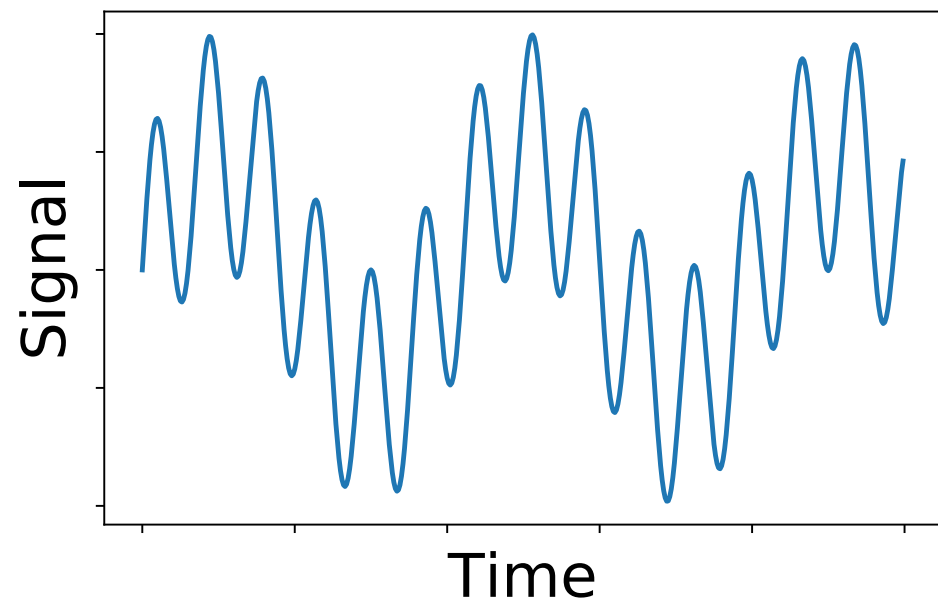


# Wavelet Analysis for Time Series Analysis

February 2020  
Gregor Mönke  
[gregor.moenke@embl.de](mailto:gregor.moenke@embl.de)

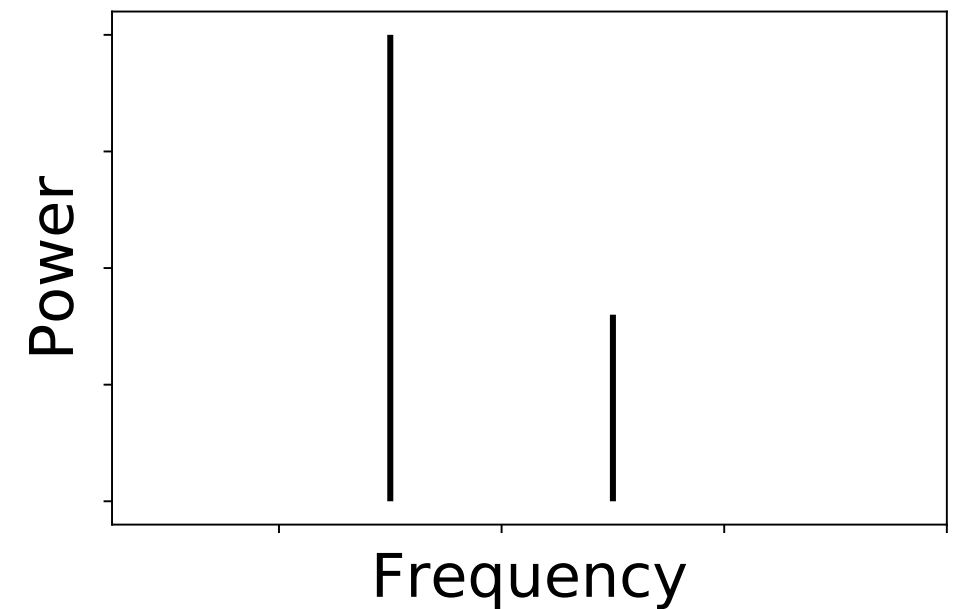
# Recap: Frequency Analysis with Fourier

Time domain



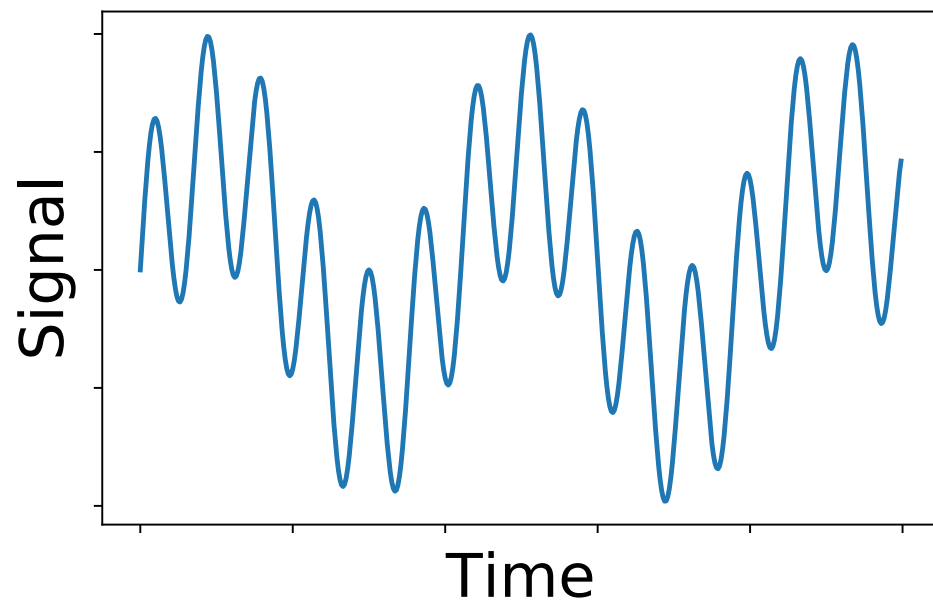
$$\mathcal{F} : t \rightarrow \omega$$

Frequency domain



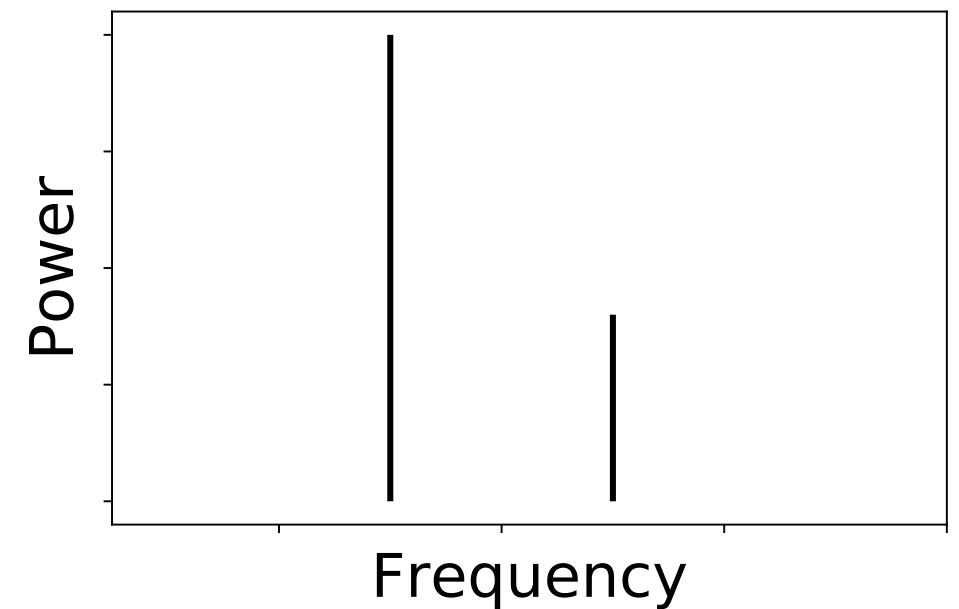
# Recap: Frequency Analysis with Fourier

Time domain



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

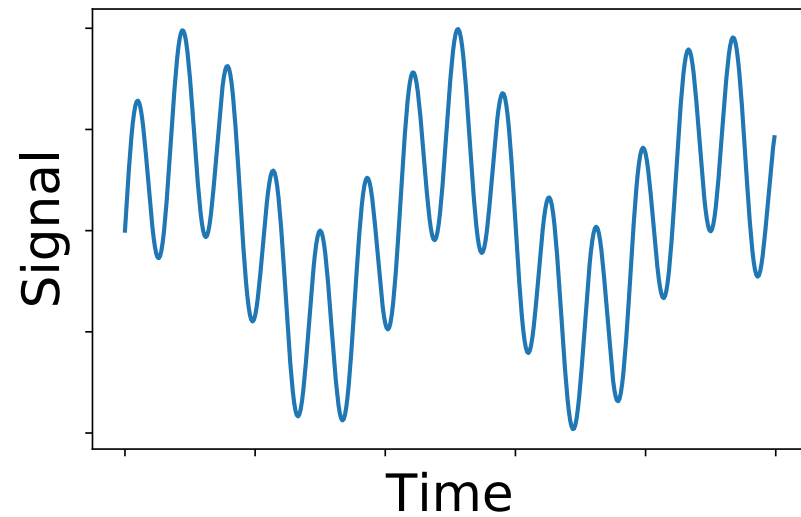
Frequency domain



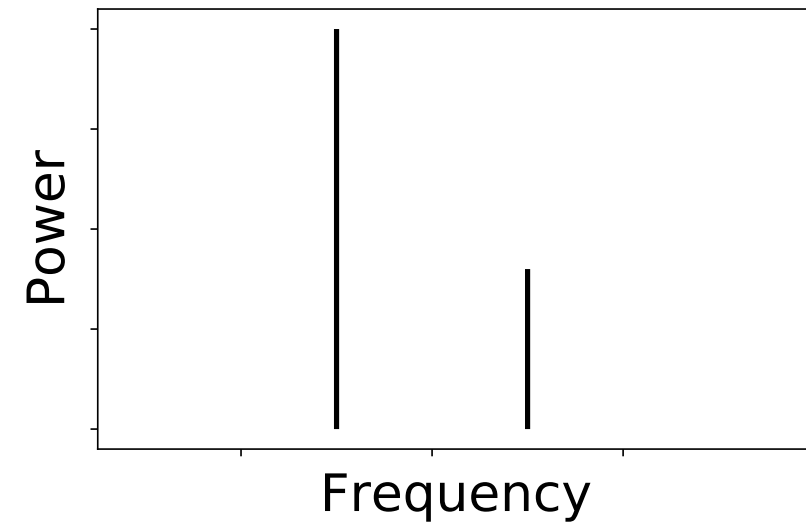
Both representations contain  
the same energy/information  
(e.g. jpeg compression)

