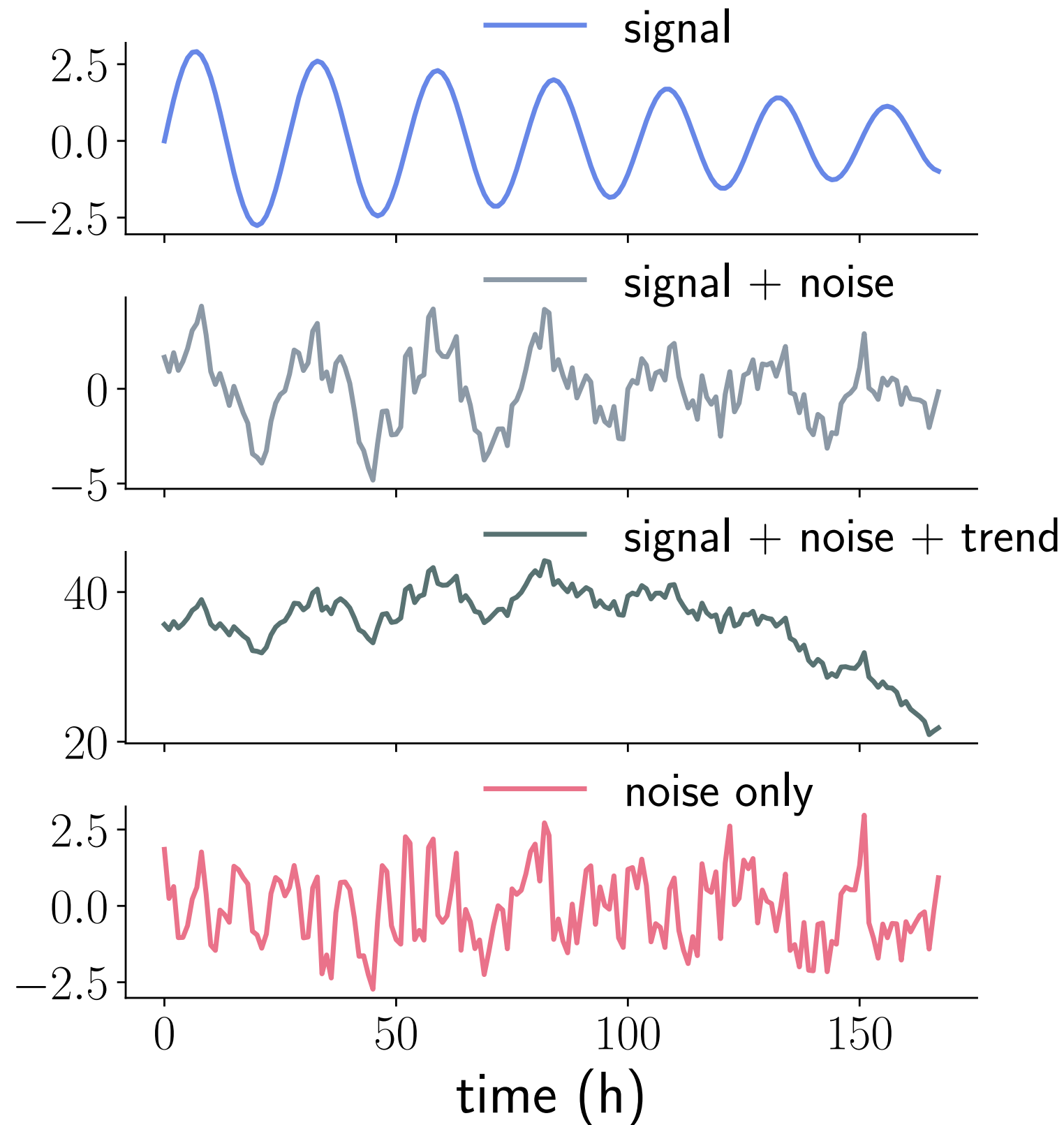
Problem Setting



Problem Setting



Problem Setting

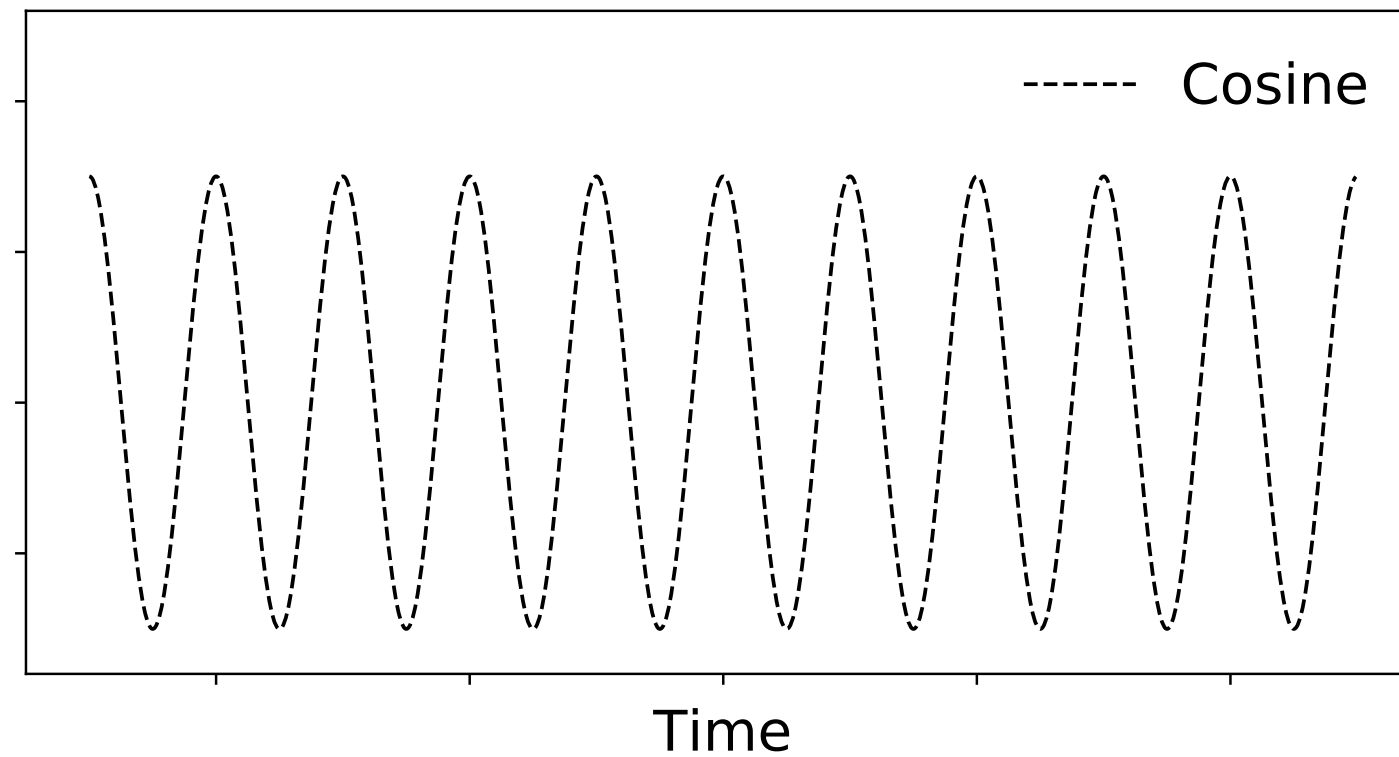


The Task:

- bias free estimation of period, phase and amplitude
- no spurious results

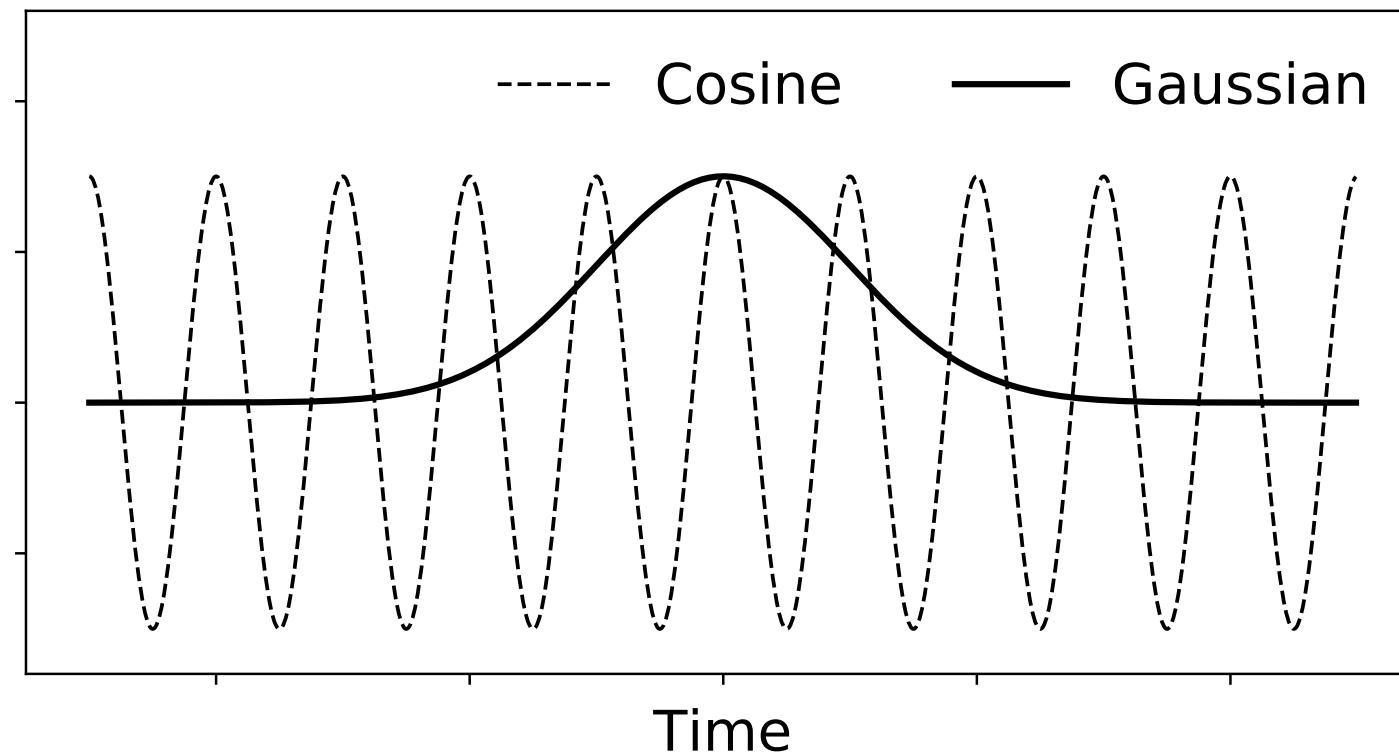
What are Wavelets?

