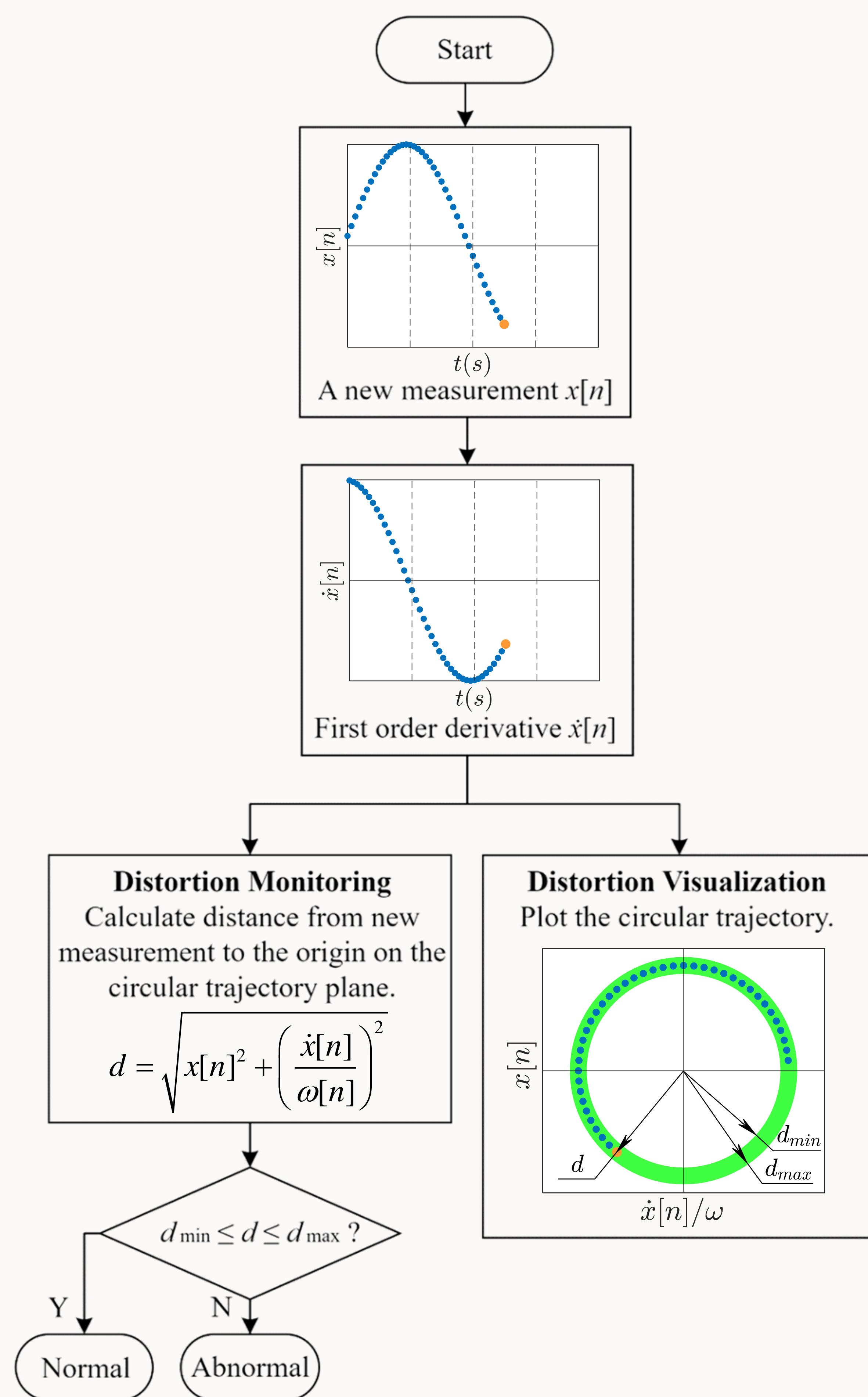


Circular Trajectory Approach (CTA) for Sine Wave Distortion Monitoring and Visualization

Main Idea

To transpose a fluctuating Sine Wave into a Static Shape so that its distortions are easier to monitor.