# Discrete and Continuous Spectra

harmonic signal

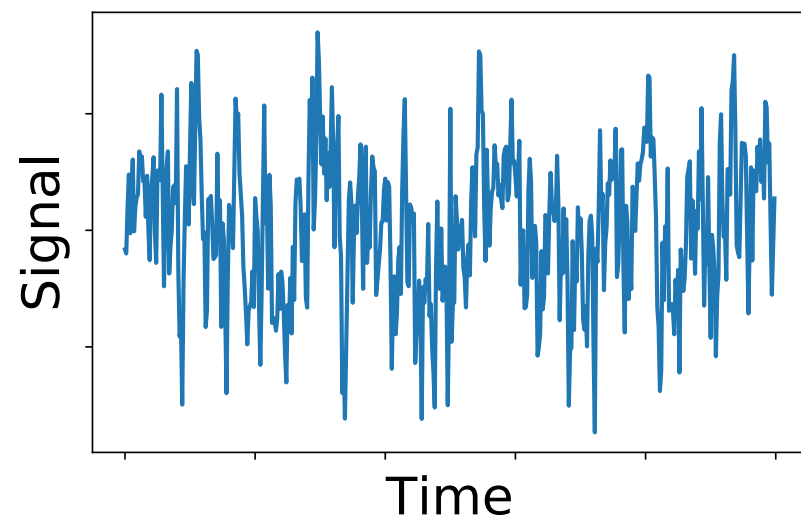


discrete spectrum

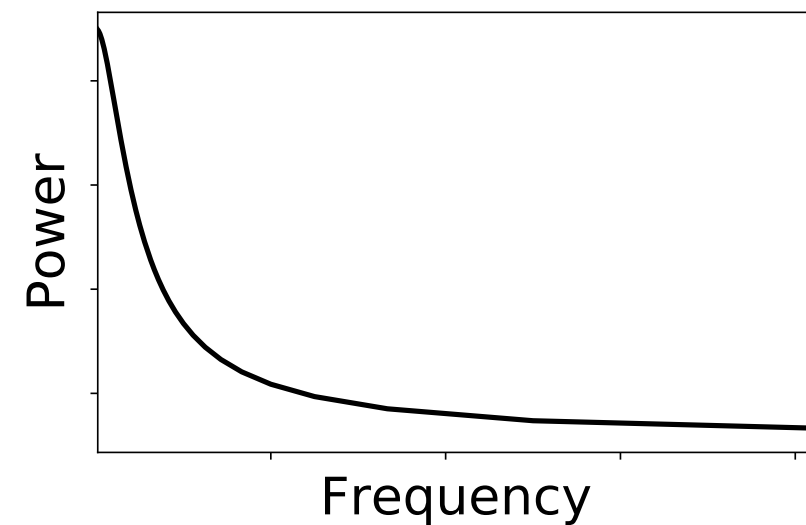


$$\mathcal{F} : t \rightarrow \omega$$

stochastic/chaotic signal



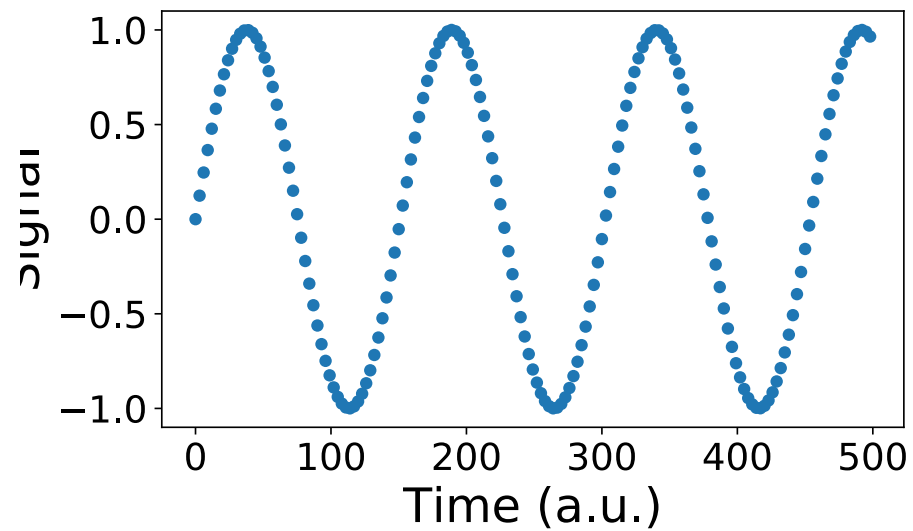
continuous spectrum



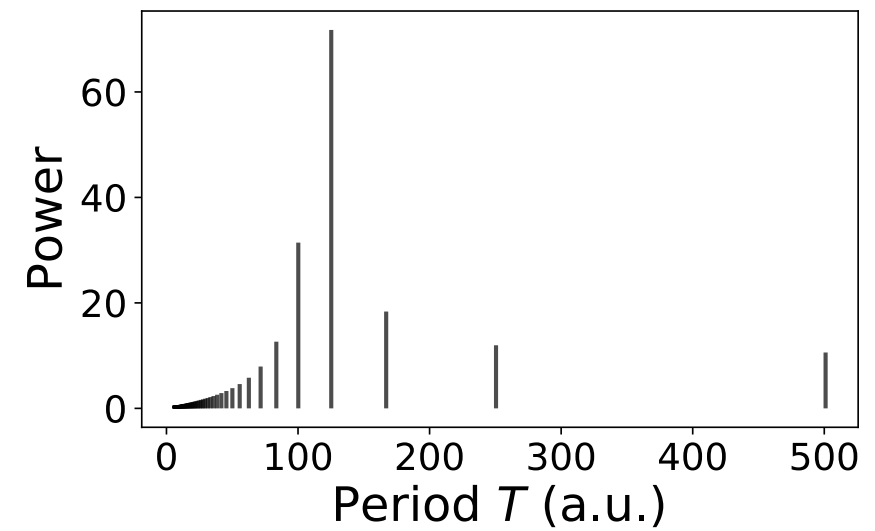
Most “real world” signals have both components!

# Fourier Limitations

Short signal

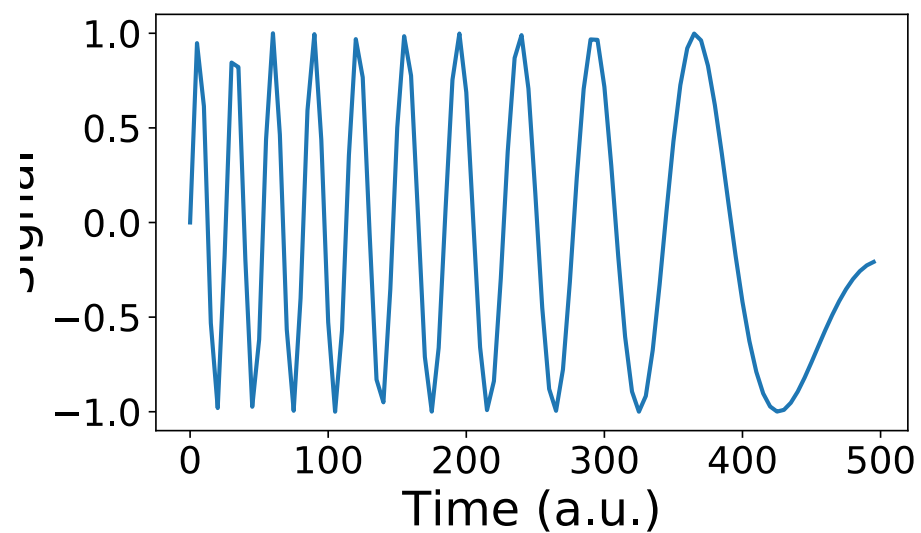


Poor spectral resolution

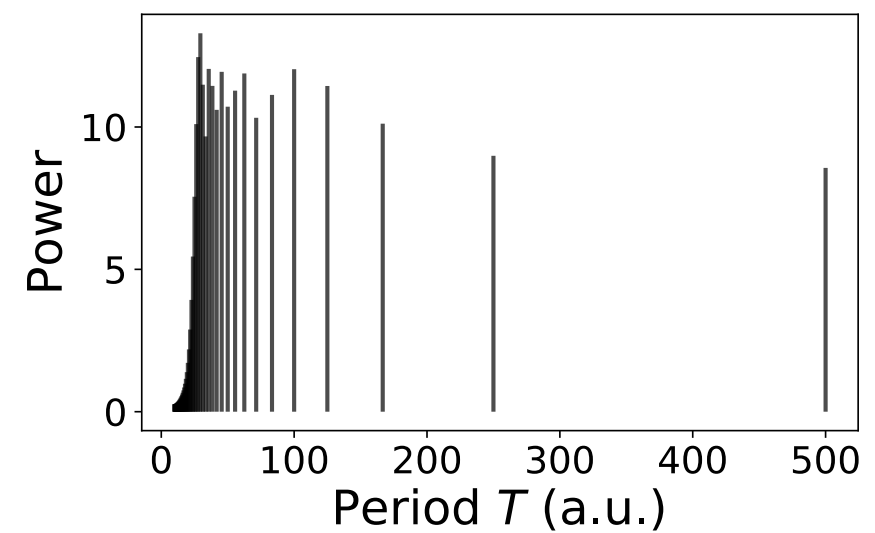


$$\mathcal{F} : t \rightarrow \omega$$

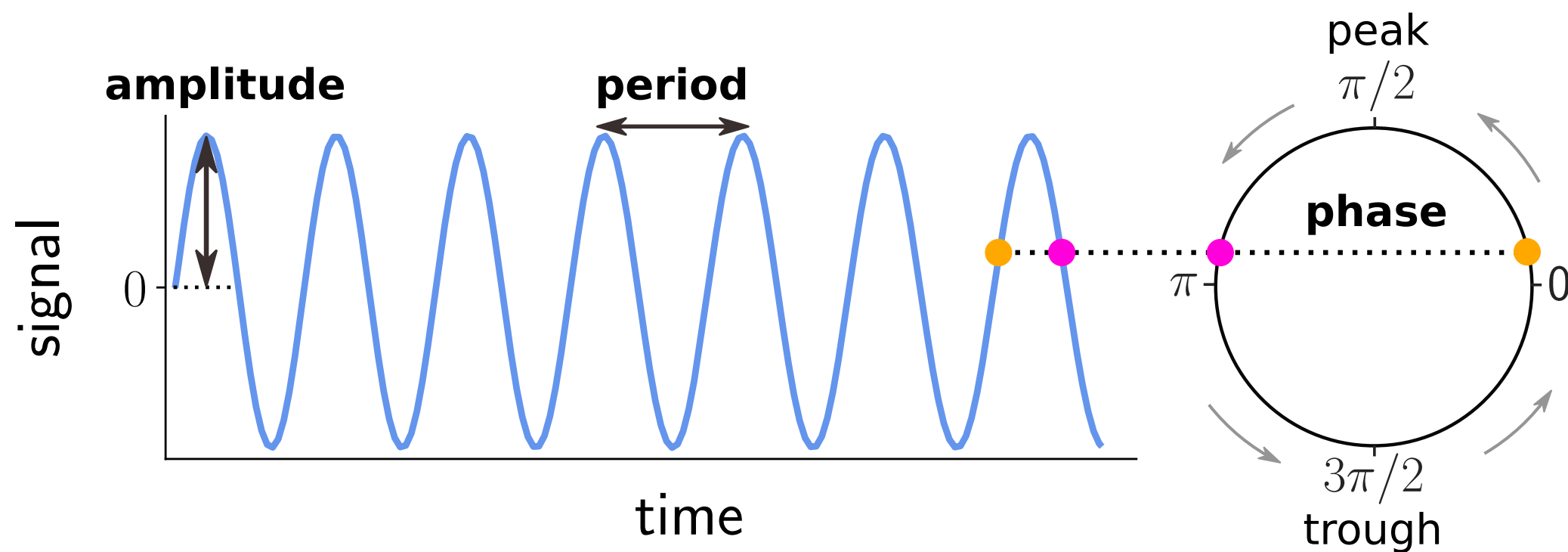
Non-stationary signal



No time-resolution



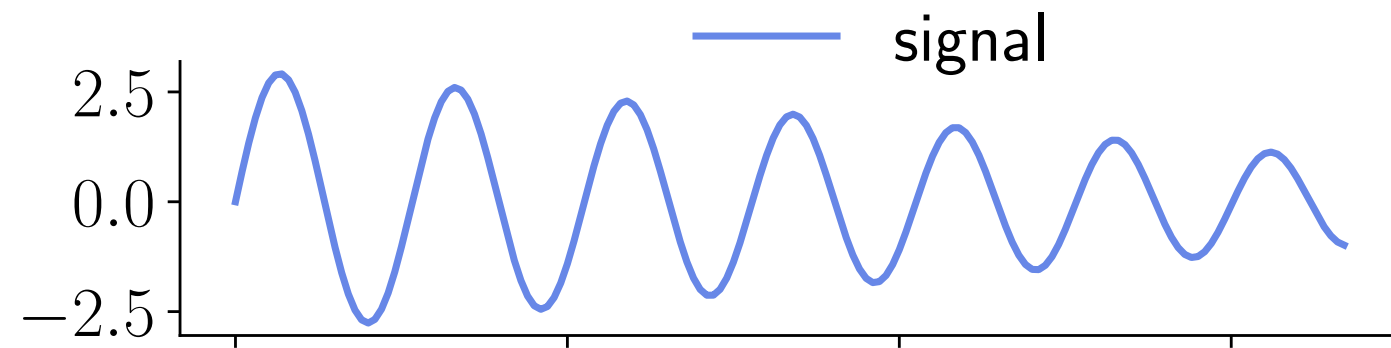
# Problem Setting



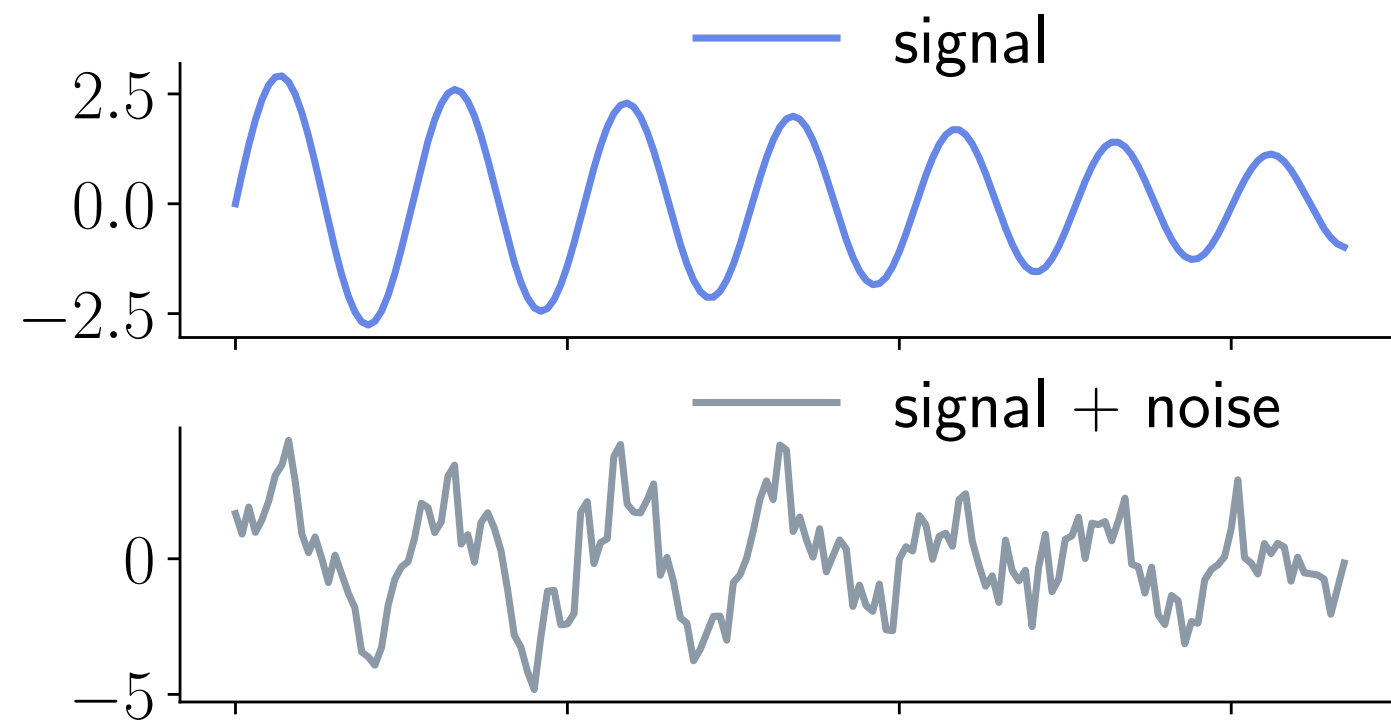
- Amplitude and period potentially time-dependent!
- Uniquely characterize an **analytic signal**