- Fourier modes have no time localization



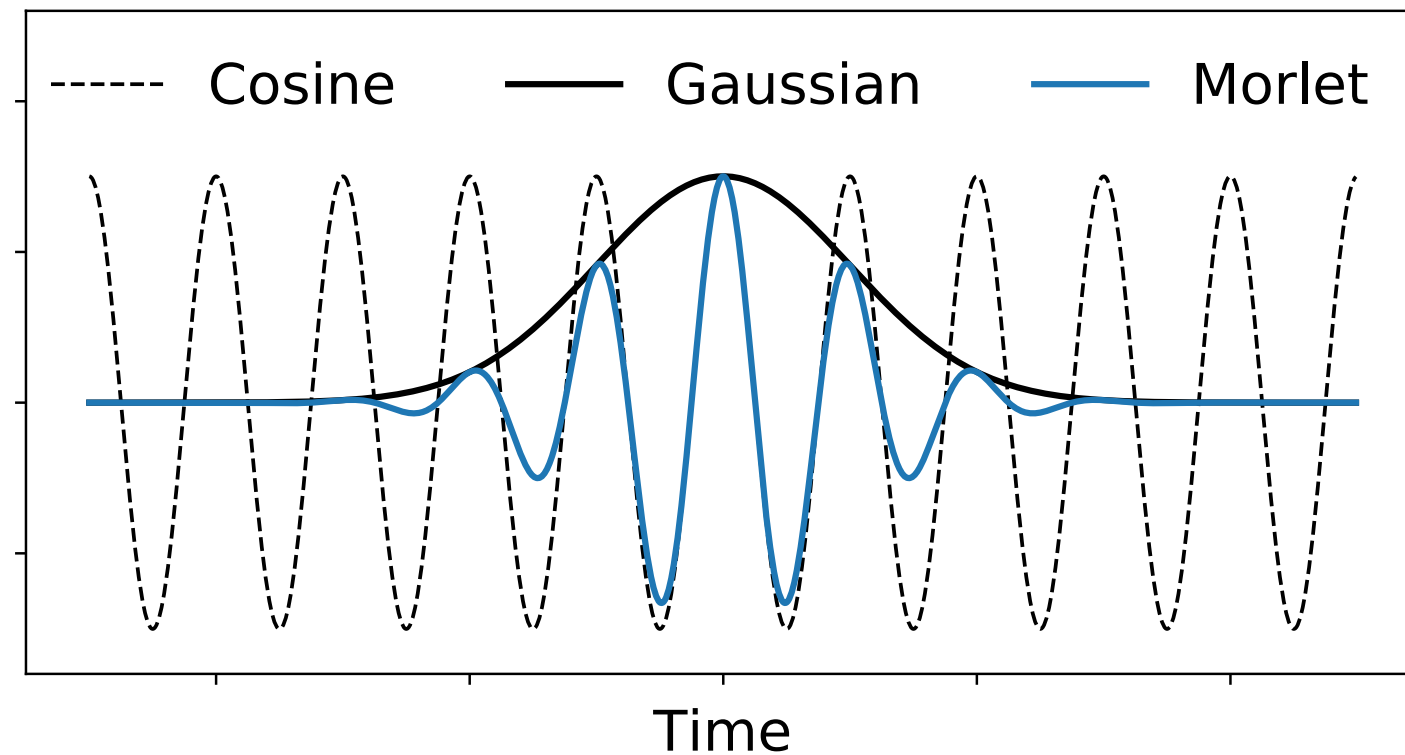
What are Wavelets?

- Fourier modes have no time localization
- Idea from Gabor 1947: Localize them with a Gaussian



What are Wavelets?

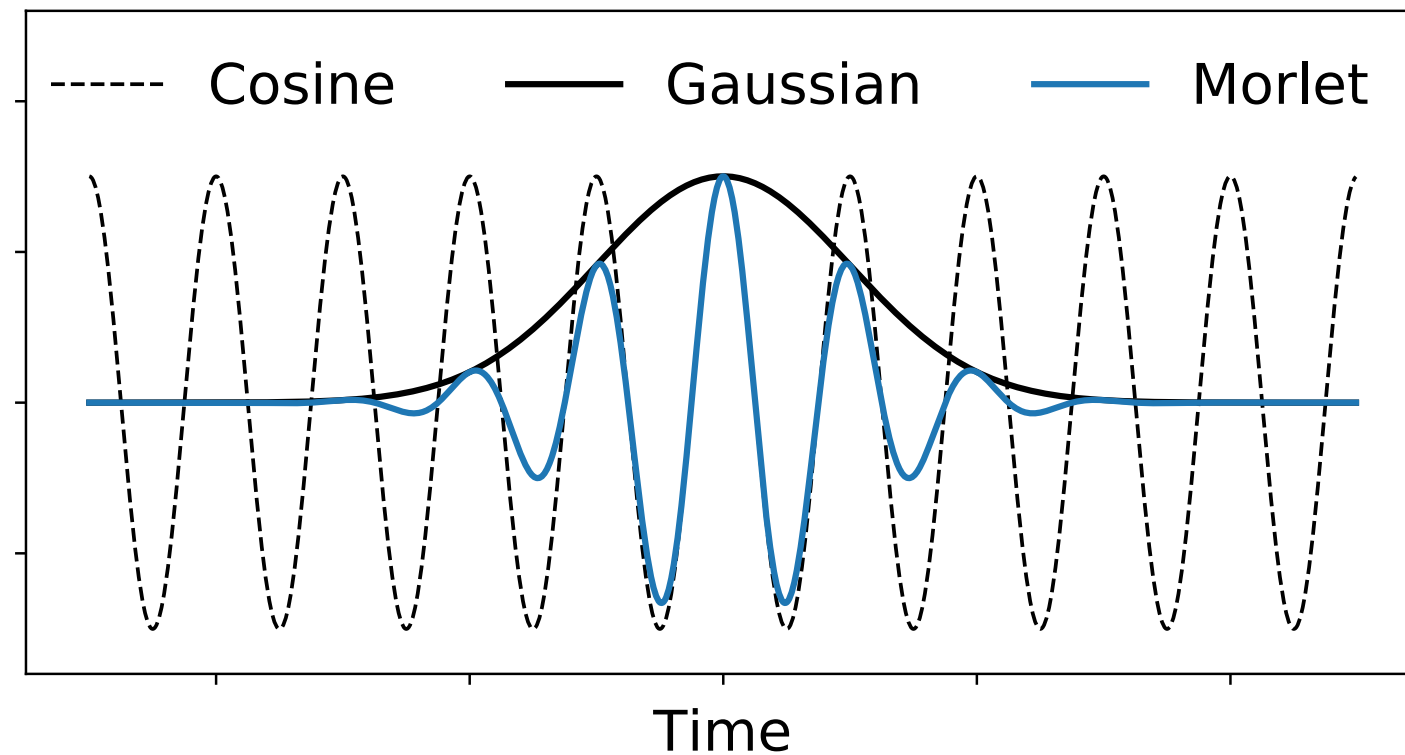
- Fourier modes have no time localization
- Idea from Gabor 1947: Localize them with a Gaussian



Morlet Mother Wavelet:
$$\psi(t) = \pi^{1/4} e^{i\omega_0 t} e^{-\frac{1}{2}t^2}$$

What are Wavelets?

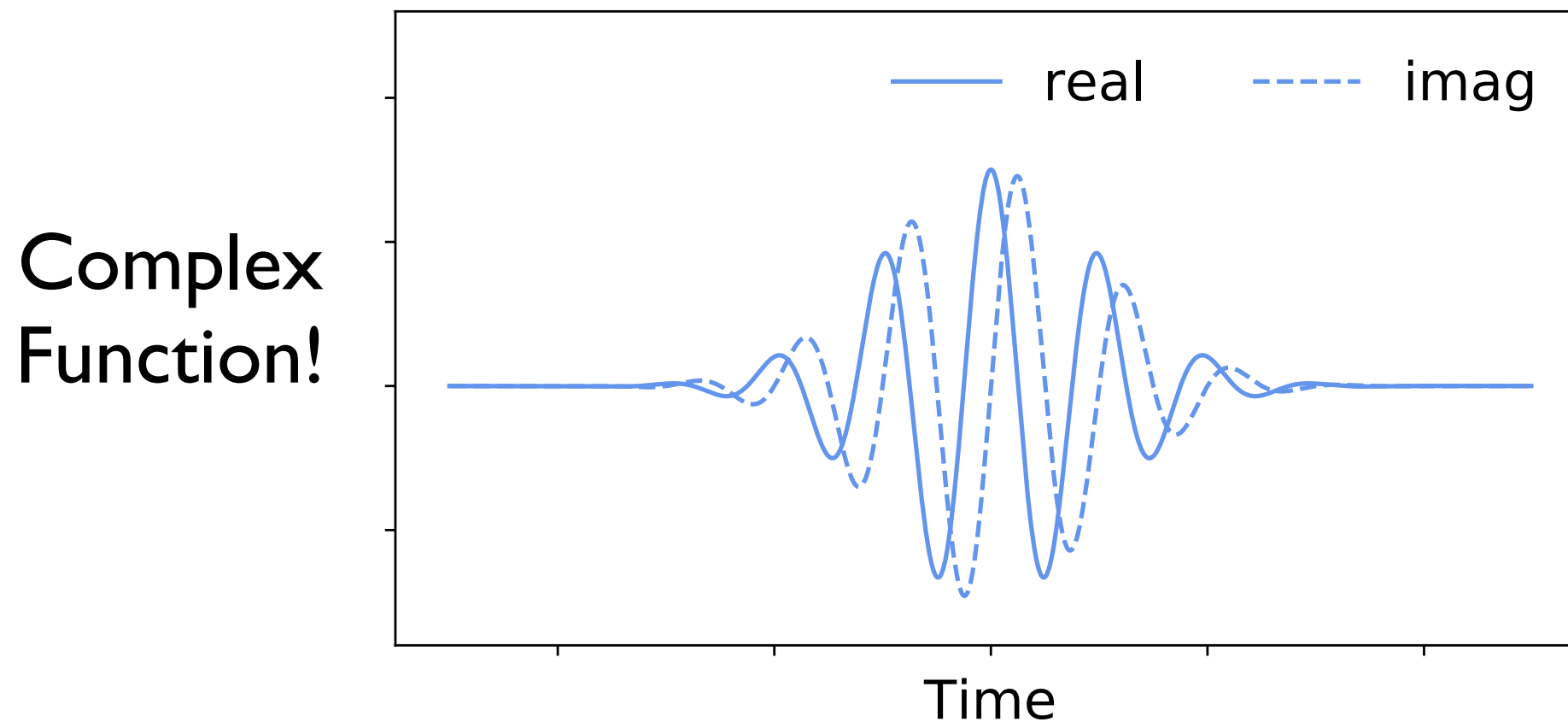
- Fourier modes have no time localization
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Morlet Mother Wavelet: $\psi(t) = \pi^{1/4} [\cos(\omega_0 t) + i \sin(\omega_0 t)] e^{-\frac{1}{2}t^2}$

What are Wavelets?

