



Wavelets:

What are they?

What good are they?

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Overview of Presentation



- Overview of FFT.
- Overview of Wavelets.
 - What is a wavelet?
 - Discrete wavelet transform.
 - Continuous wavelet transform.
- Overview of Wigner-Ville transform.

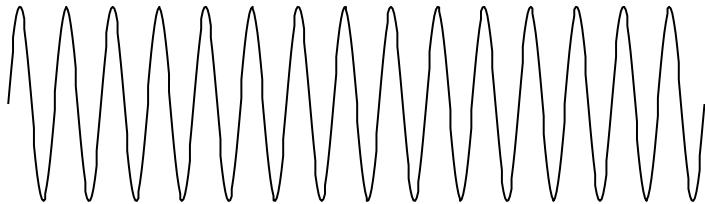
- LMS Wavelet Implementation.
 - Practical application.
- MATLAB Wavelet Toolbox.
 - Practical application.

- What Good are Wavelets?

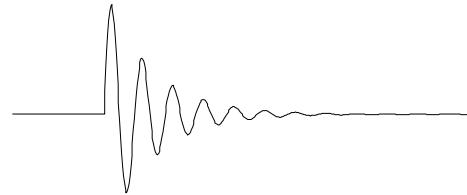


Fast Fourier Transform and Transient Signals.

- FFT is based upon sine/cosine transform.
 - Sine/cosine transform is infinite in length.
 - Would you use this function to analyze a transient signal?

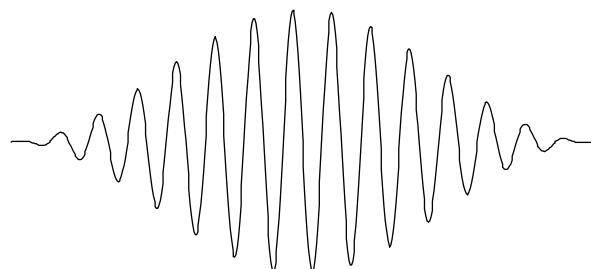


Analyzing signal



Transient Signal

- This function is more appropriate, isn't it?
 - Use *Window* function to truncate in time.



Analyzing signal

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FFT Sampling Properties.



- Windowing the sines/cosines of the FFT gives time localization. Gabor or Short Time Fourier Transform (STFT)
- What penalty do we pay?
 - Shannon's sampling theorem tells us that we lose frequency resolution when we gain time resolution!

$$\Delta f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{N * \Delta t}$$

$$T = N * \Delta t$$

$$F_{nyquist} = F_{\max} = \frac{F_{sample}}{2}$$

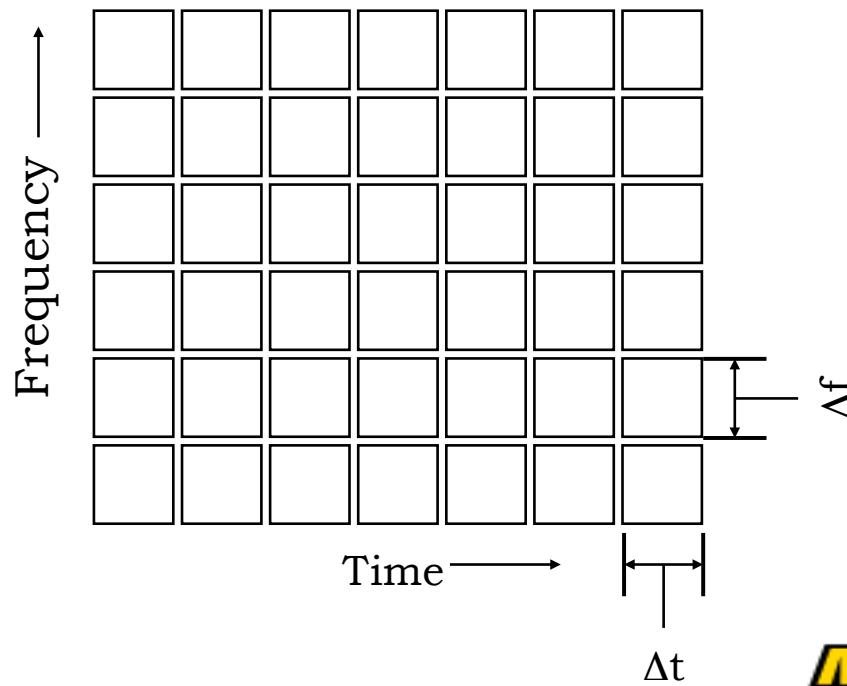
$$F_{sample} = \frac{1}{\Delta t}$$



STFT Resolution.