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

# Problem Setting

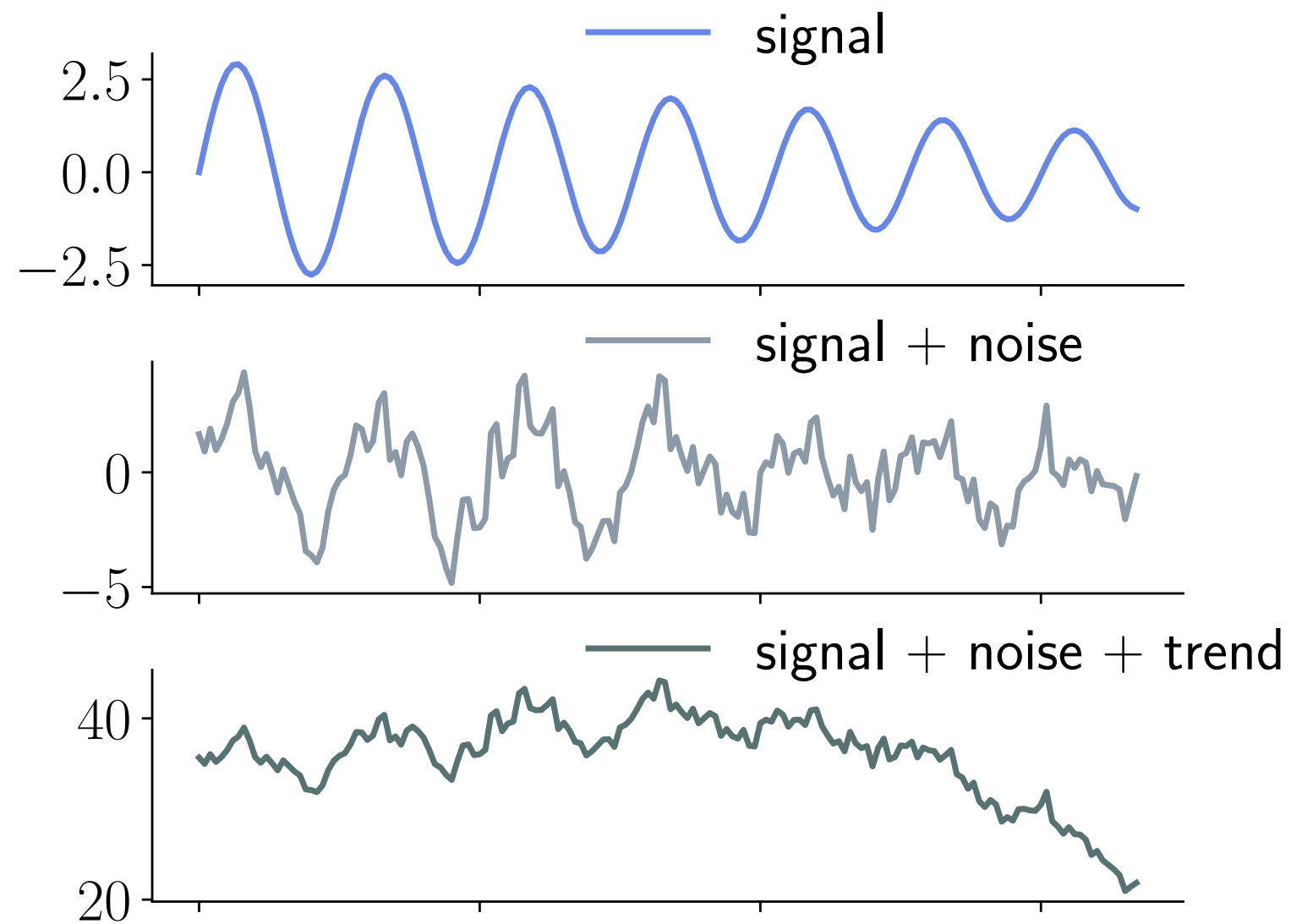


# Problem Setting

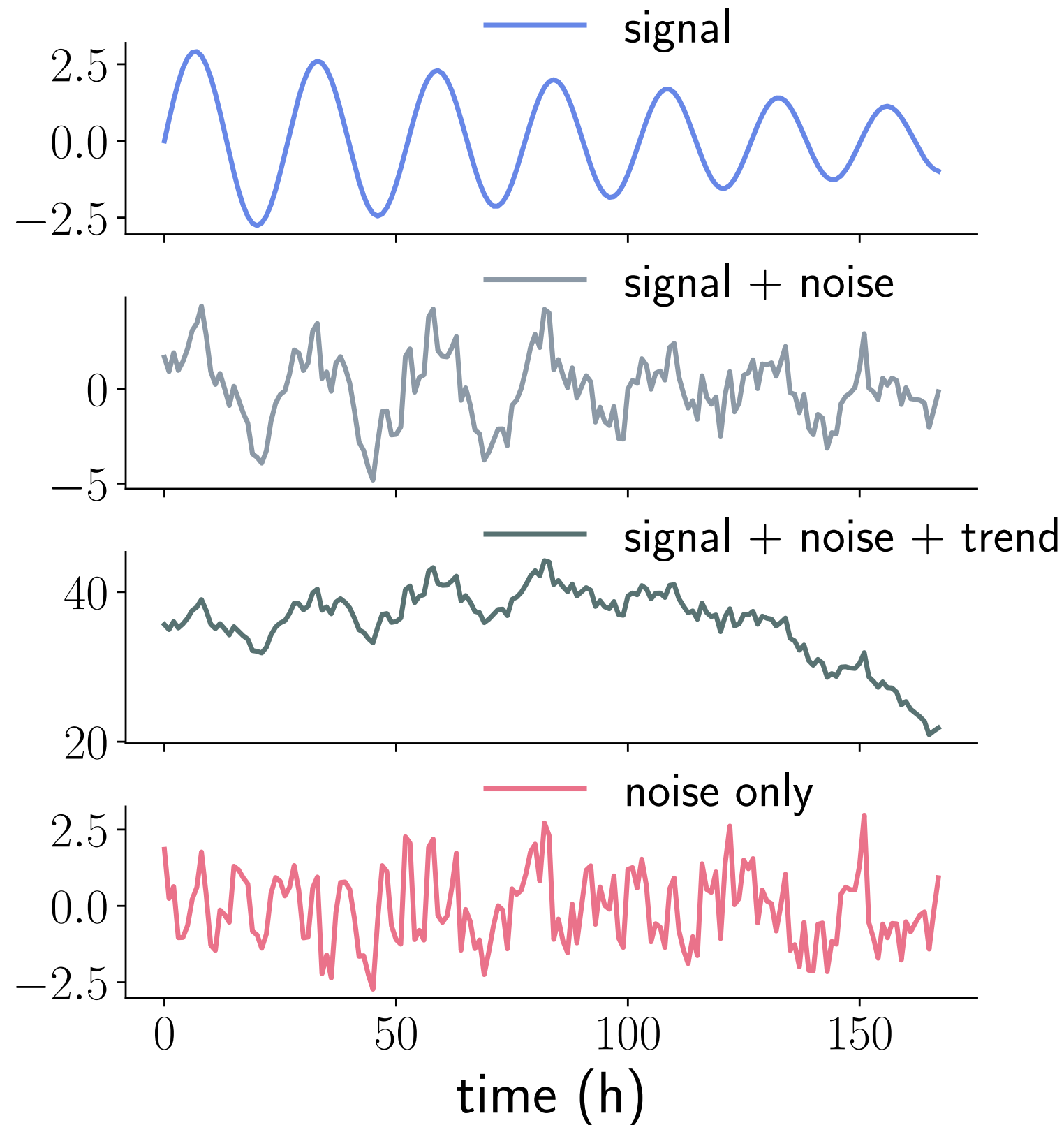




# Problem Setting



# Problem Setting

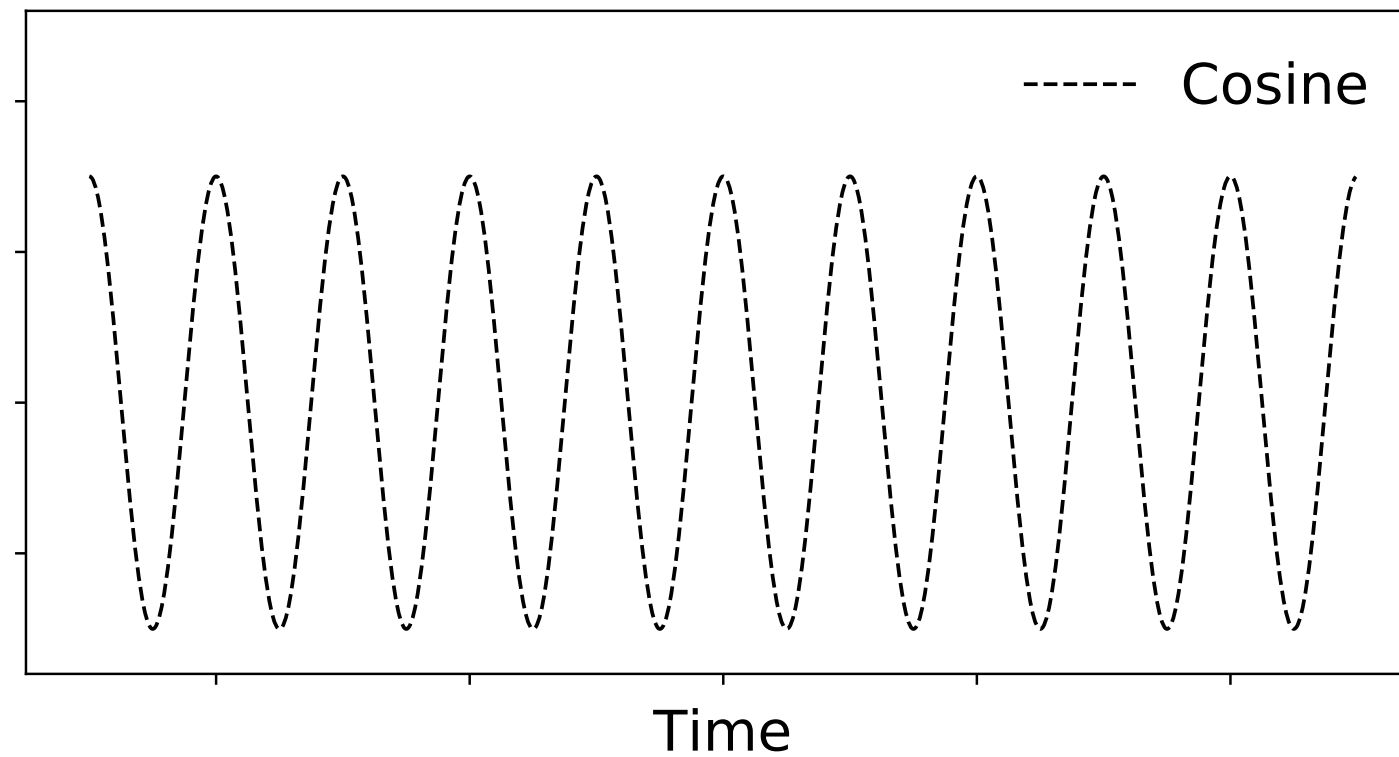


## The Task:

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

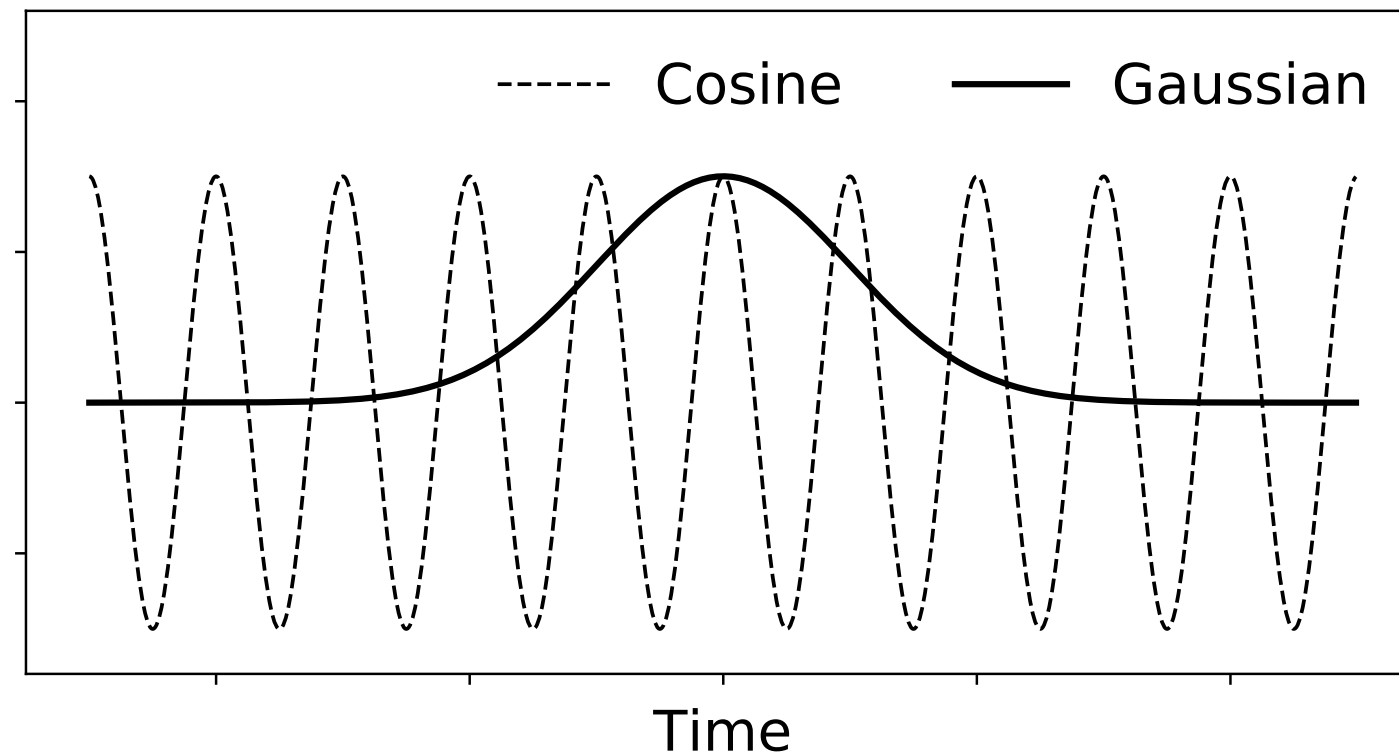
# What are Wavelets?

