

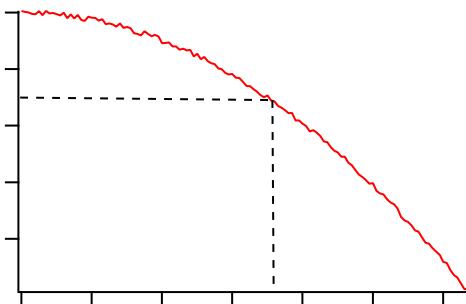
Igor implements correlation with the **Correlate** operation (see page V-107). The Correlate dialog in the Analysis menu works similarly to the Convolve dialog. The source wave may also be a destination wave, in which case afterward it will contain the “auto-correlation” of the wave. If the source and destination are different, this is called “cross-correlation”.

The same considerations about combining differing types of source and destination waves applies to correlation as to convolution. Correlation must also deal with end effects, and these are dealt with by the circular and linear correlation algorithm selections. See **Convolution** on page III-284.

Level Detection

Level detection is the process of locating the X coordinate at which your data passes through or reaches a given Y value. This is sometimes called “inverse interpolation”. Stated another way, level detection answers the question: “given a Y level, what is the corresponding X value?” Igor provides two kinds of answers to that question.

One answer assumes your Y data is a list of unique Y values that increases or decreases monotonically. In this case there is only one X value that corresponds to a Y value. Since search position and direction don’t matter, a binary search is most appropriate. For this kind of data, use the `BinarySearch` or `BinarySearchInterp` functions.



The other answer assumes that your Y data varies irregularly, as it would with acquired data. In this case, there may be multiple X values that cross the Y level; the X value returned depends on where the search starts and the search direction through the data. The `FindLevel`, `FindLevels`, `EdgeStats`, and `PulseStats` operations deal with this kind of data.