- The time/frequency resolution of the STFT can be represented by the grid shown below.
 - STFT contains the same time resolution regardless of the frequency analyzed.



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What is a Wavelet?



- A wavelet is a mathematical entity.
 - Many different wavelets exist.
 - Which wavelet do you use where? ... Good question!!
- Most wavelets are orthogonal, not a requirement!
- Most wavelets are invertible, not a requirement!
- Wavelets possess a variable time/frequency resolution.
 - Octave like frequency resolution, $\Delta t * \Delta f = \text{constant}$.
- Signal analysis tool.
 - Remember that sines/cosines also solve differential equations!
- Can think of a wavelet as a special digital filter.

What is the wavelet transform?



- Continuous Wavelet transform is shown here.
 - Note similarity to Fourier transform.

$$WT(a,\tau) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|a|}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)\psi\left(\frac{t-\tau}{a}\right)dt$$

$$f = \frac{f_0}{a}$$

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What does a wavelet kernel look like?



- Morlet wavelet is one wavelet used for NVH.

$$\psi(t) = e^{-j\pi n \frac{t}{T}} e^{\frac{-t^2}{2T^2}}$$

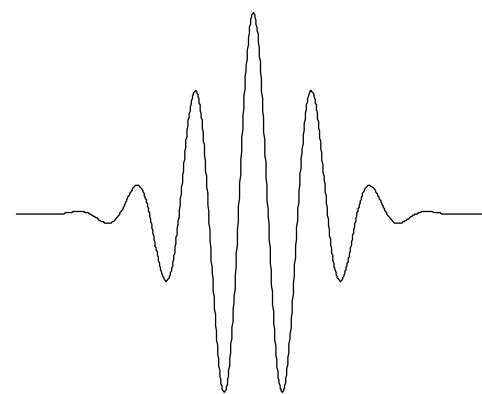
Exponential kernel Gaussian window

What does a wavelet look like?

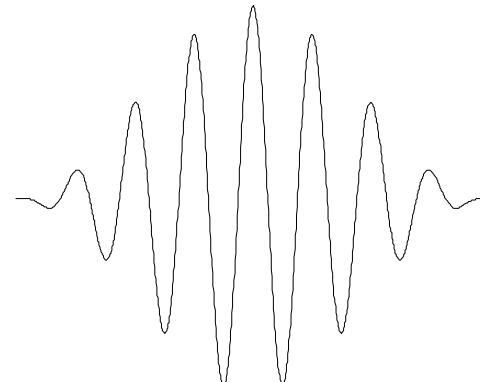


Morlet Wavelet

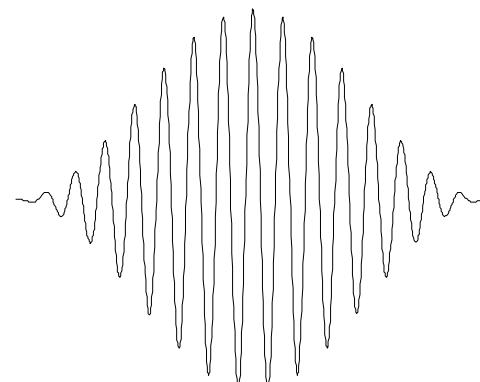
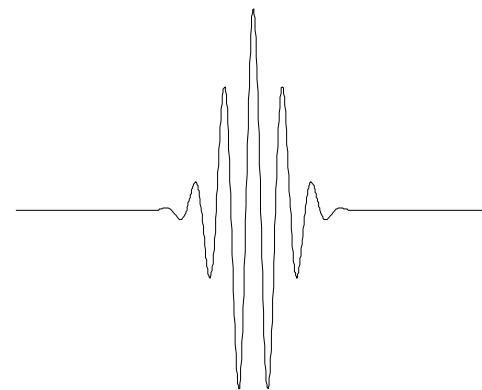
Low Frequency