- Fourier modes have no time localization



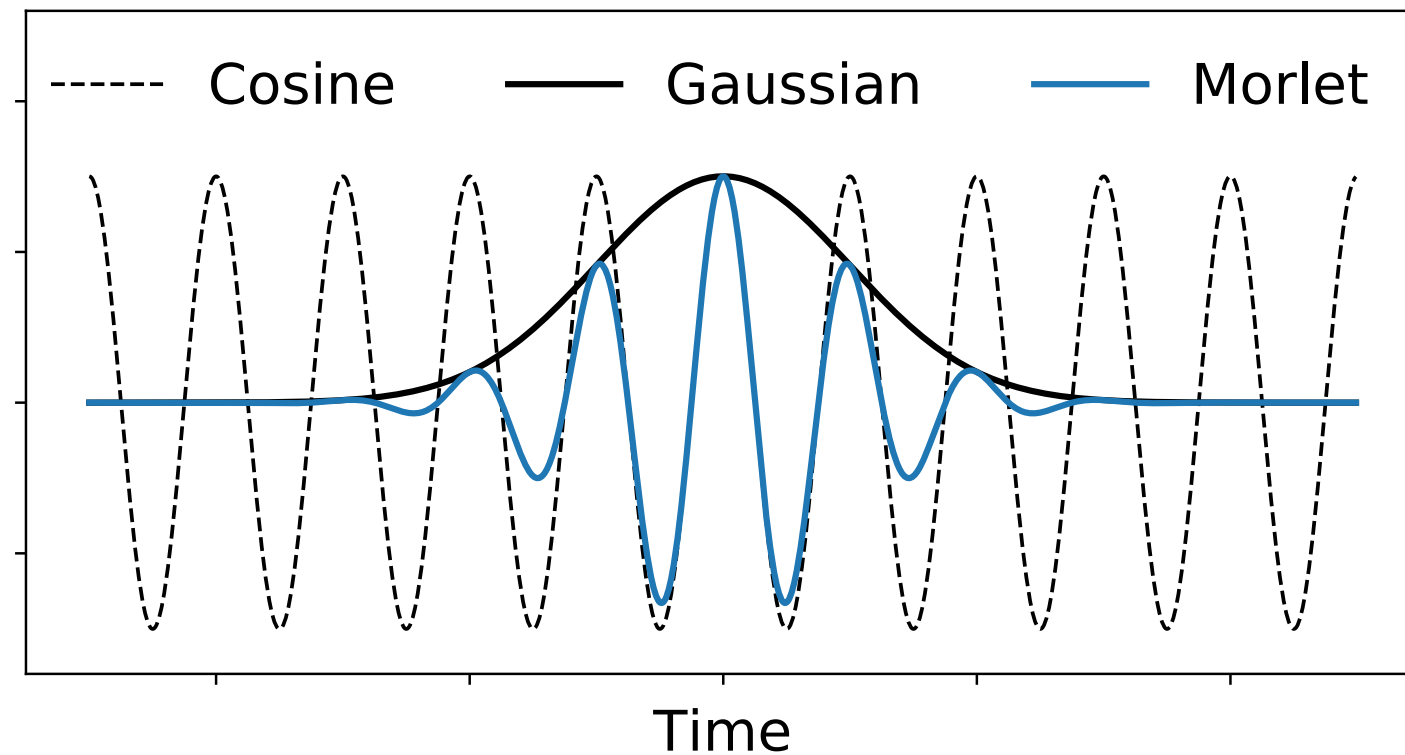
# What are Wavelets?

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



# What are Wavelets?

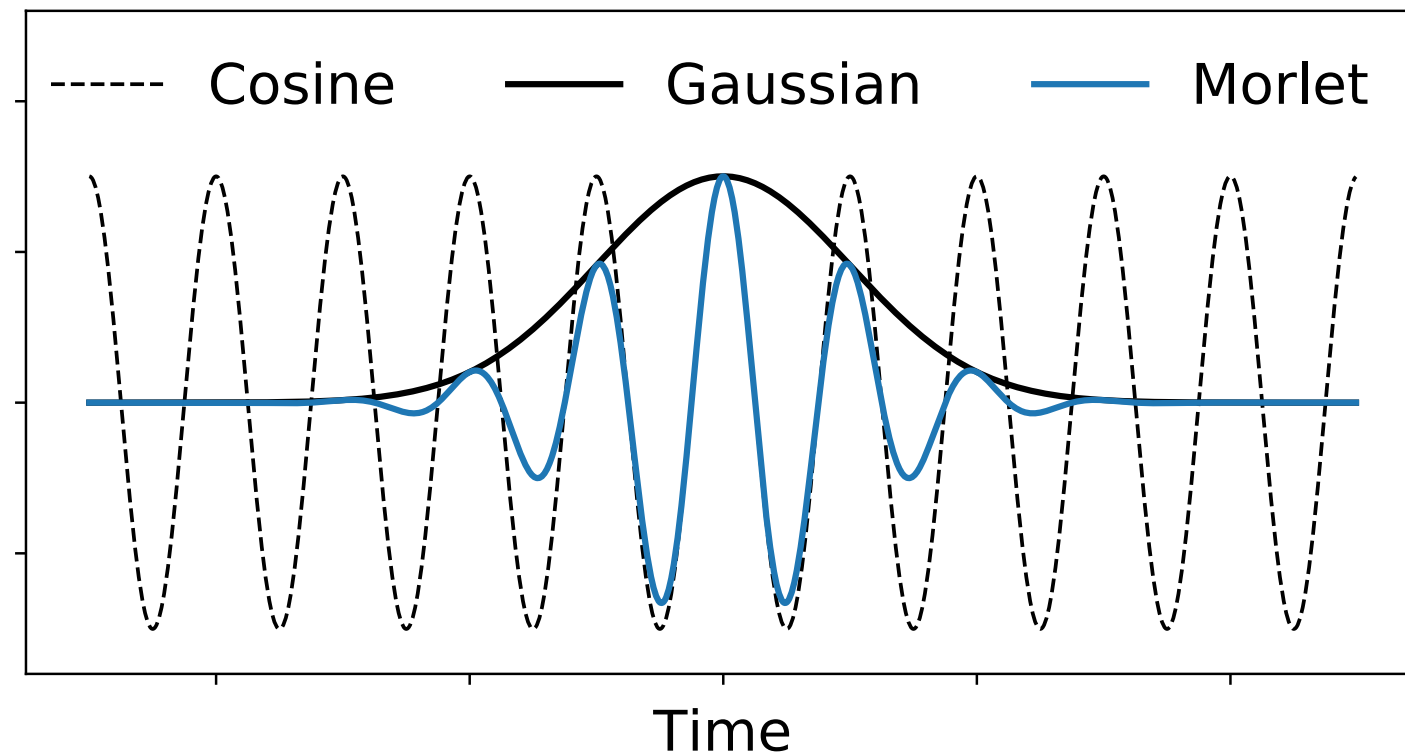
- Fourier modes have no time localization
- Idea from Gabor 1947: Localize them with a Gaussian



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

# What are Wavelets?

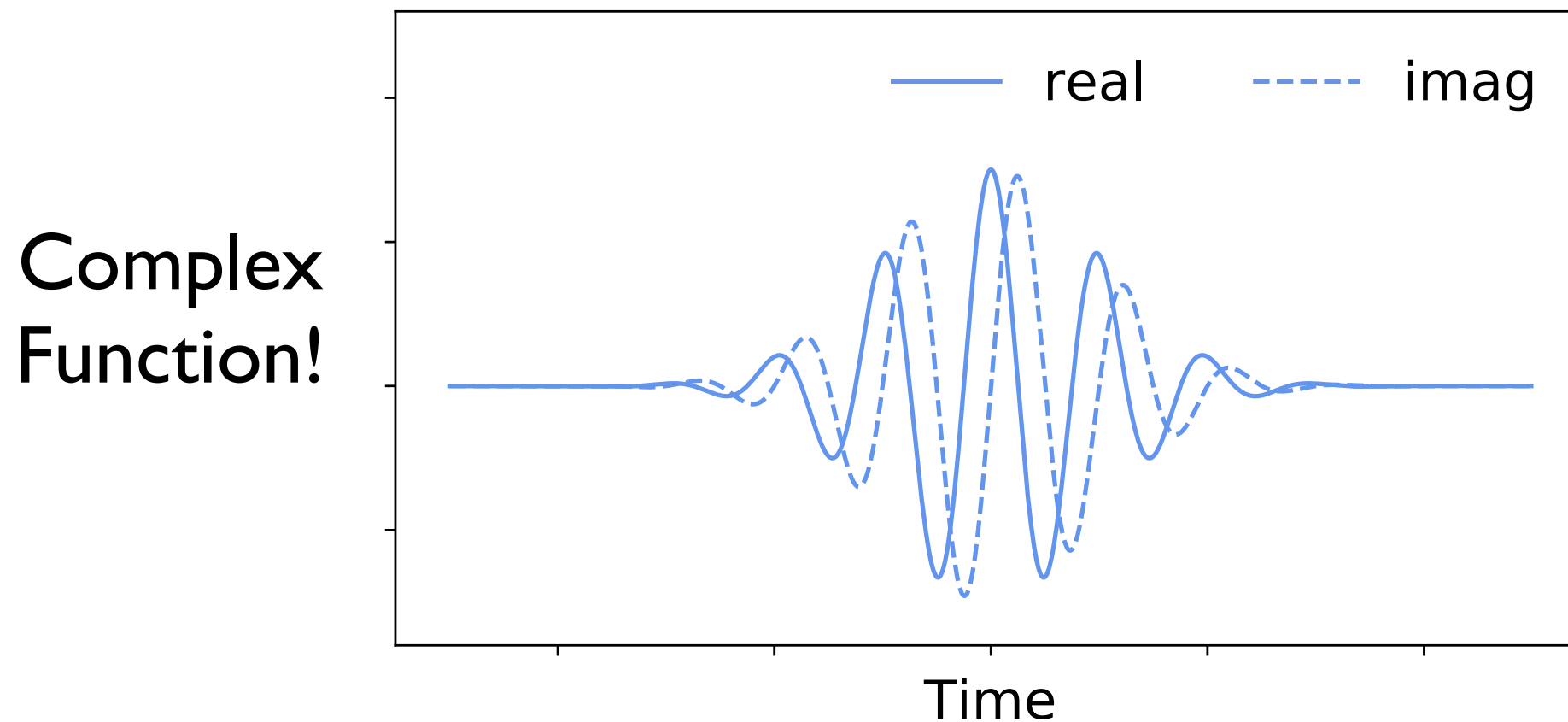
- Fourier modes have no time localization
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Morlet Mother Wavelet:  $\psi(t) = \pi^{1/4} [\cos(\omega_0 t) + i \sin(\omega_0 t)] e^{-\frac{1}{2}t^2}$

# What are Wavelets?

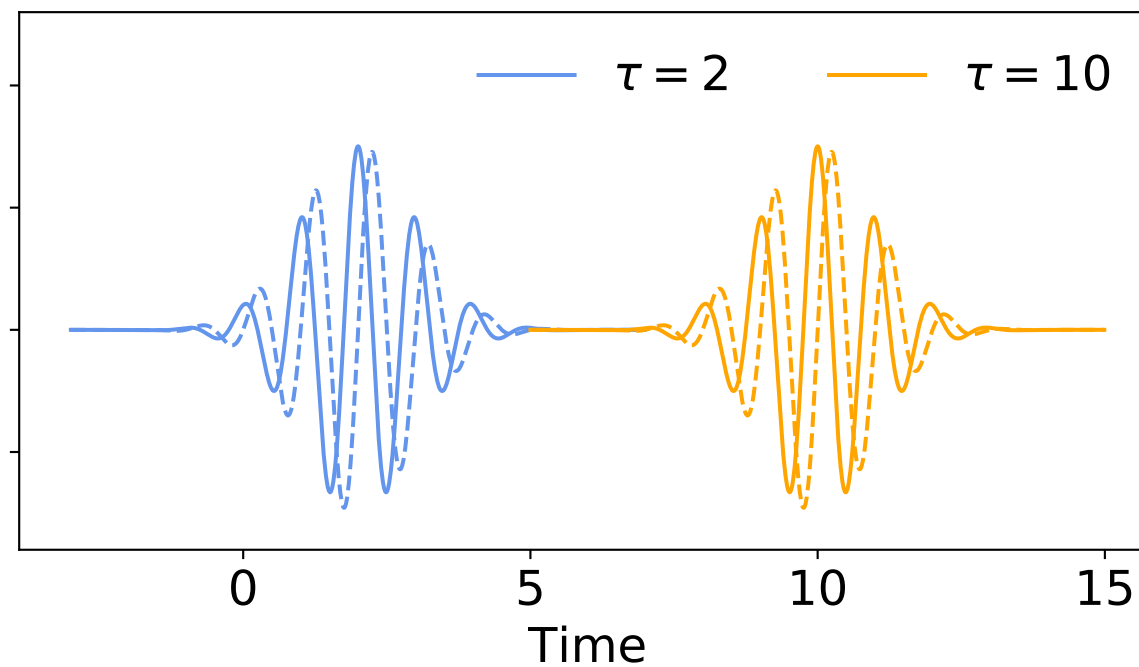
- Fourier modes have no time localization
- Idea from Gabor 1947: Localize them with a Gaussian