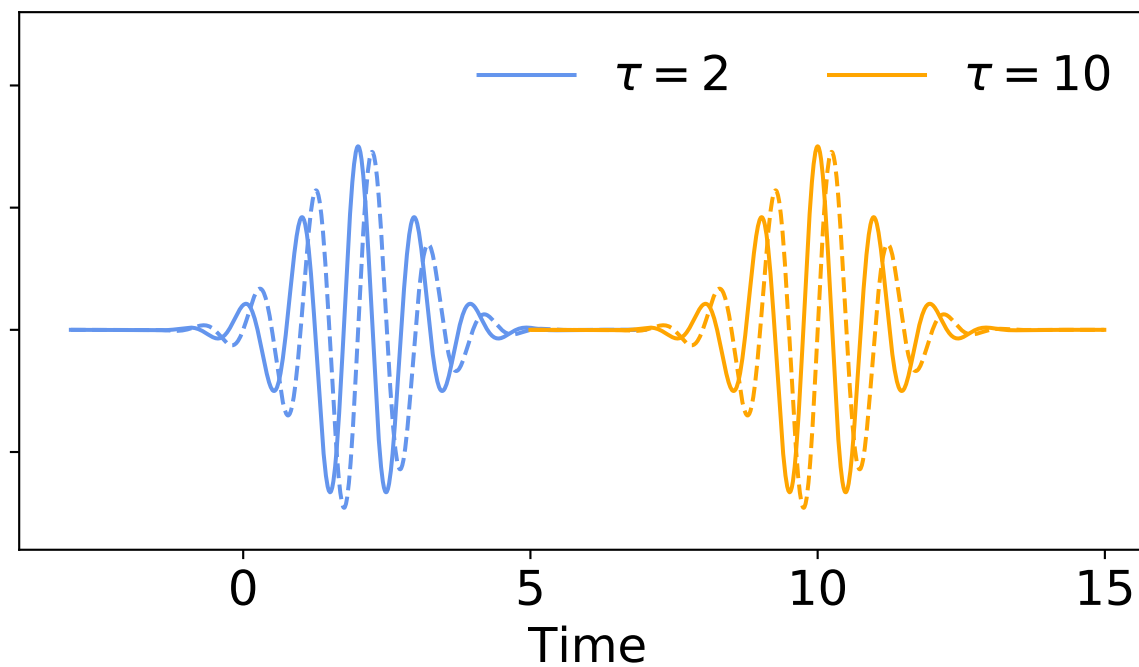
- Fourier modes have no time localization
- Idea from Gabor 1947: Localize them with a Gaussian



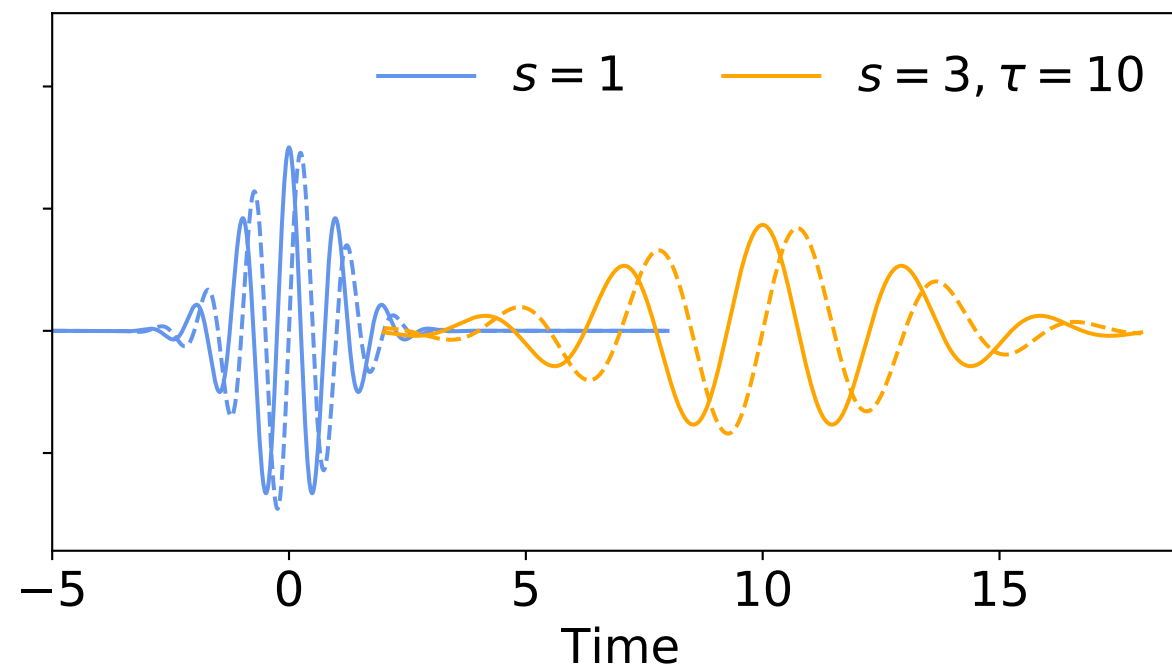
Morlet Mother Wavelet: $\psi(t) = \pi^{1/4} [\cos(\omega_0 t) + i \sin(\omega_0 t)] e^{-\frac{1}{2}t^2}$

Translation and Dilation: We have a Family!