Short Time Fourier Transform



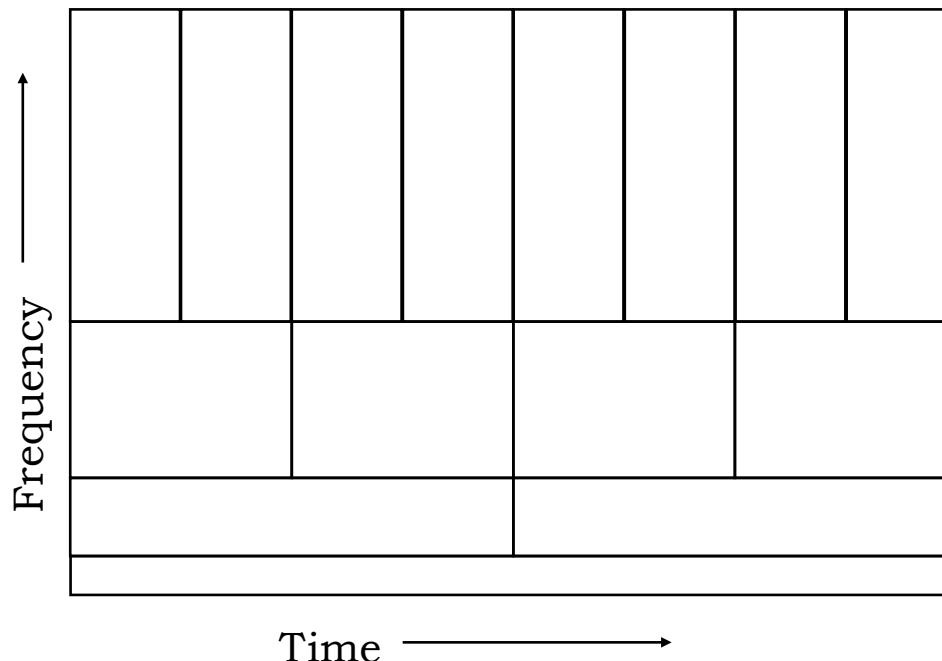
High Frequency



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Discrete Wavelet Transform.

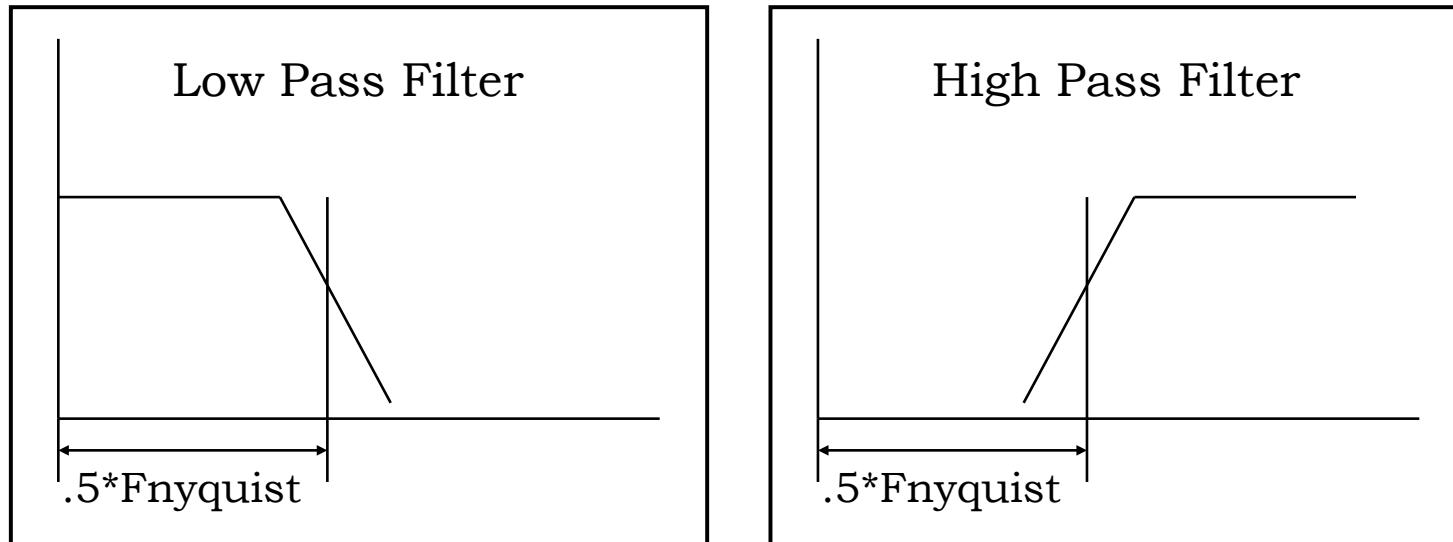
- Discrete wavelet transform is one common implementation of wavelet analysis.
 - Result is discrete time/scale map.