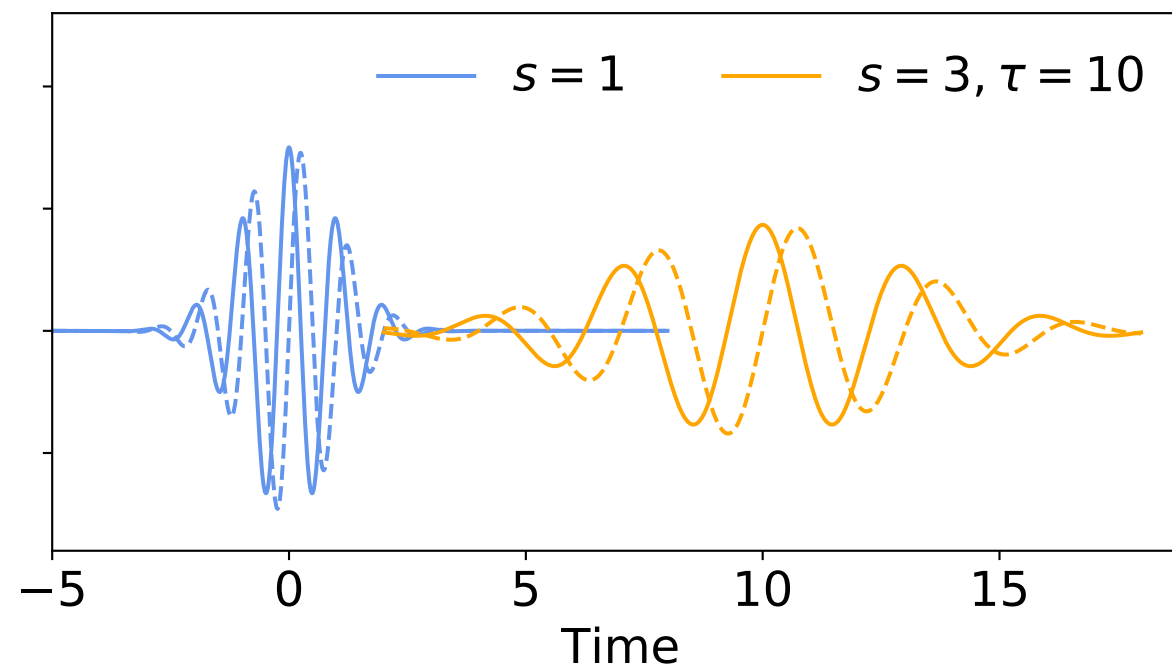
Morlet Mother Wavelet:  $\psi(t) = \pi^{1/4} [\cos(\omega_0 t) + i \sin(\omega_0 t)] e^{-\frac{1}{2}t^2}$

# Translation and Dilation: We have a Family!

Shift in time: Translation

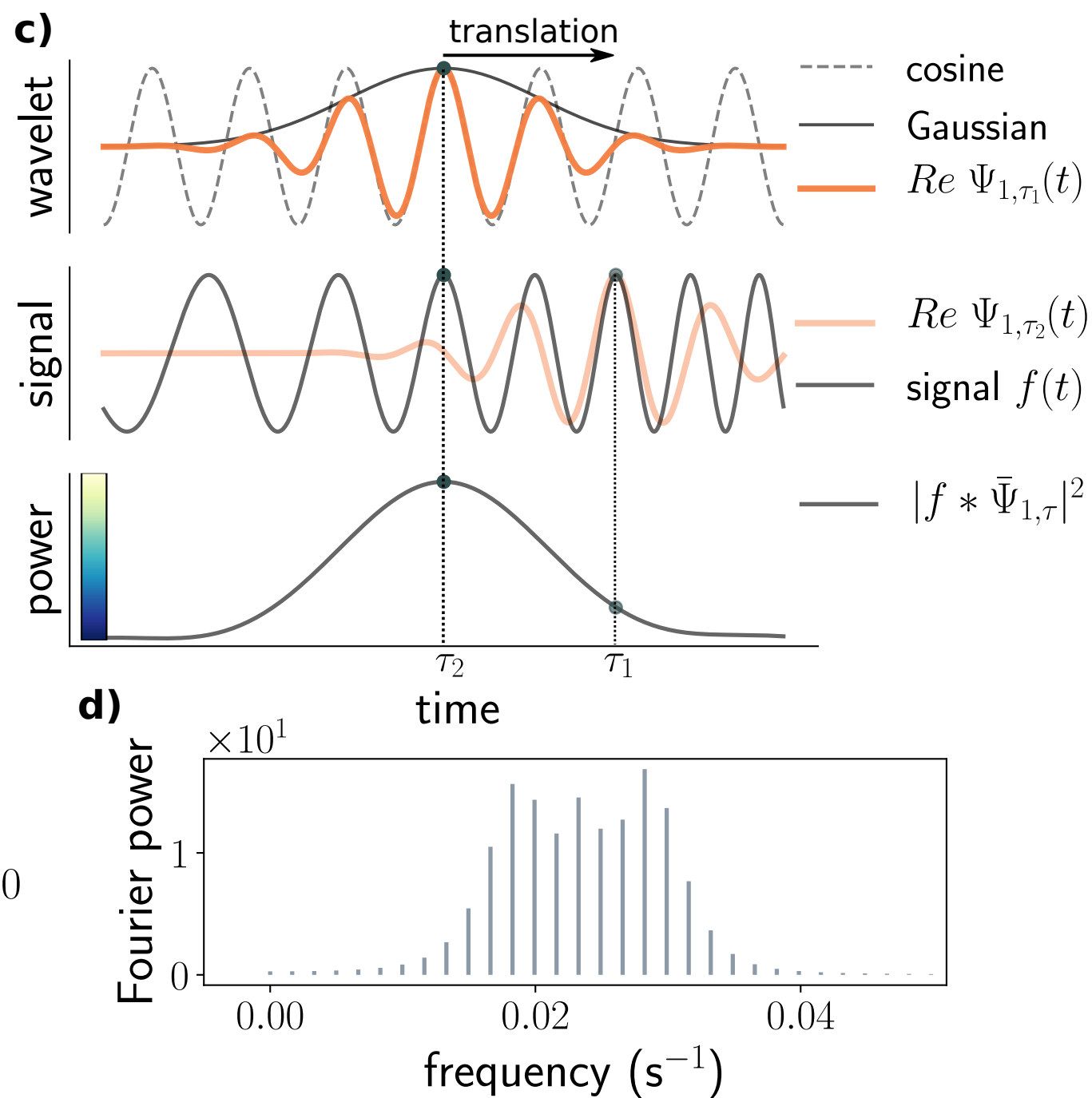
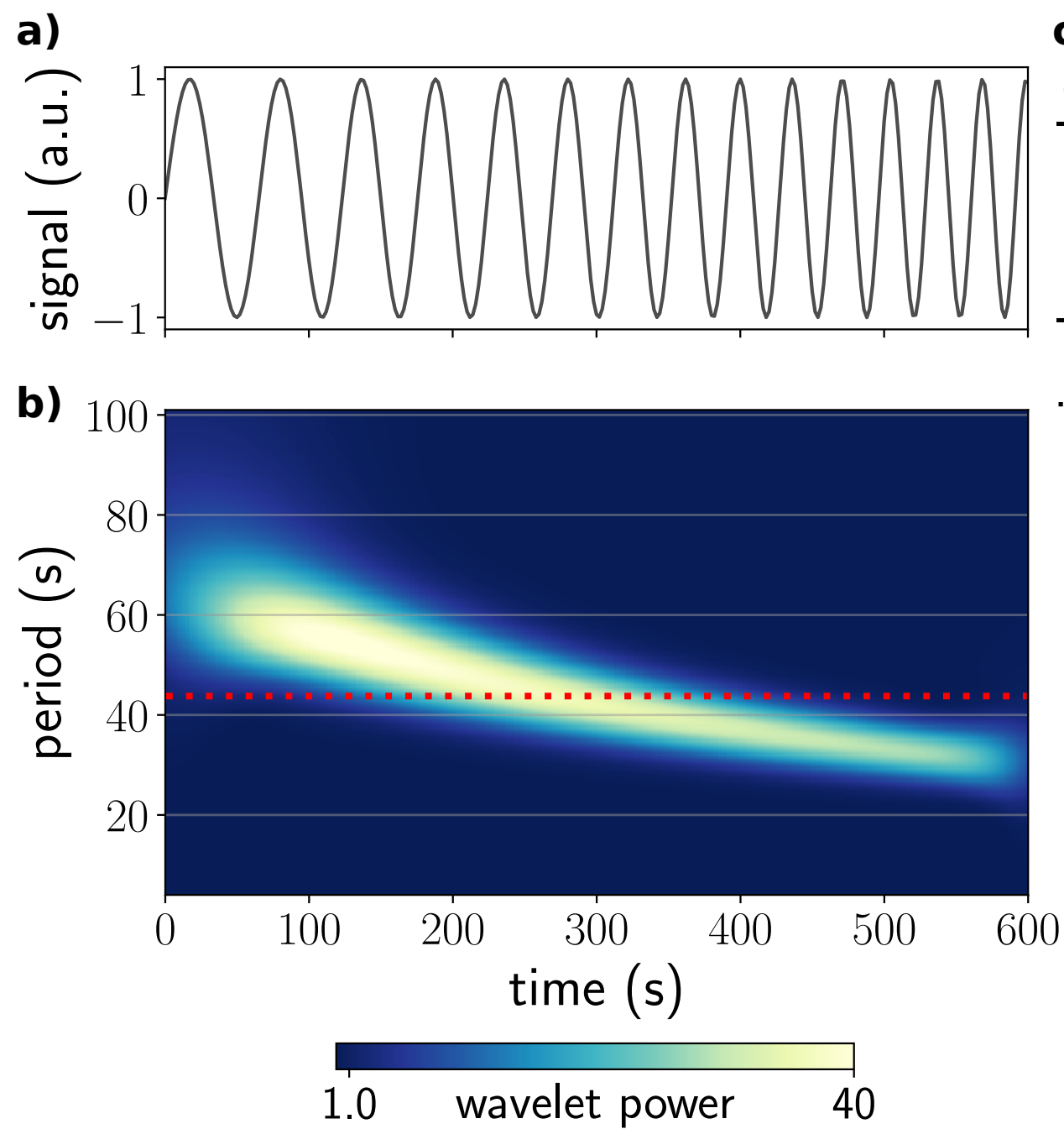