Workflow

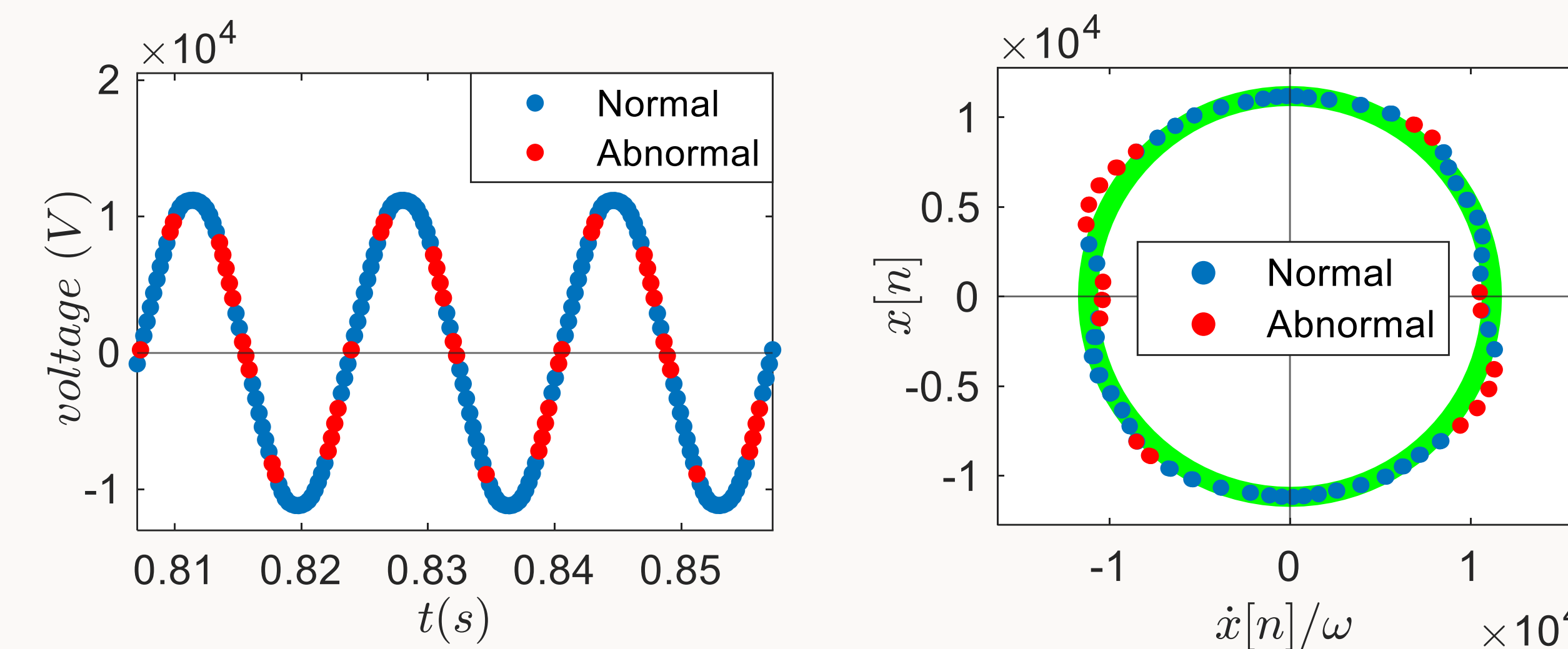


Applications

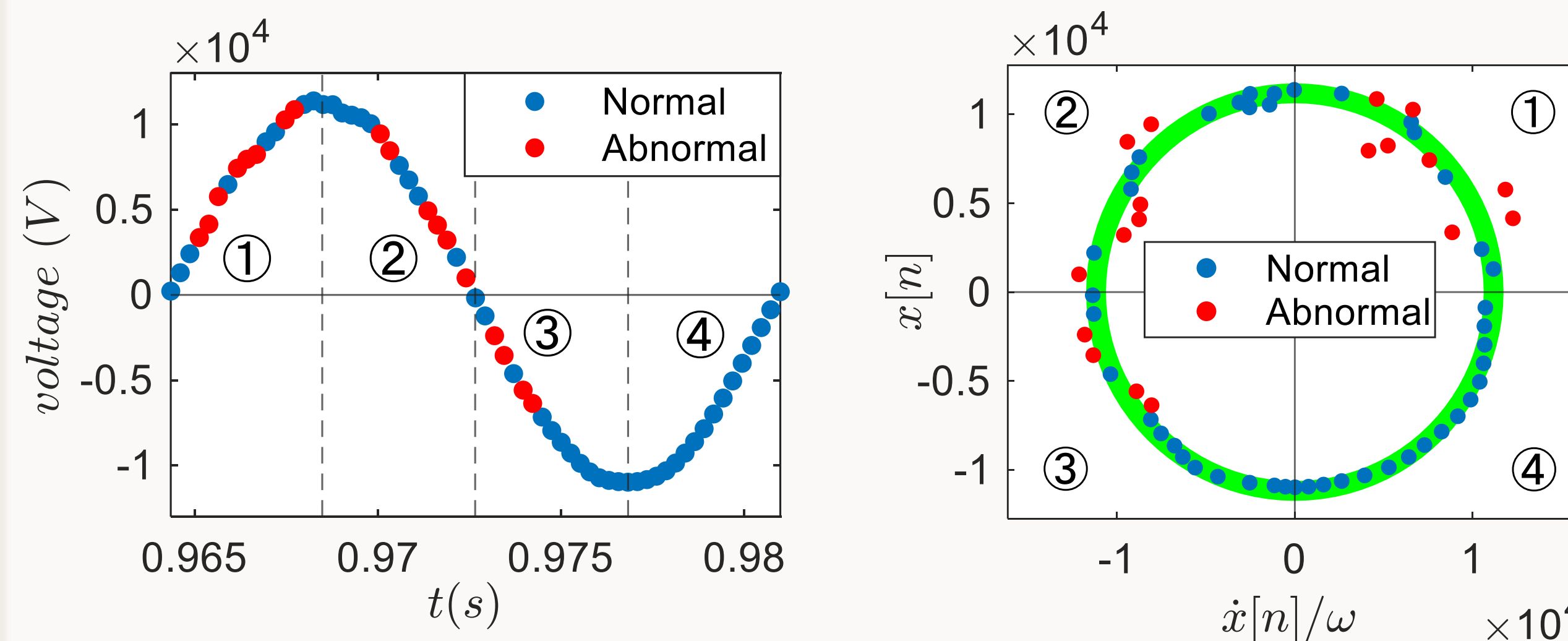
Advantages

- ❖ High-resolution
- ❖ Adjustable sensitivity
- ❖ Easy computation
- ❖ Immediate detection
- ❖ Apply to all distortions
- ❖ Suitable for online use