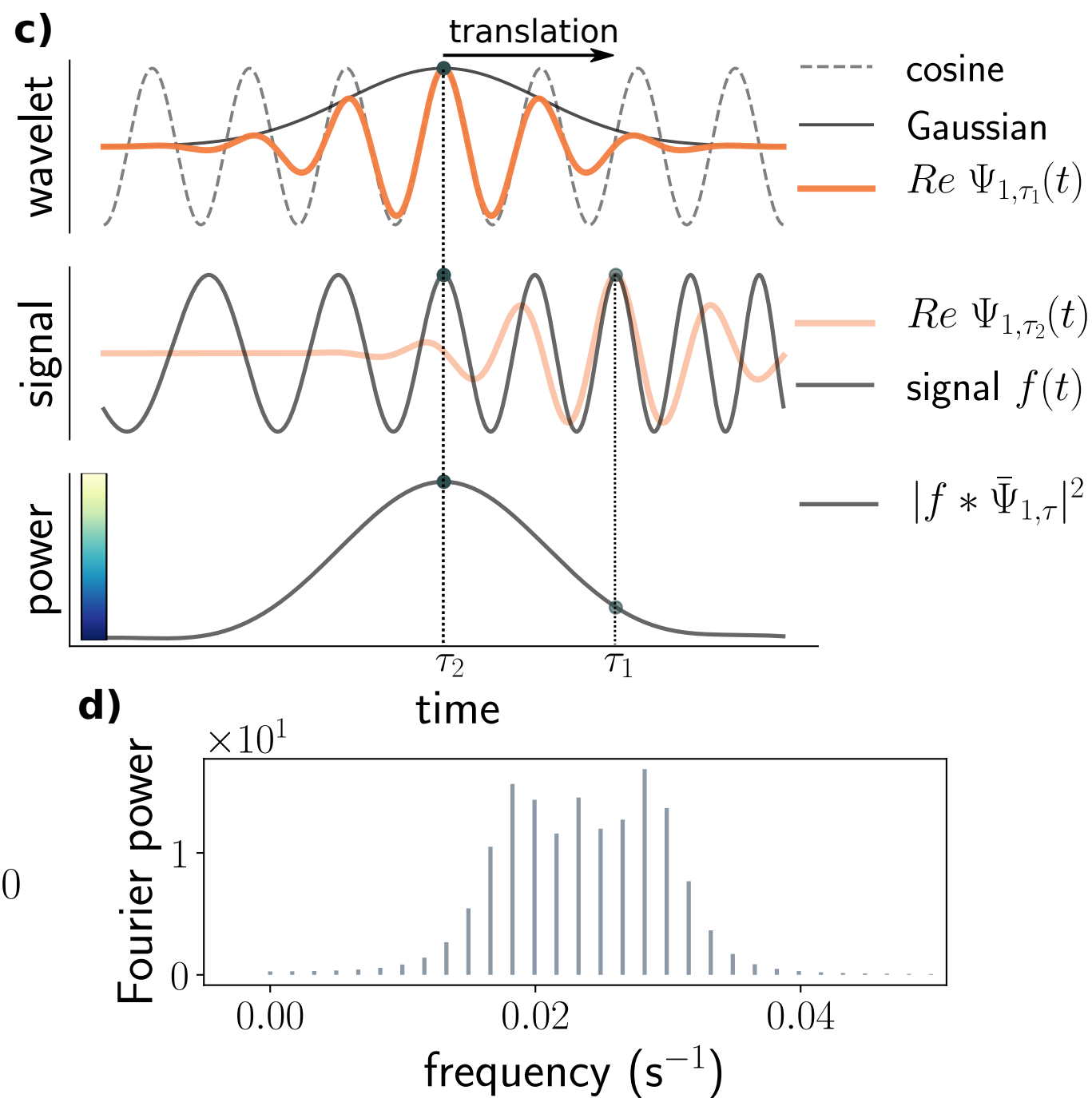
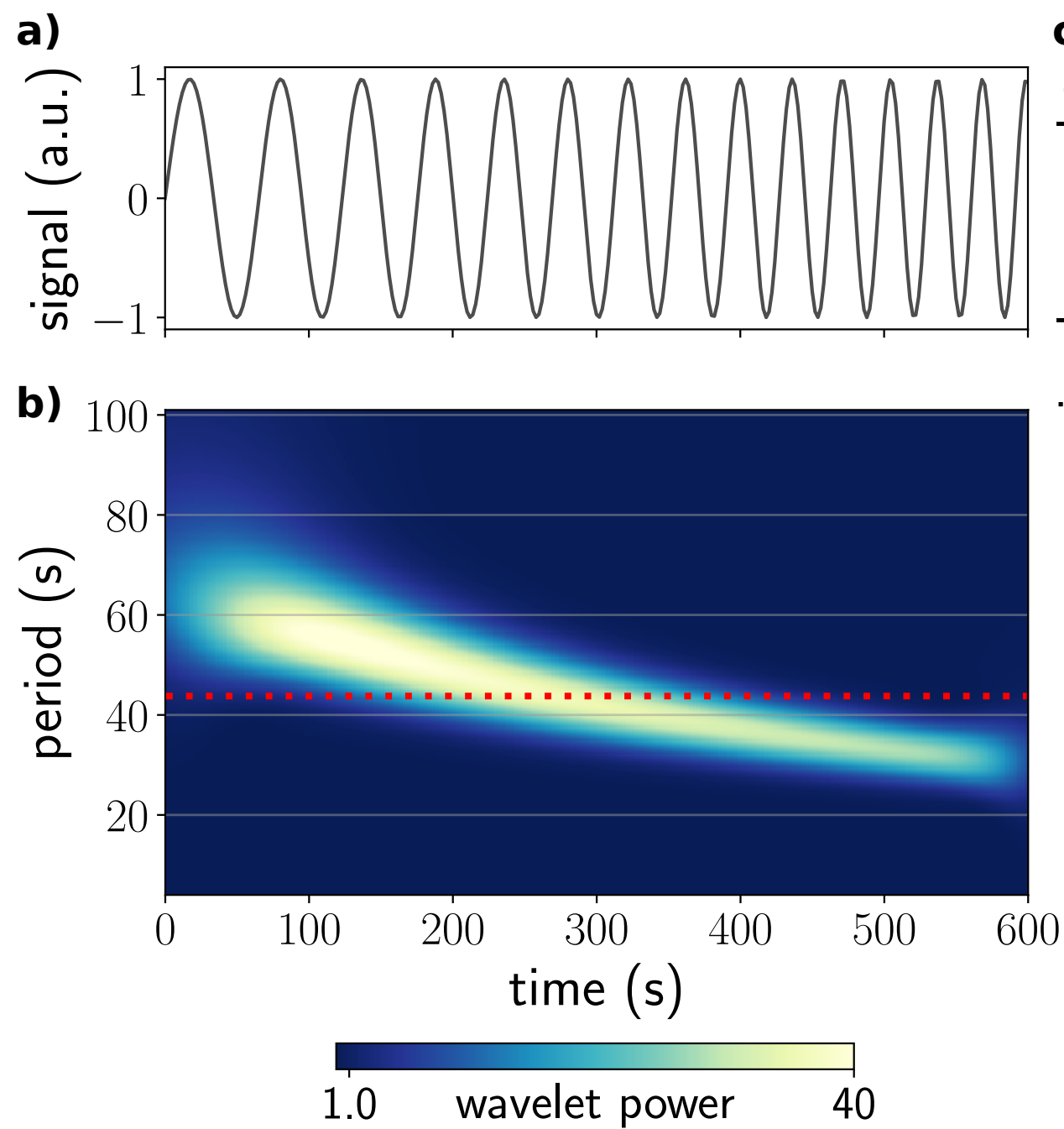
Shift in time: Translation