Change of wavelength: Dilation

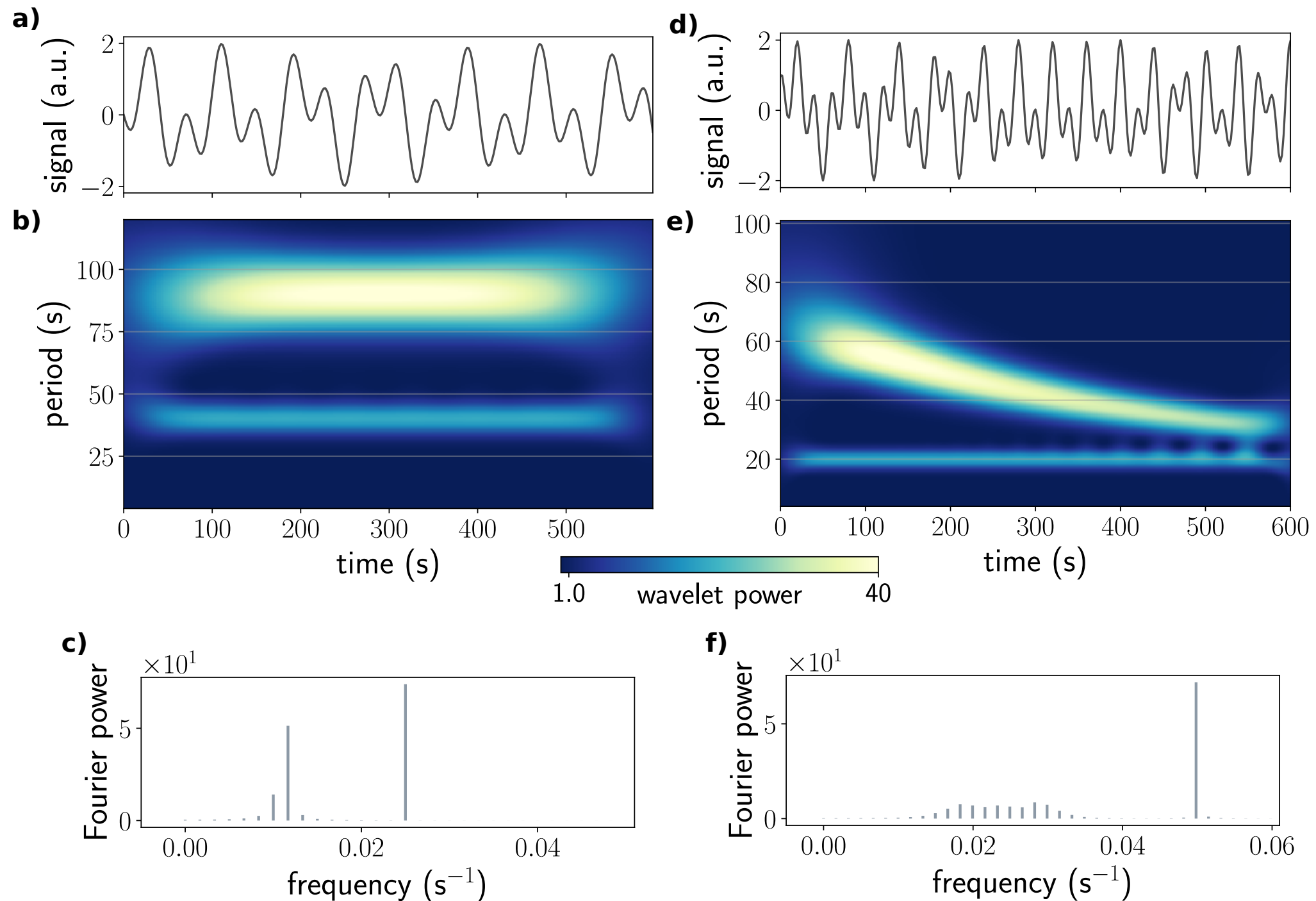




# Wavelet Analysis and Spectrum

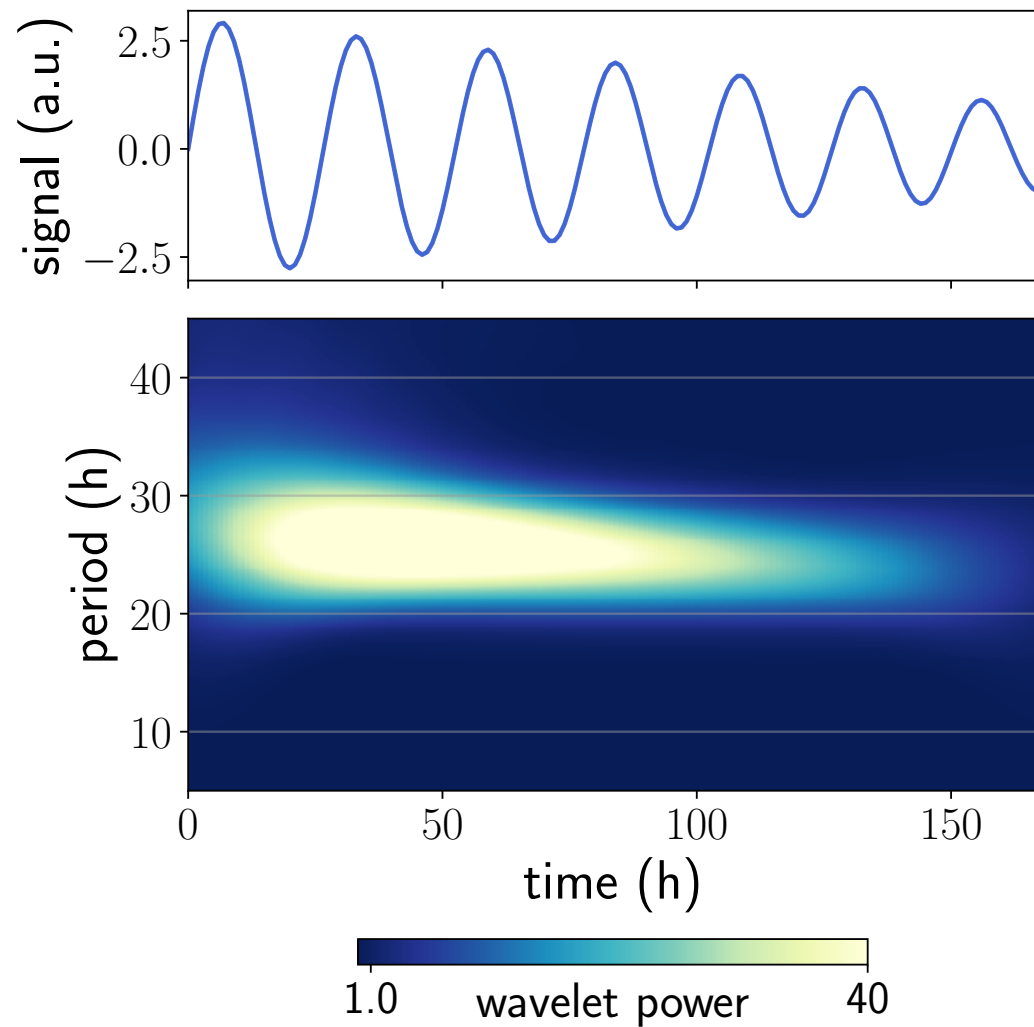


# Asymptotic Spectrum

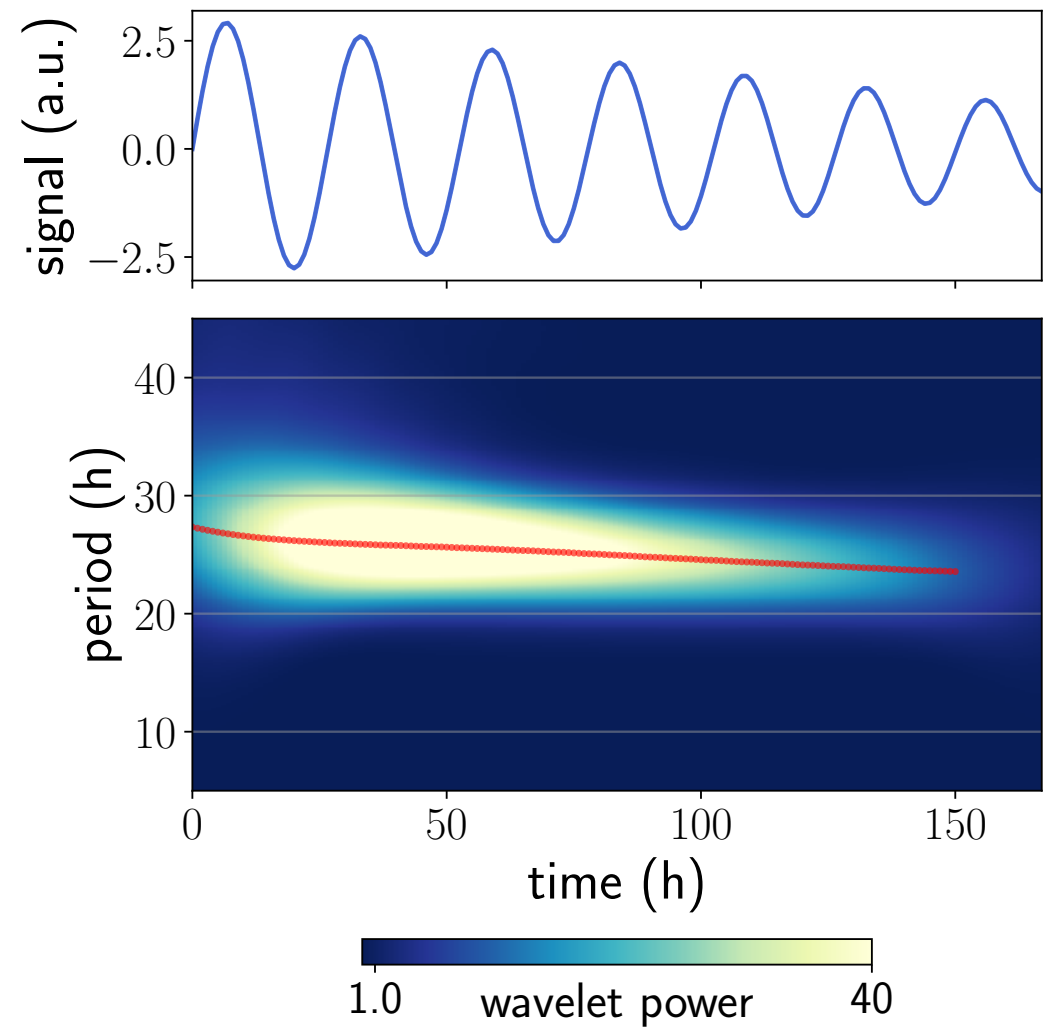


Time averaged Wavelet Spectrum is (optimal)  
estimate for the Fourier Spectrum!

# Ridge Extraction



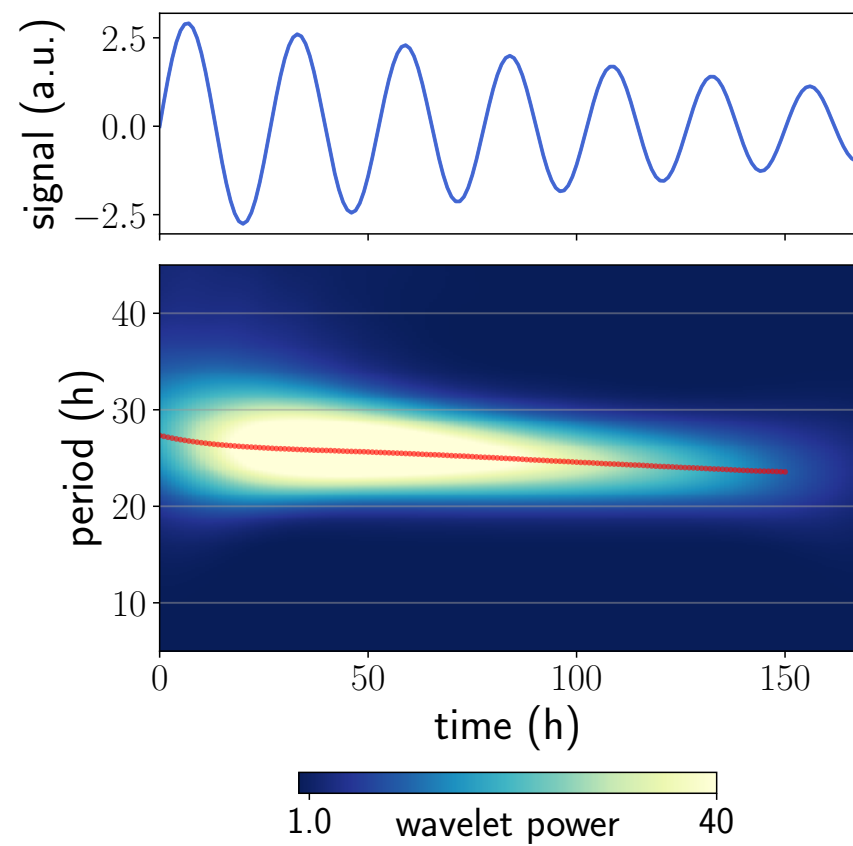
Trace Power  
Maxima  
→  
Threshold



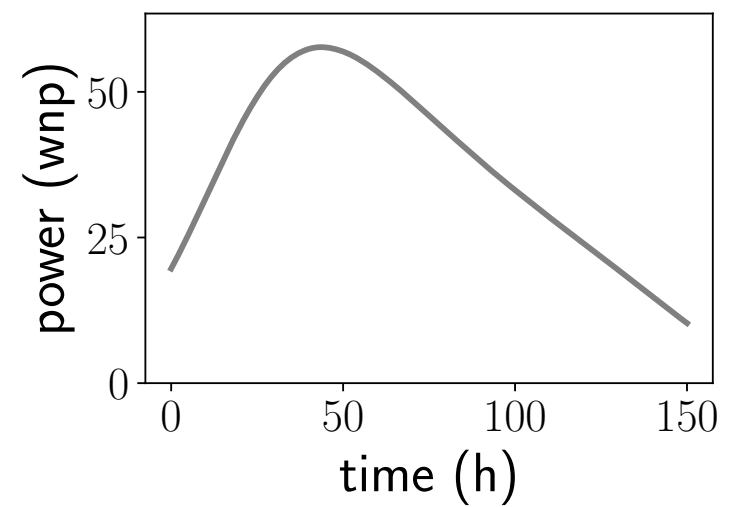
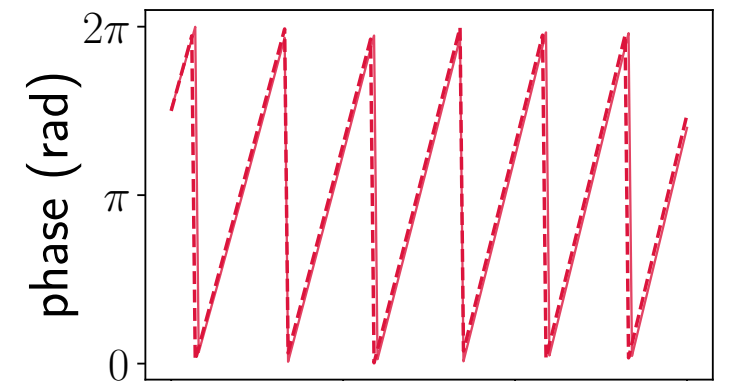
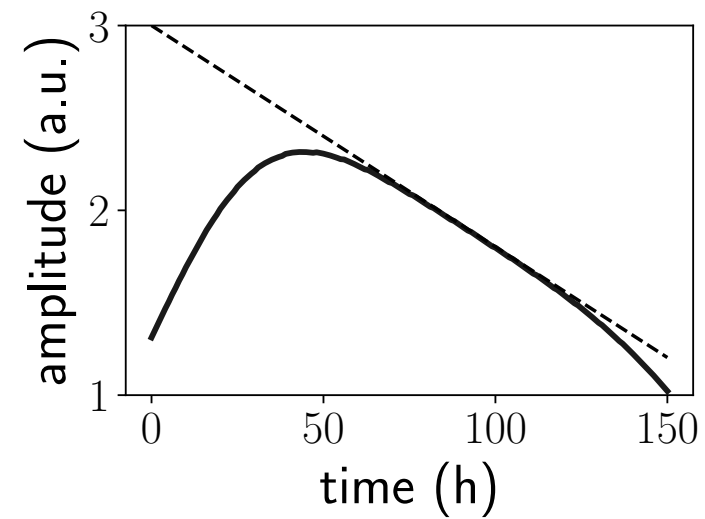
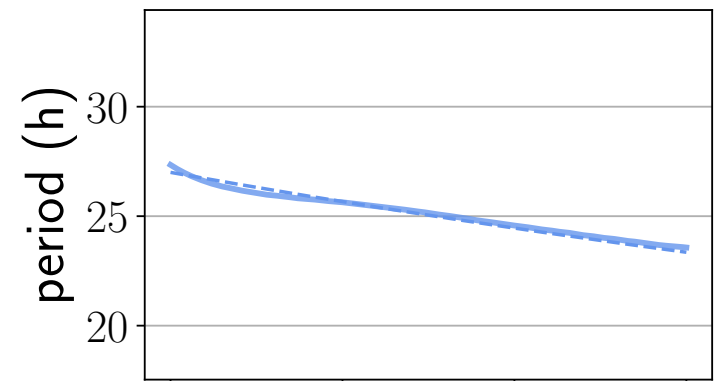
Wavelet power  $> 3$  corresponds to 95%  
confidence interval for **white noise**