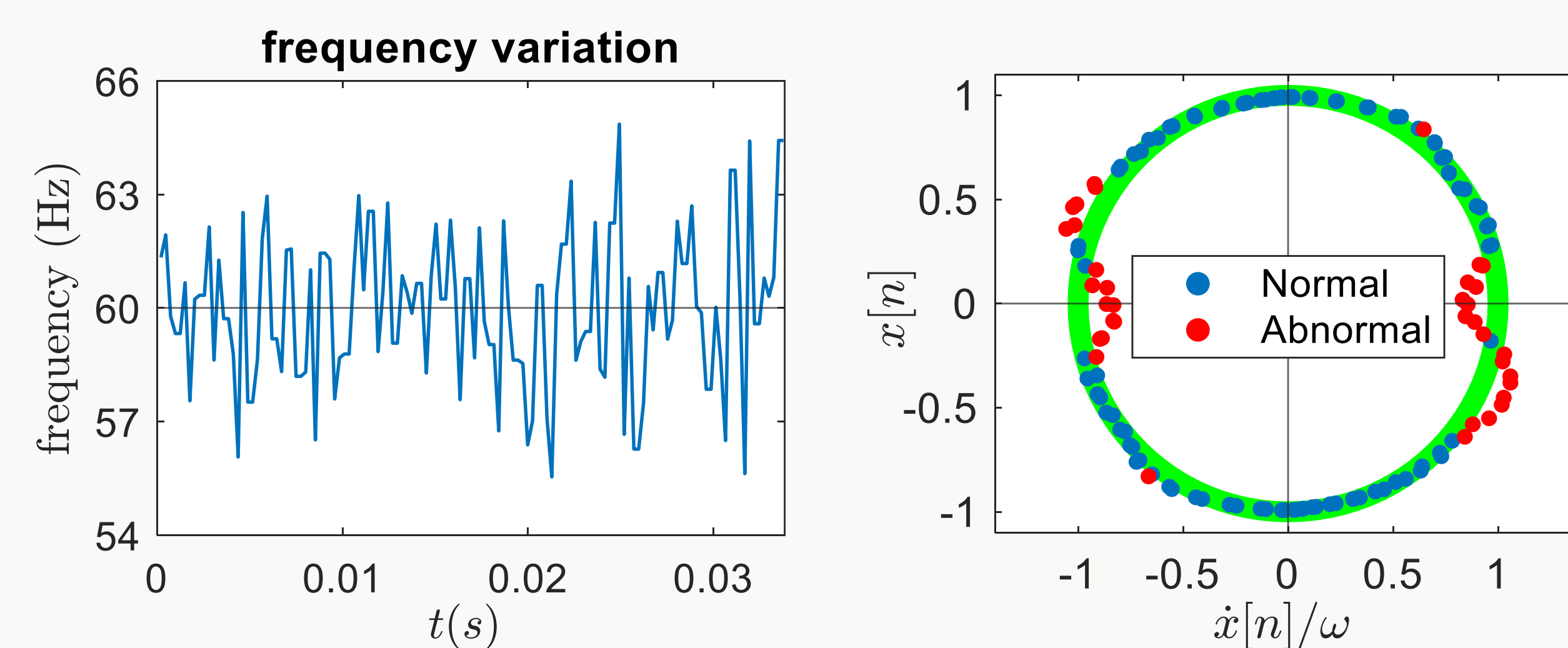
Revelation of Small Distortions



Revelation of Distorted Sections



Resistance to Frequency Variations



Theory

Origin of This Idea

$$\sin^2(\omega t) + \cos^2(\omega t) = 1$$

Ideal Case

Perfect Continuous Sine Wave

$$x(t) = A \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$\dot{x}(t) = A\omega \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$x(t)^2 + \left(\frac{\dot{x}(t)}{\omega}\right)^2 = A^2 \quad \star$$

Real Case

Discrete Signal + Frequency Fluctuation

$$x[n] = A \sin\left(\sum_0^n \omega[n]\Delta t + \varphi\right)$$

$$\dot{x}[n] = A\omega[n] \cdot \cos\left(\sum_0^n \omega[n]\Delta t + \varphi\right)$$

$$x[n]^2 + \left(\frac{\dot{x}[n]}{\omega[n]}\right)^2 = A^2 \quad \dot{x}[n] = \frac{x[n+1] - x[n-1]}{2\Delta t}$$

Theoretical Basis

Proposition: Equation \star holds $\Leftrightarrow x(t)$ is a Sine Wave.

Proof:

$$\frac{dx(t)}{dt} = \pm \omega \sqrt{A^2 - x(t)^2} \quad \arcsin\left(\frac{x(t)}{A}\right) = \pm \omega t + C_1$$

$$\frac{dx(t)}{\sqrt{A^2 - x(t)^2}} = \pm \omega dt \quad x(t) = \pm A \sin(\omega t + \varphi). \blacksquare$$

Conclusion

- This work provides a general solution for sine wave distortion monitoring and visualization — the Circular Trajectory Approach (CTA).
- Future works include how CTA may help with anomaly classification.