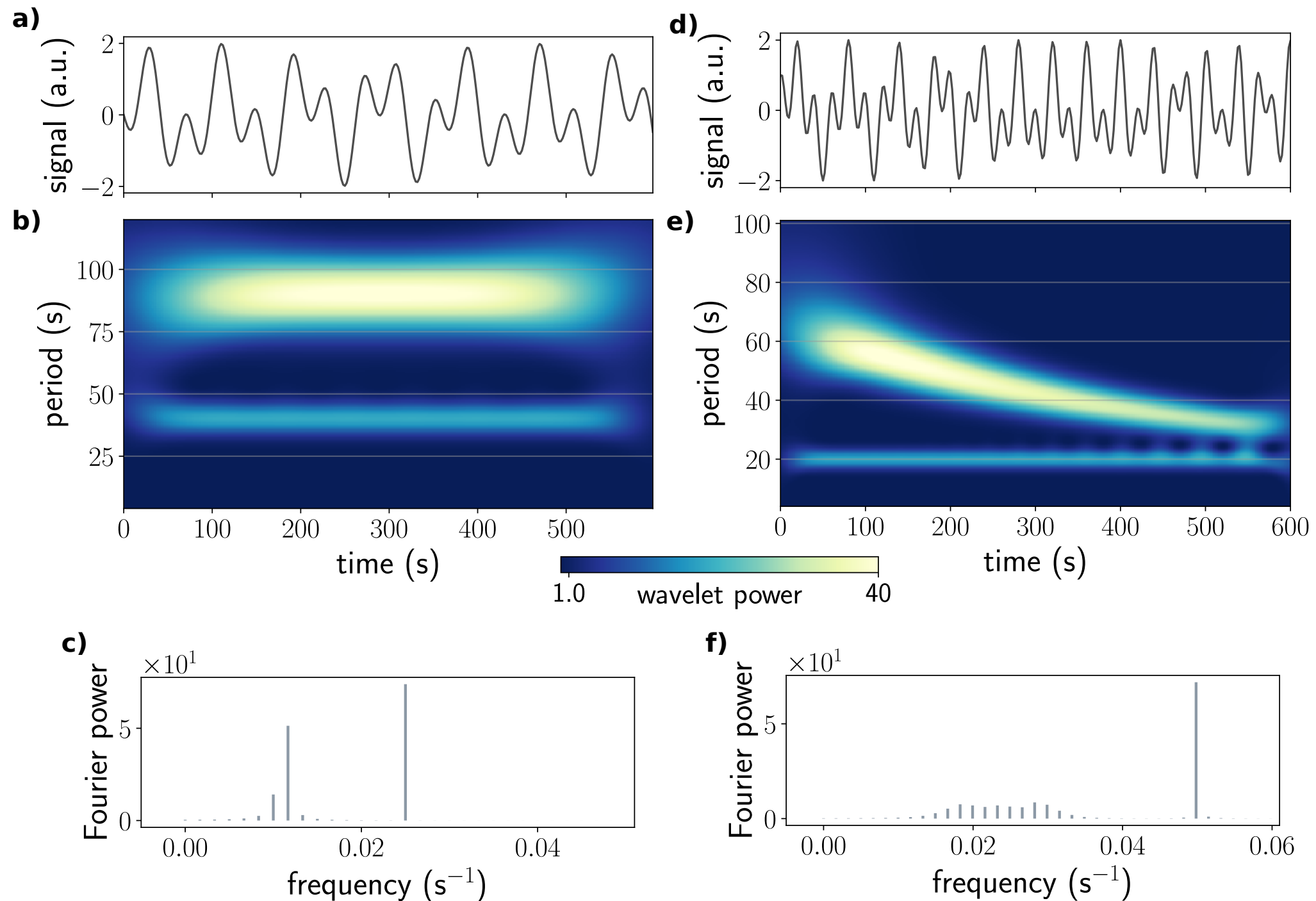
Change of wavelength: Dilation



Wavelet Analysis and Spectrum

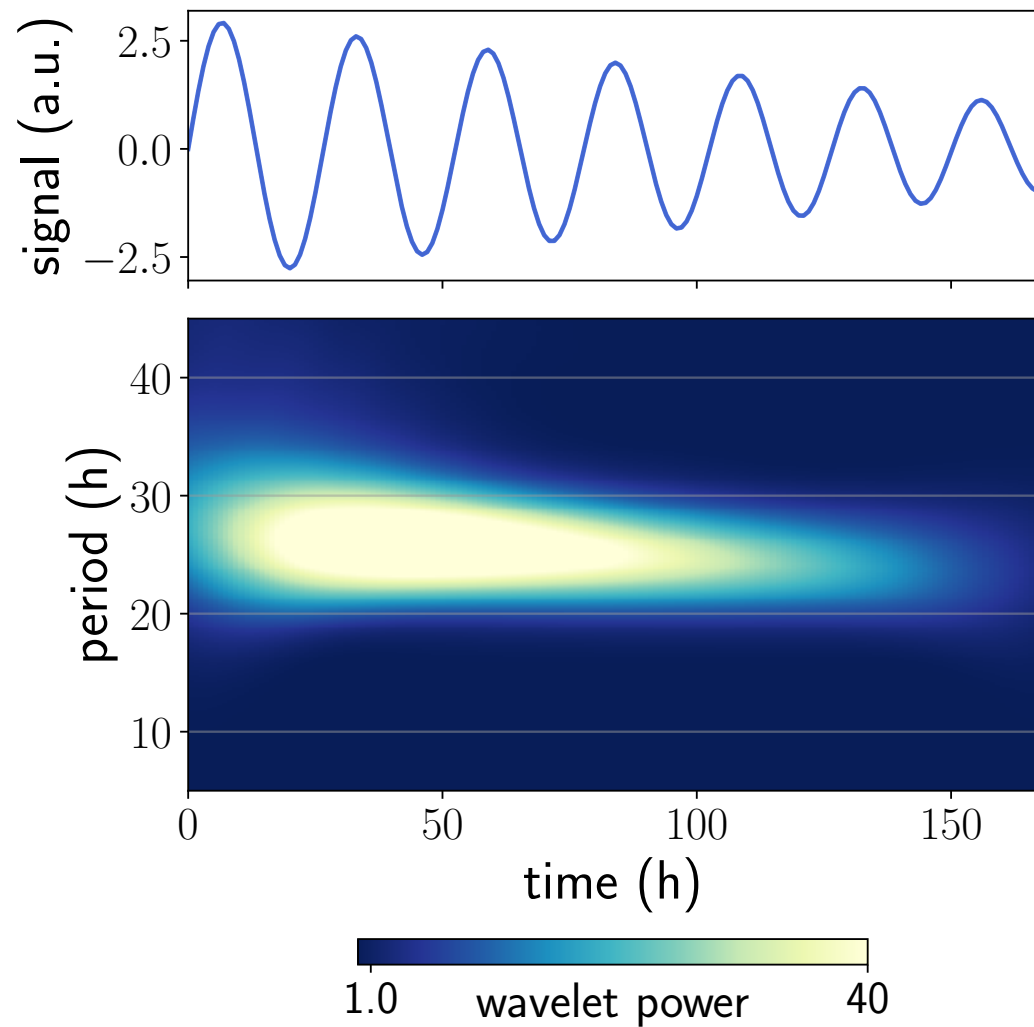


Asymptotic Spectrum

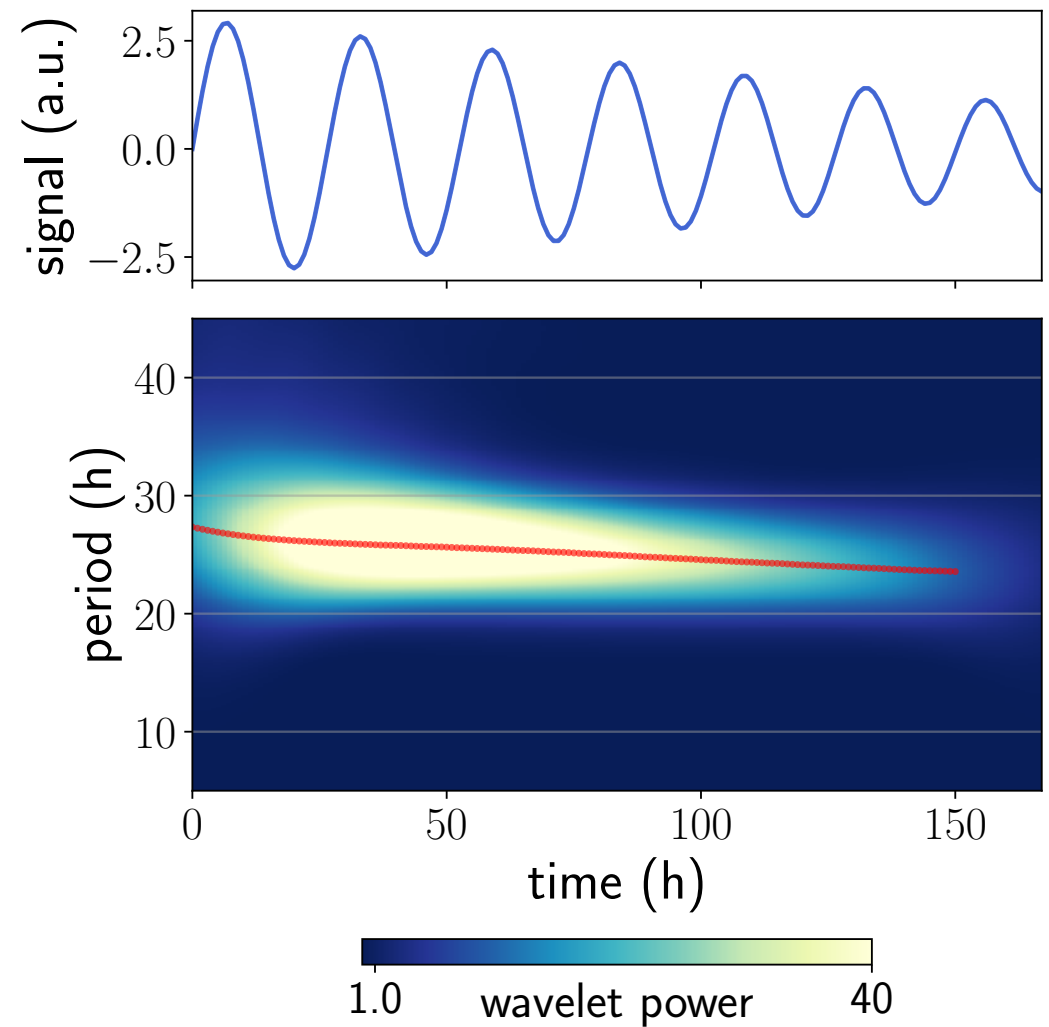


Time averaged Wavelet Spectrum is (optimal)
estimate for the Fourier Spectrum!

Ridge Extraction