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

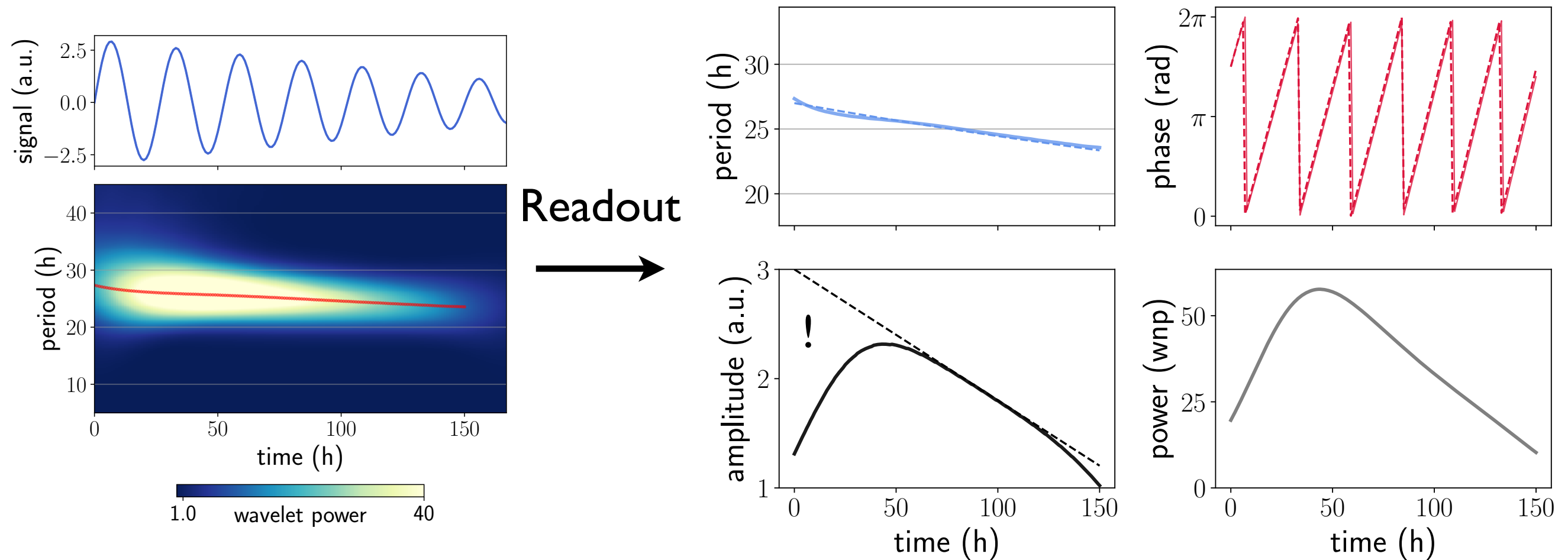
# Ridge Evaluation



Readout

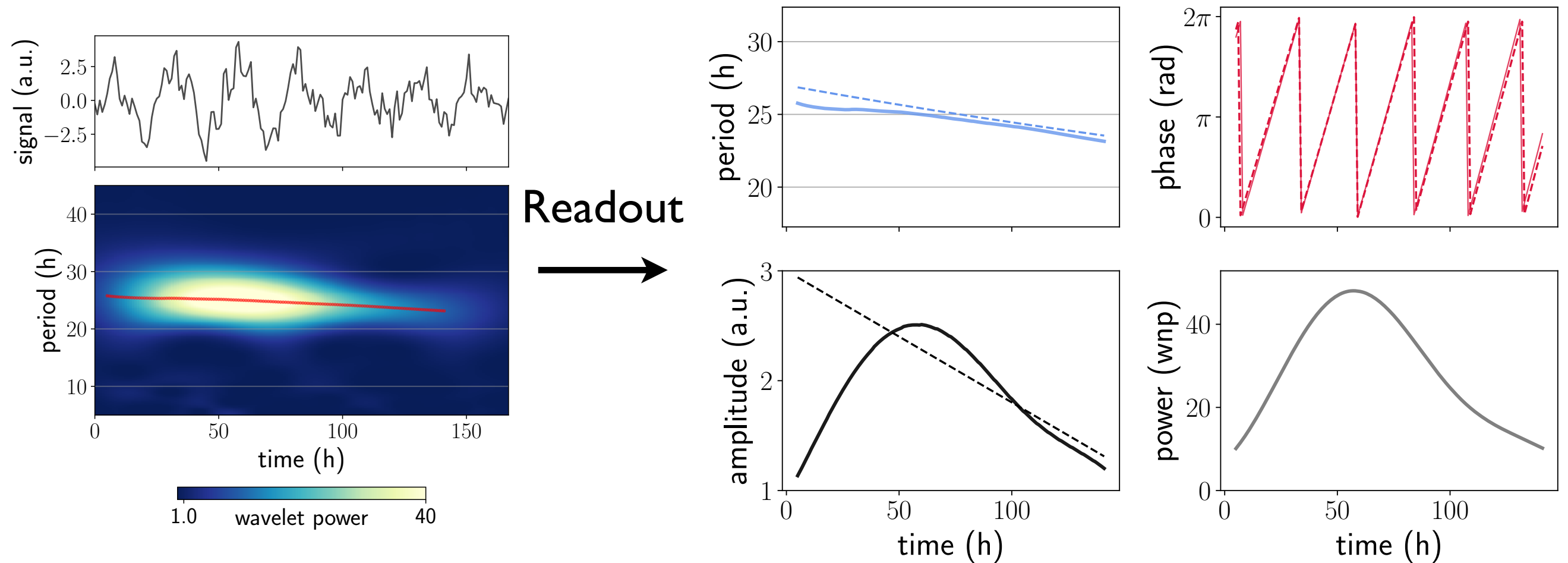


# Ridge Evaluation



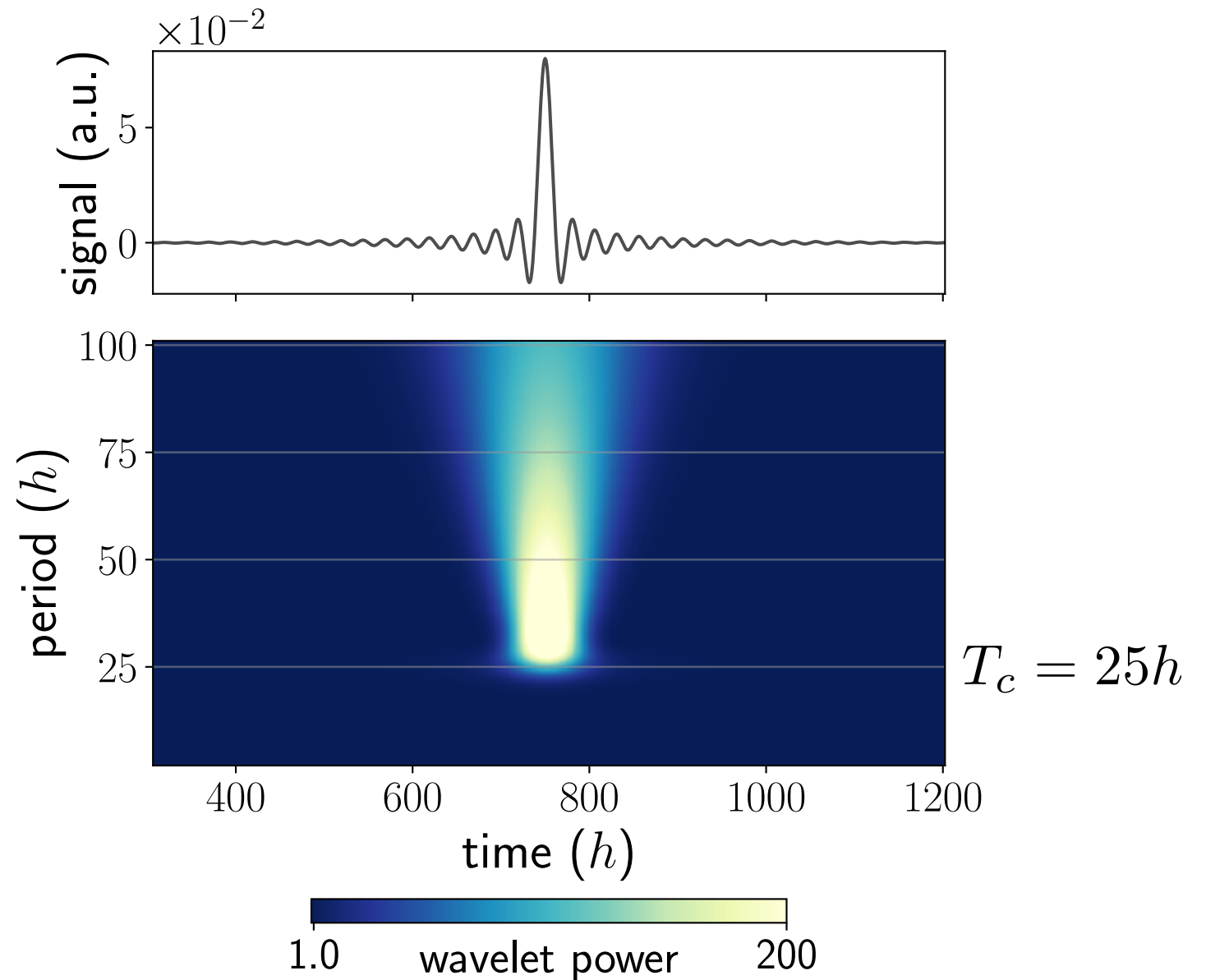
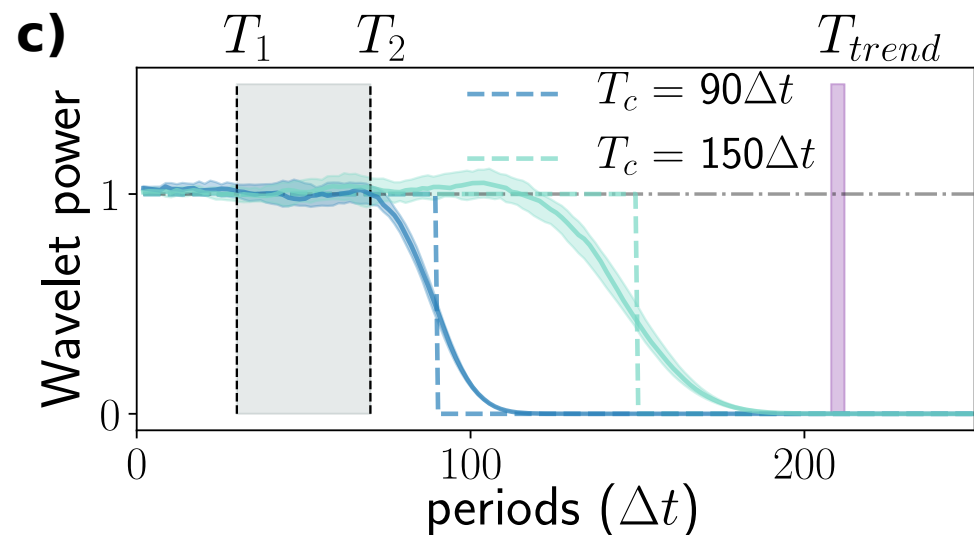
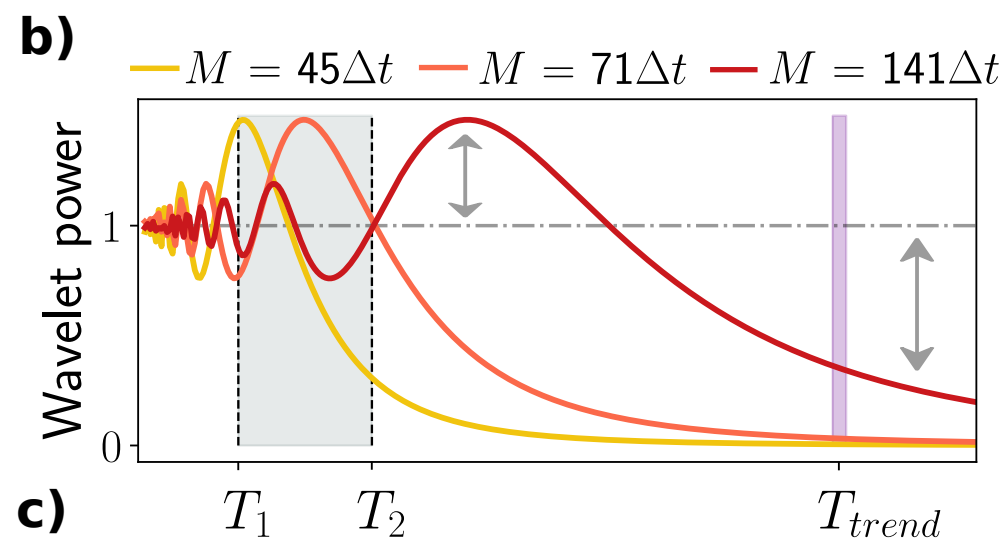
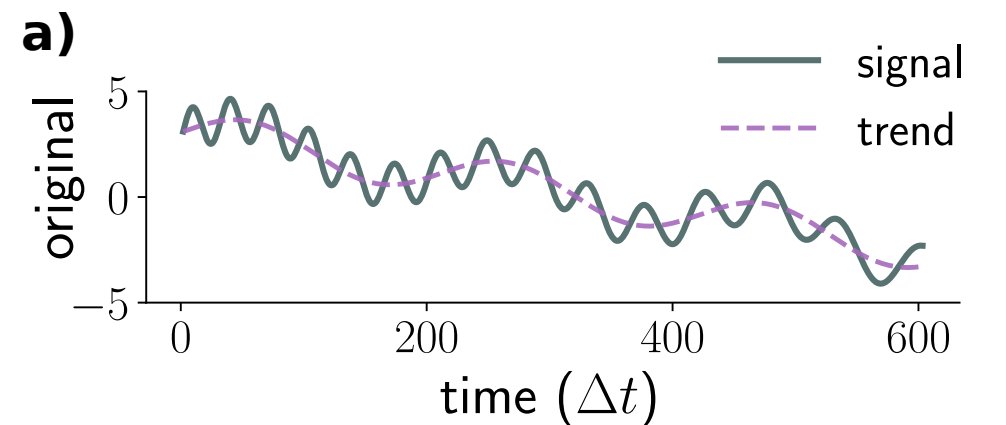
Edge effects of convolutions most prominent for amplitude estimation

# Noise Robustness



Wavelet analysis has a built-in  
noise robustness!