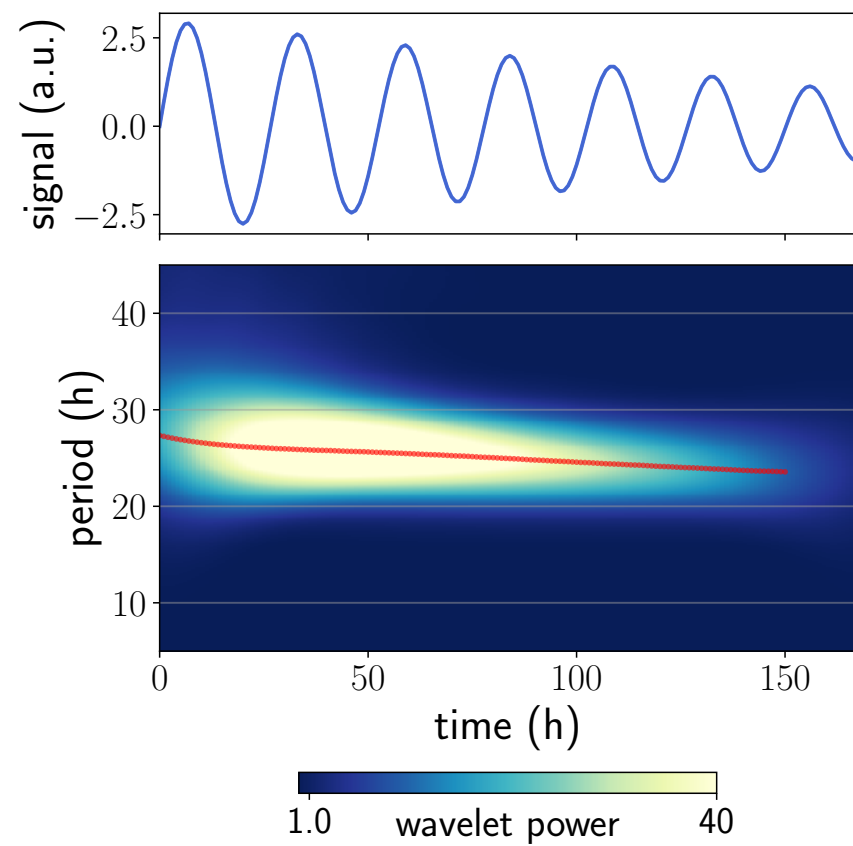
Trace Power
Maxima
→
Threshold



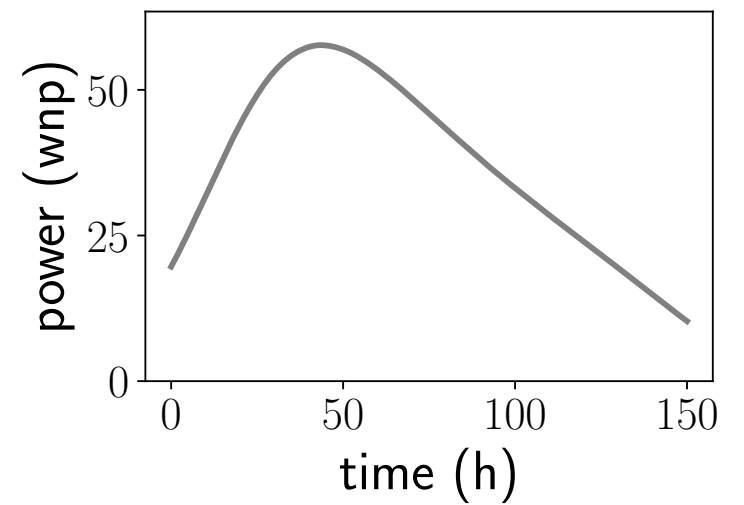
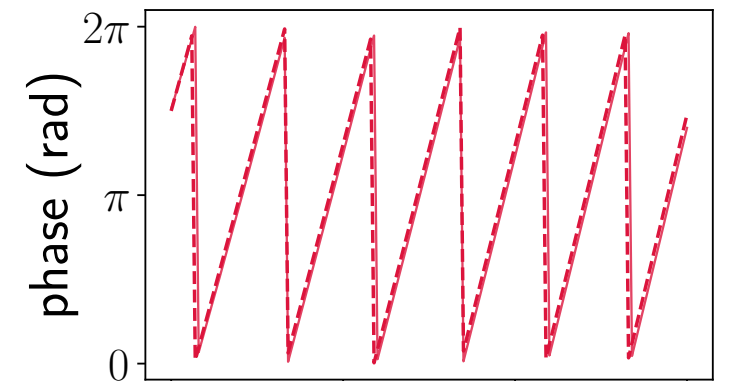
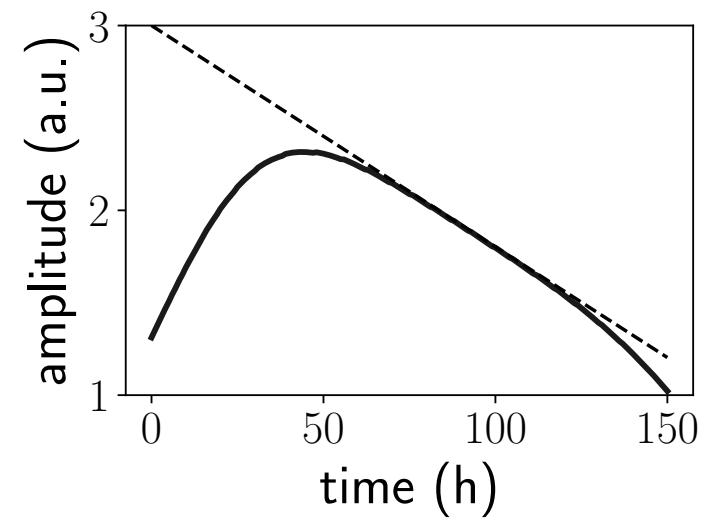
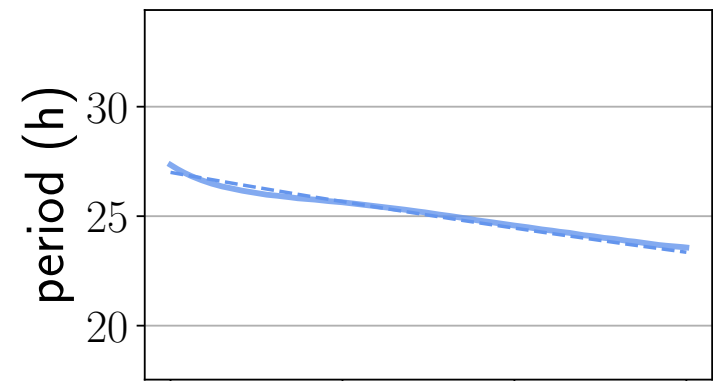
Wavelet power > 3 corresponds to 95%
confidence interval for **white noise**