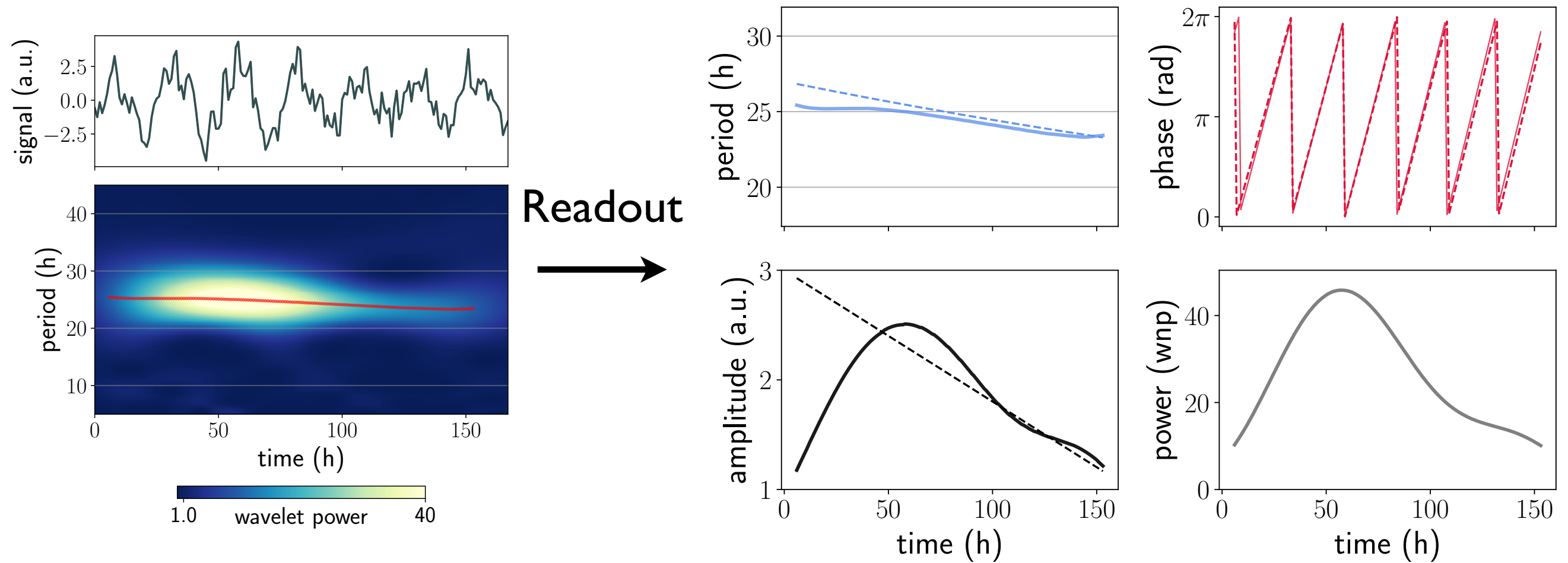
# Detrending with optimal Sinc Filter



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

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

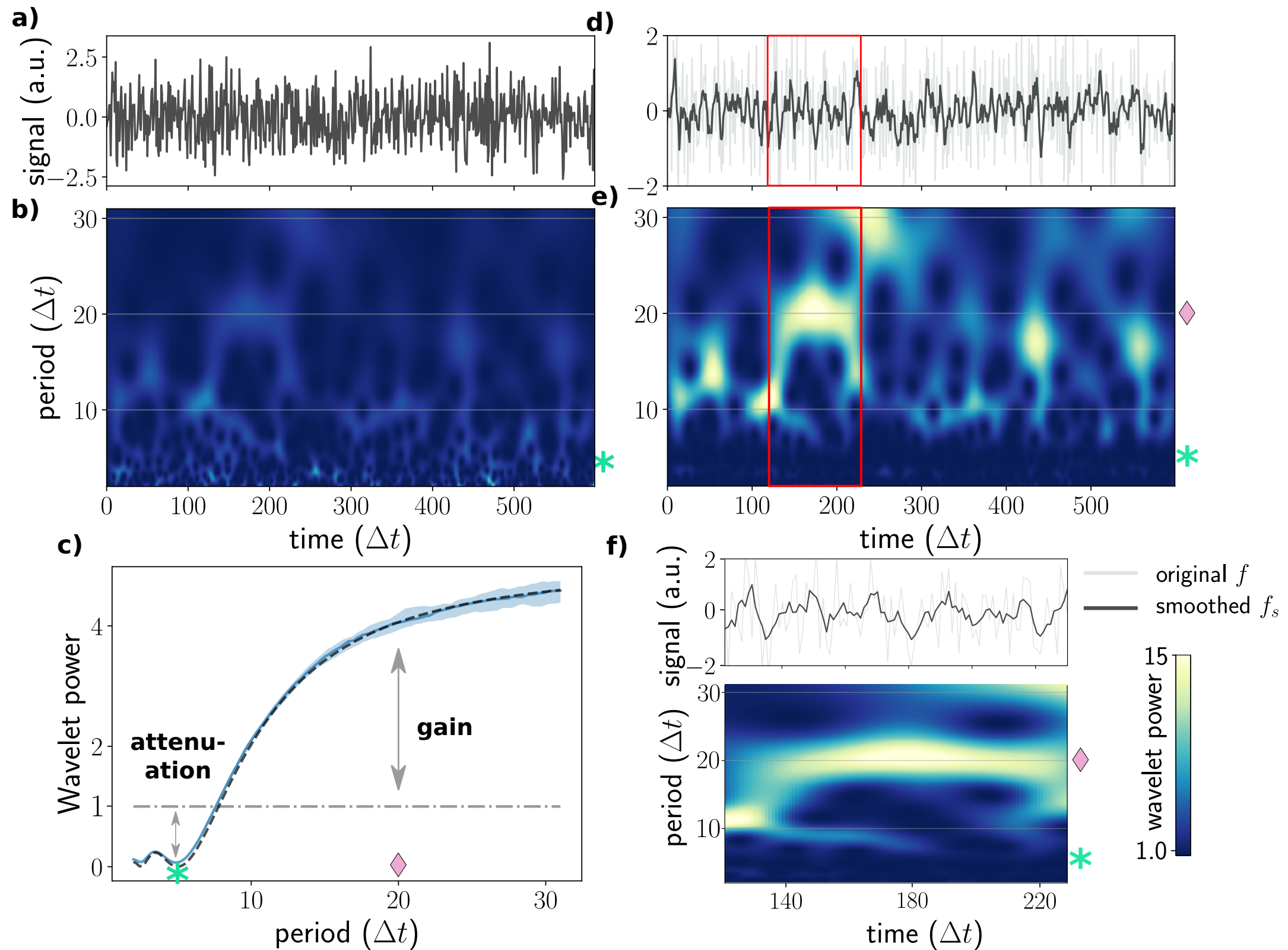
# Noise + Trend



Detrending is practically perfect here

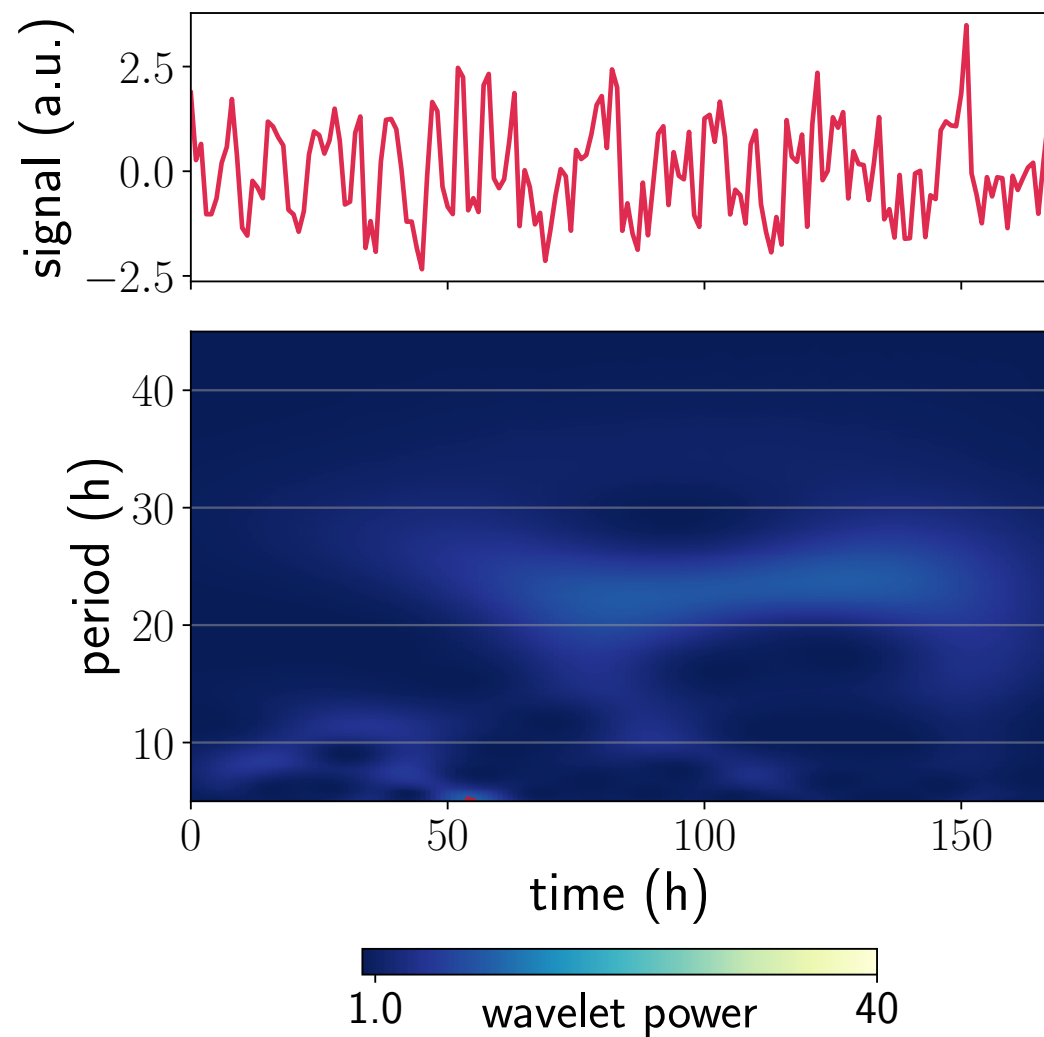


# Smoothing Noise

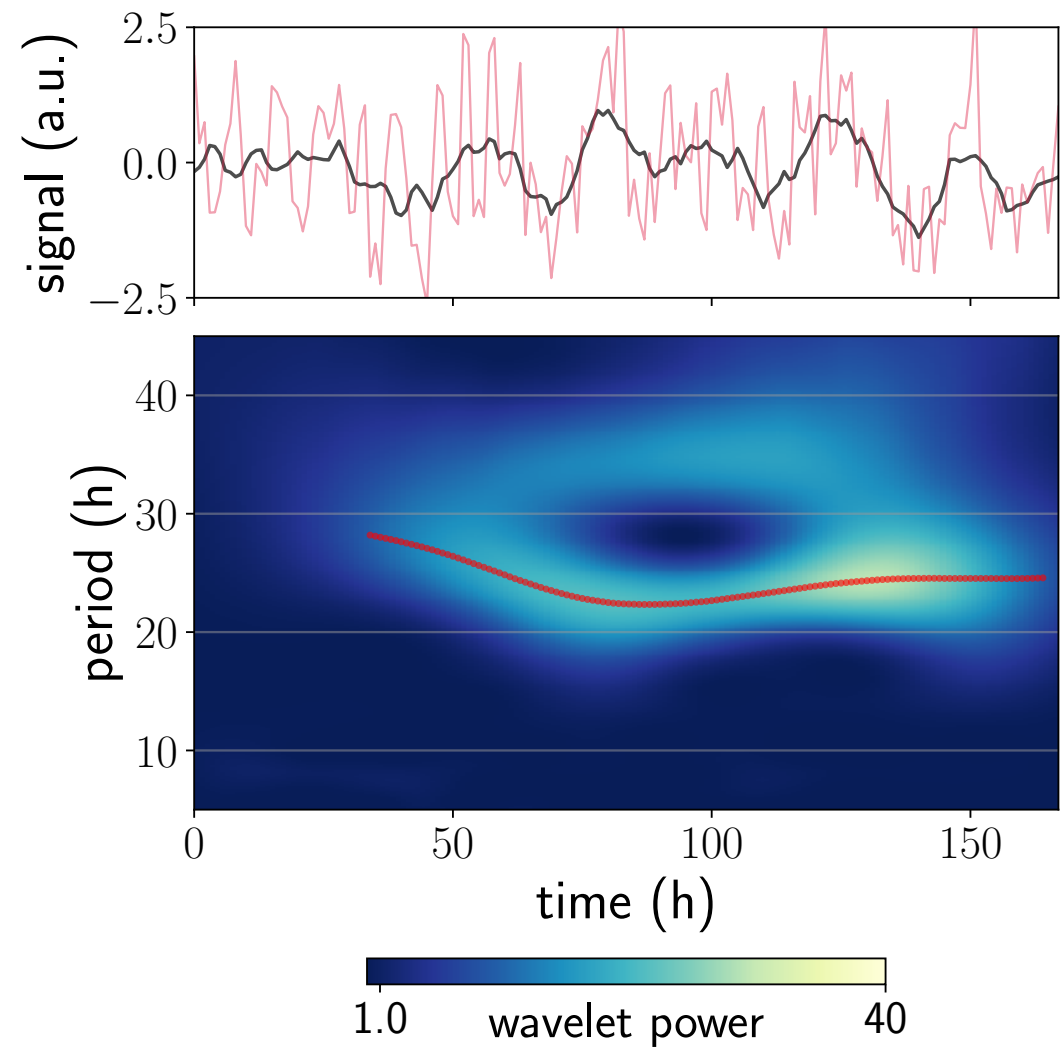


# Smoothing Noise

unfiltered



smoothed



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

# Wrapping up Time Series analysis