“A Practical Guide to Wavelet Analysis”,
Torrence and Compo 1997

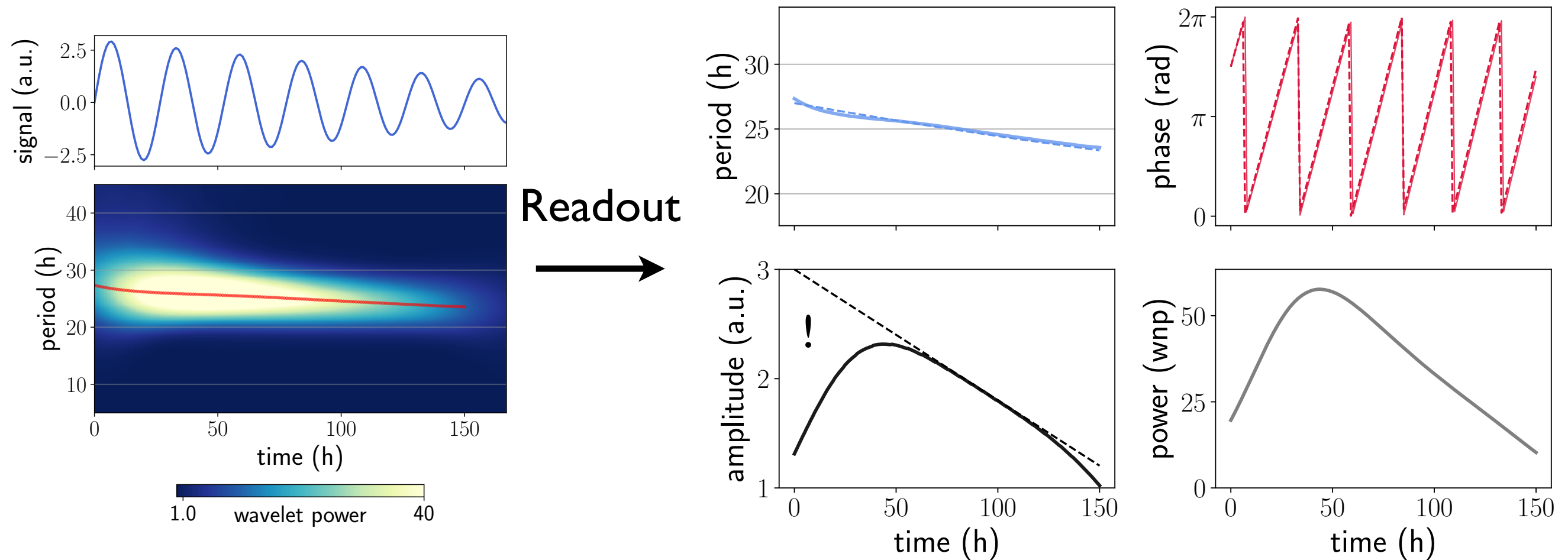
Ridge Evaluation



Readout

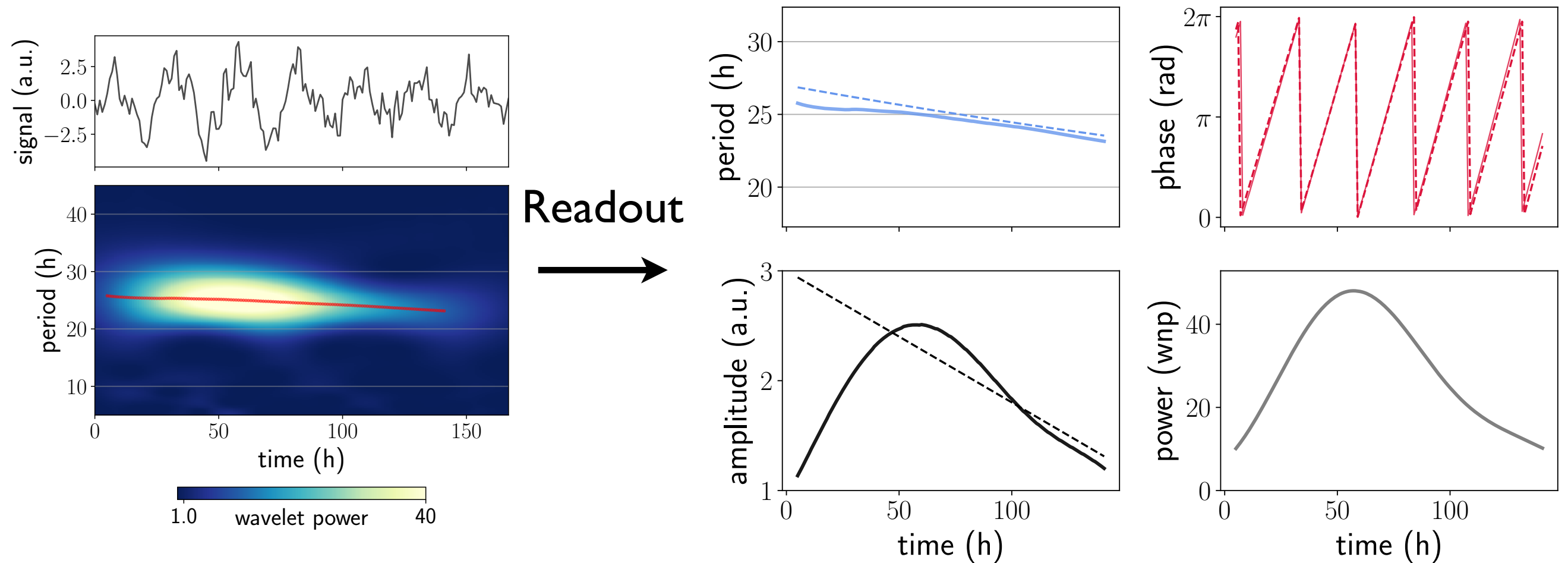


Ridge Evaluation



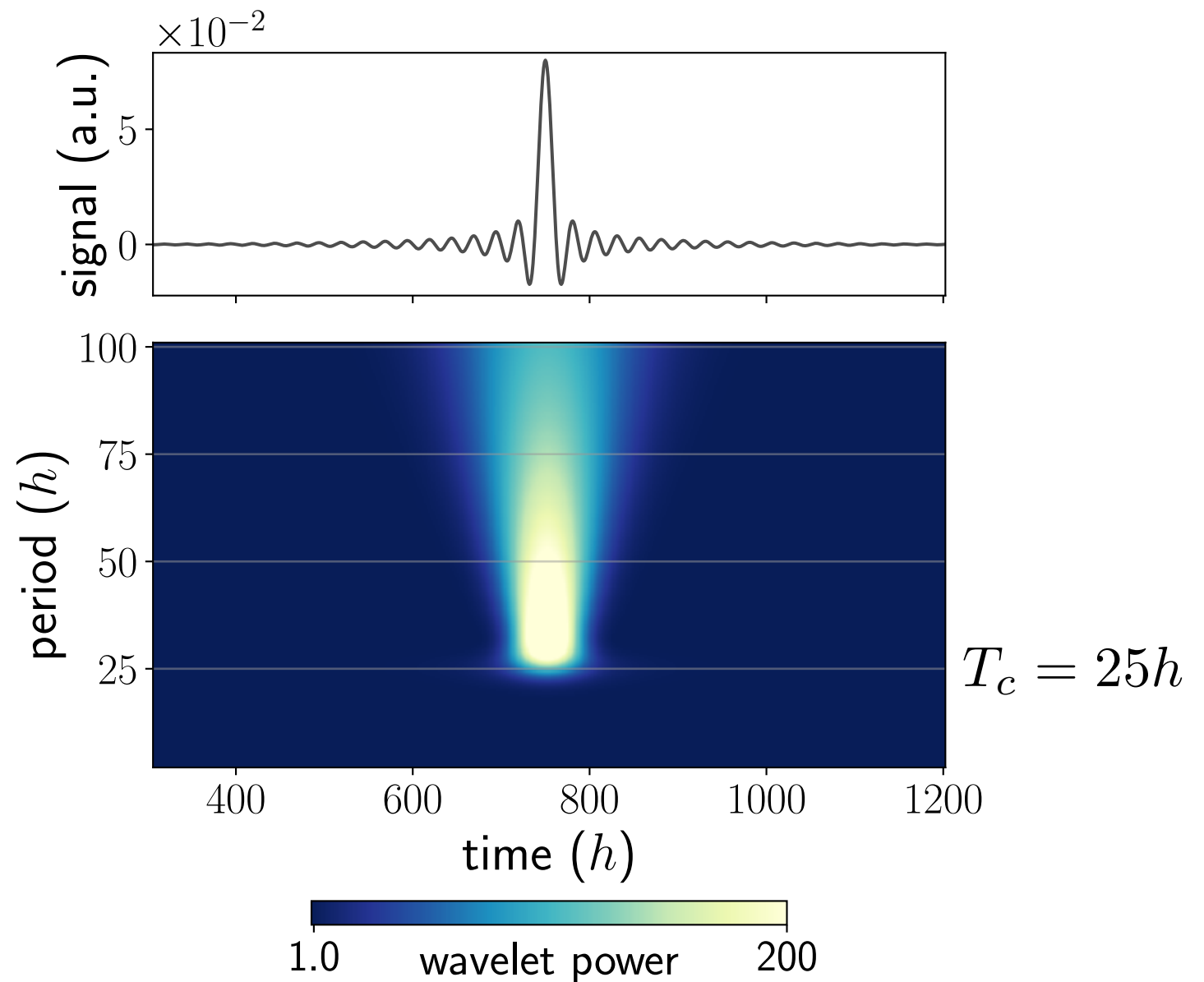
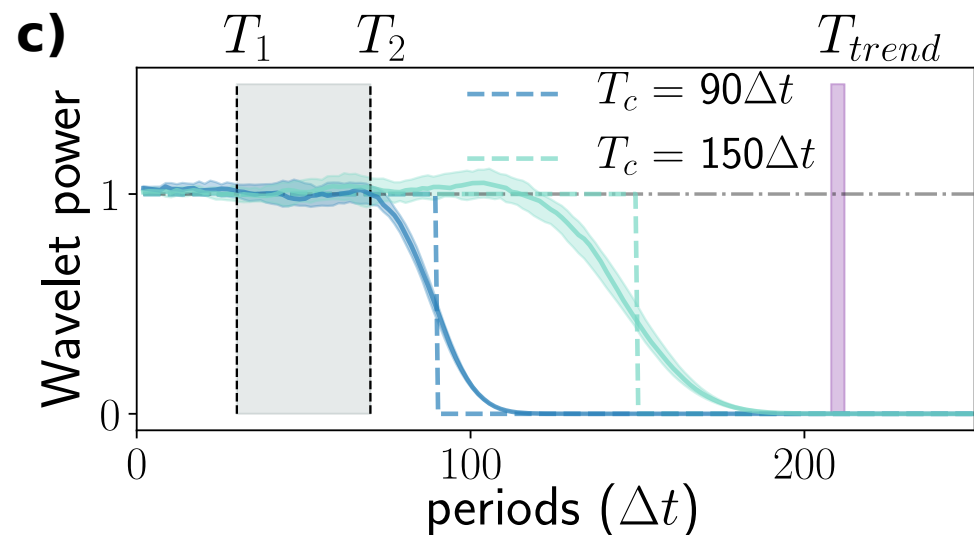
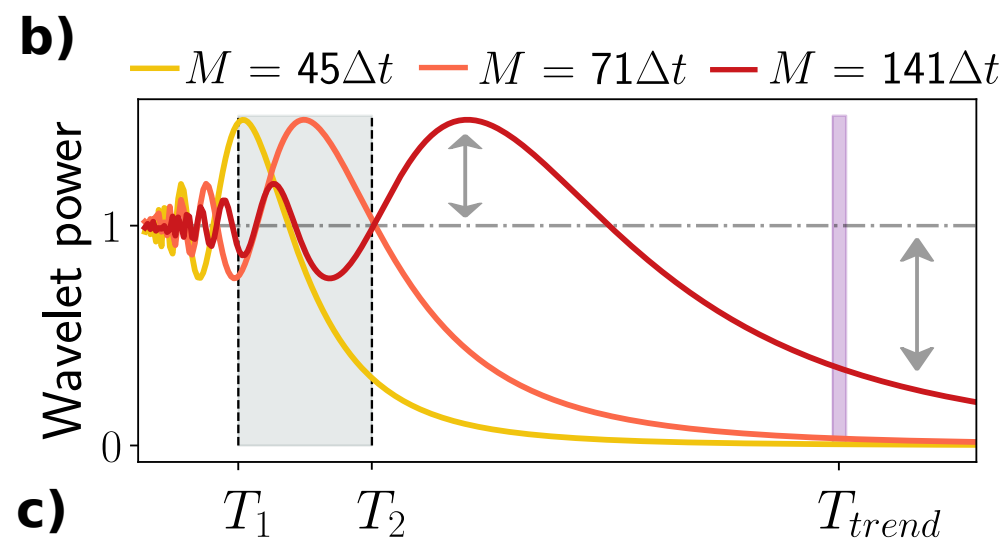
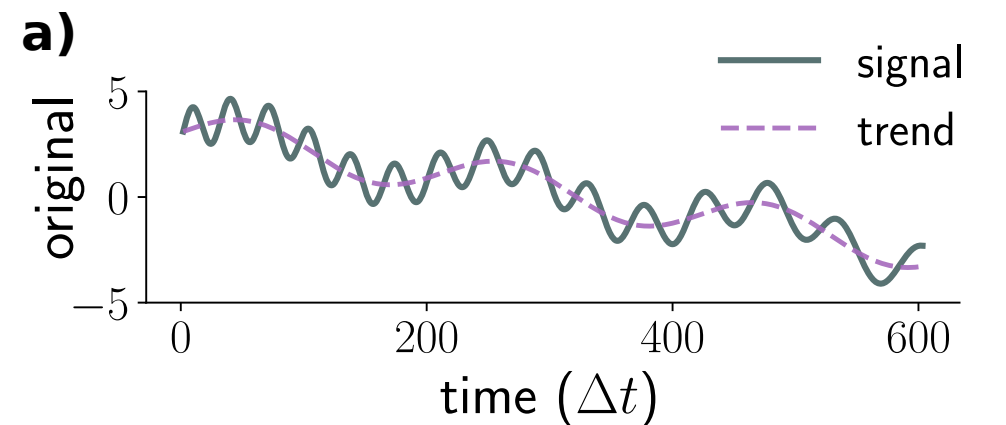
Edge effects of convolutions most prominent for amplitude estimation

Noise Robustness



Wavelet analysis has a built-in
noise robustness!

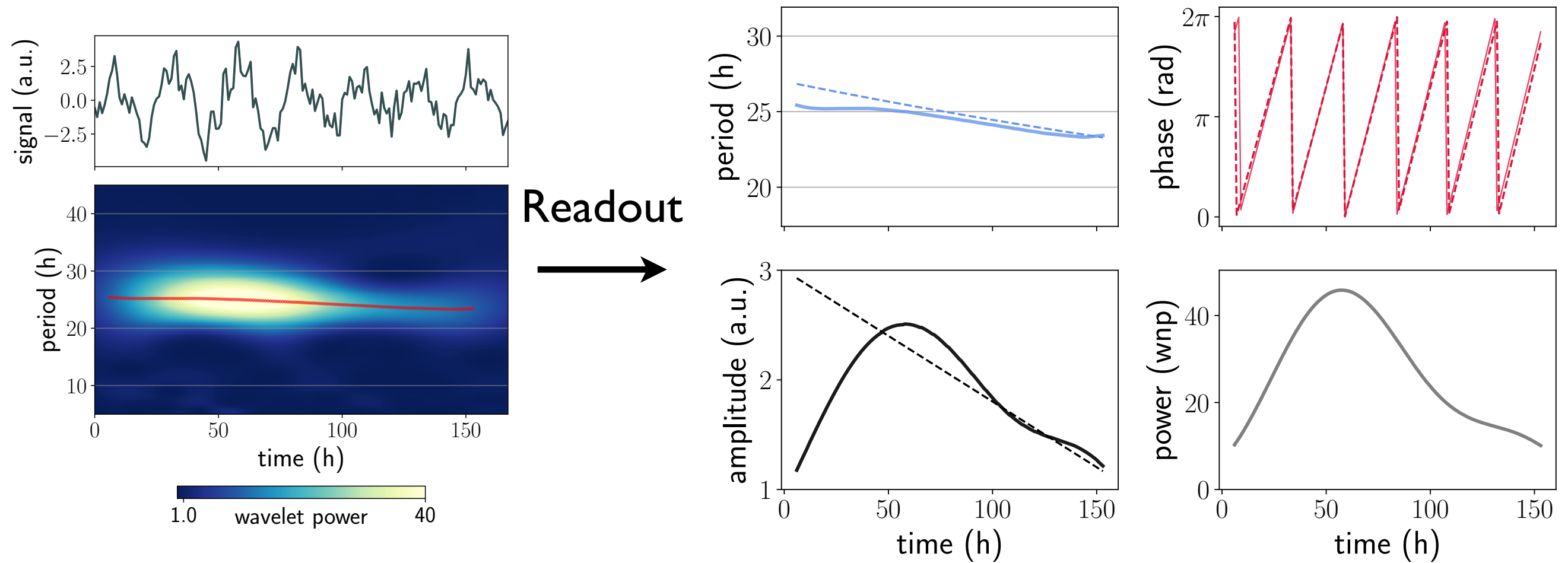
Detrending with optimal Sinc Filter



Cut-off period divides
pass- and stopband of the filter
without amplification or attenuation

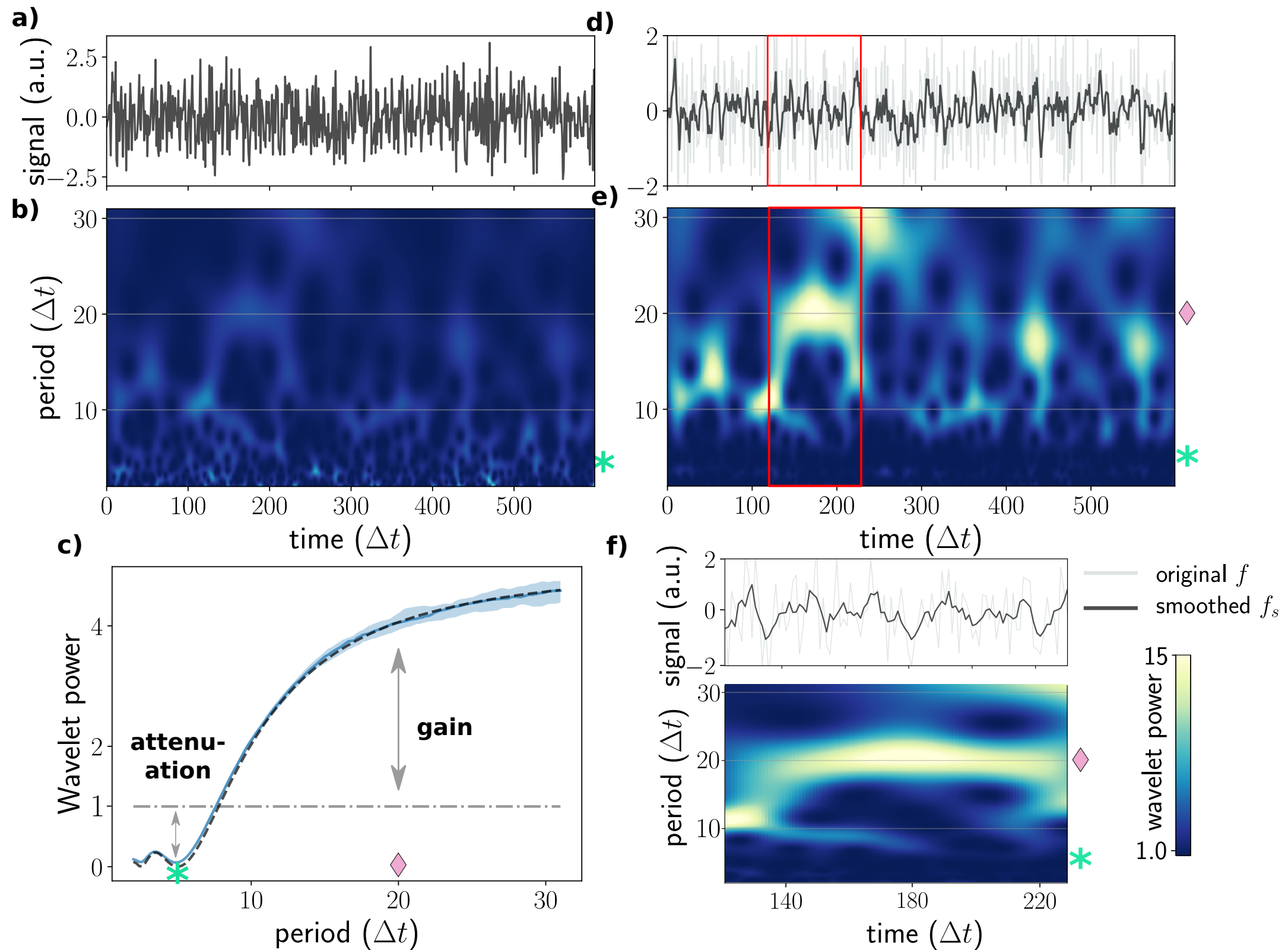
$$1.5 T_c \geq T_{max}$$

Noise + Trend



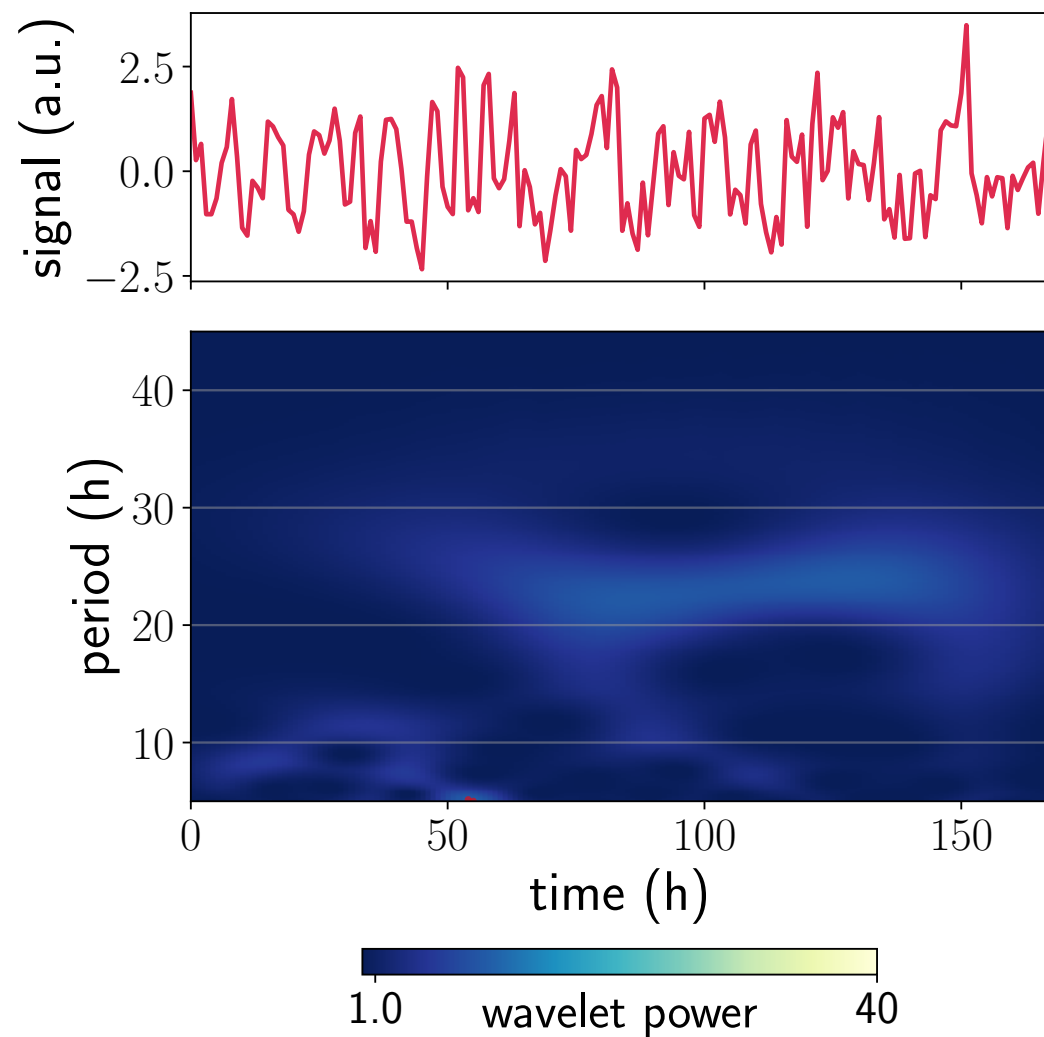
Detrending is practically perfect here

Smoothing Noise

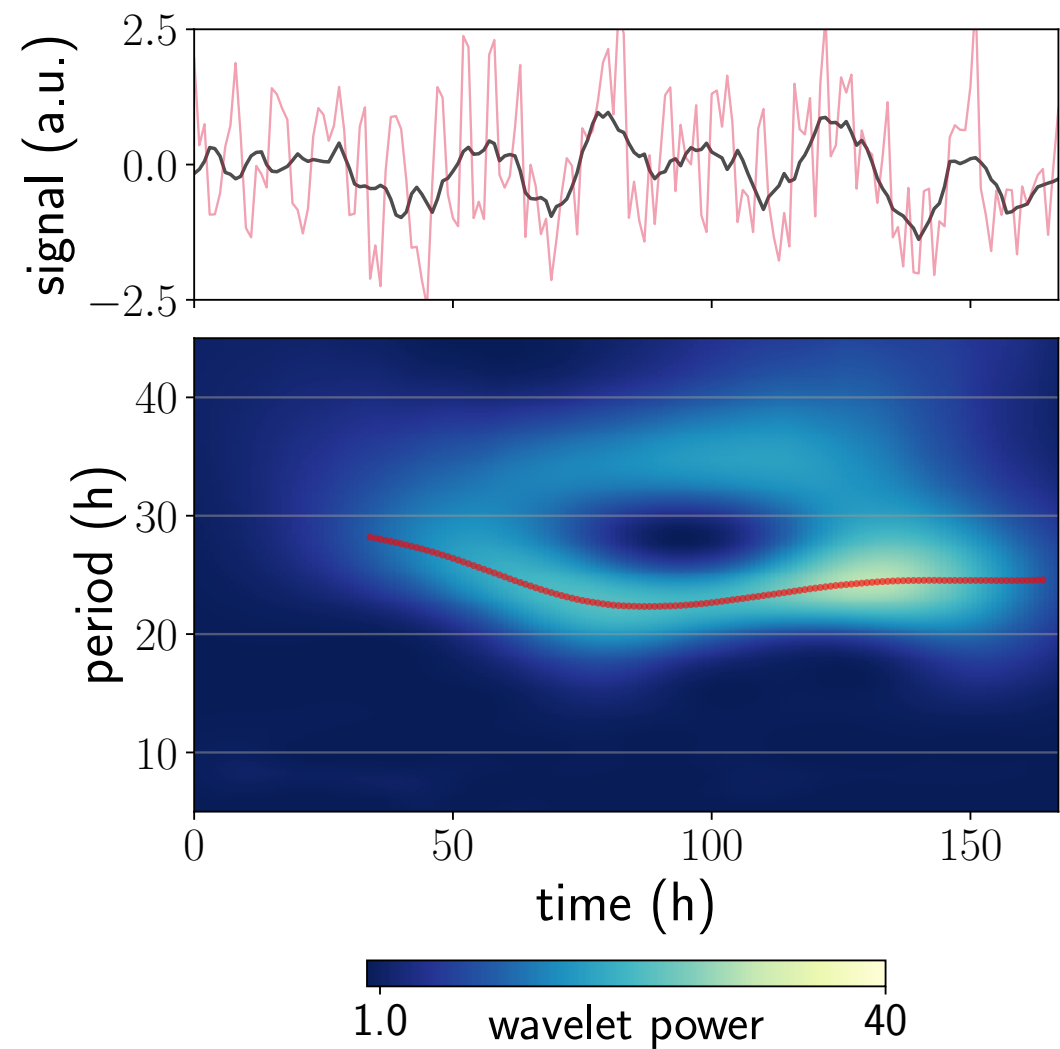


Smoothing Noise

unfiltered



smoothed



Wavelet analysis has a built-in
noise robustness: smoothing is not needed!

Wrapping up Time Series analysis