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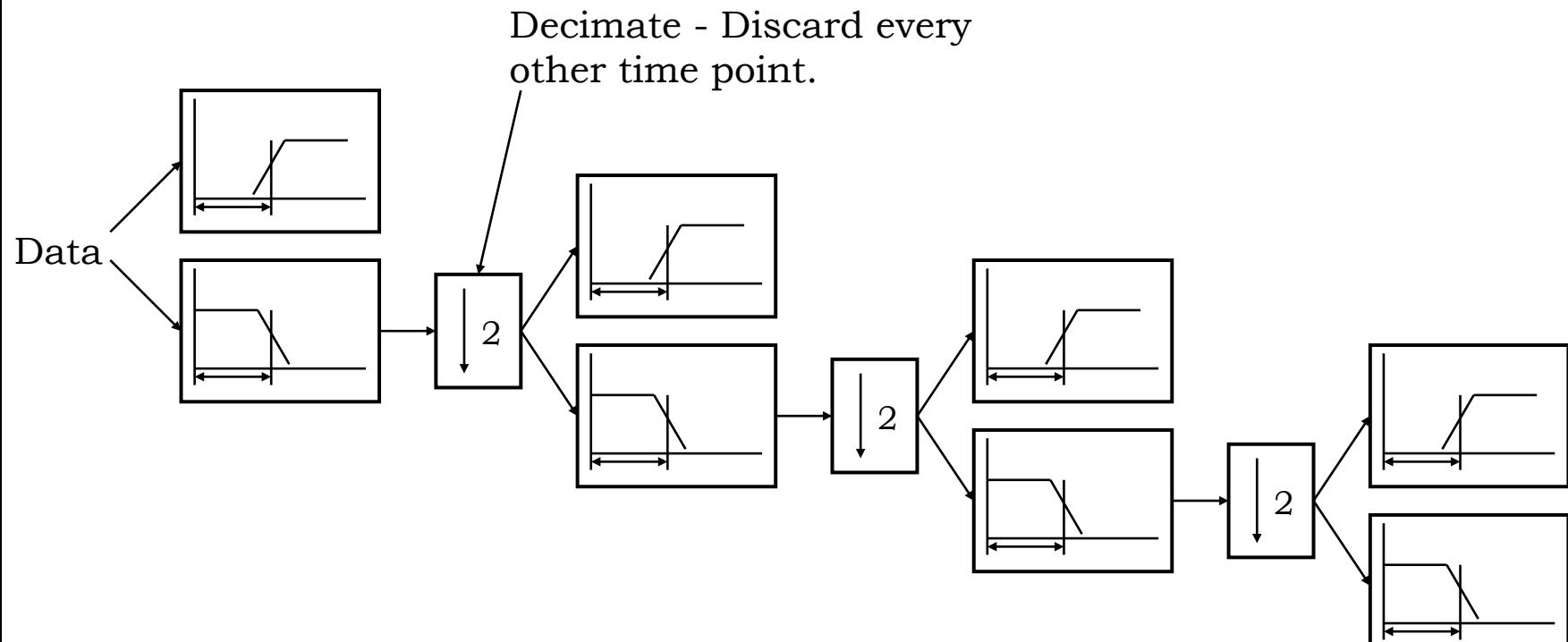
Continuous Wavelet Transform.

- Continuous wavelet transform can result in time history outputs.
 - One time history for each scale which is analyzed.
 - Typically reversible type transform.
 - Compute with pair of Quadrature Mirror Filters (QMF).
 - What is a QMF?



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How is a Continuous Wavelet Transform Calculated?



Decimate - Discard every other time point.

Detail - output of each high pass filter.

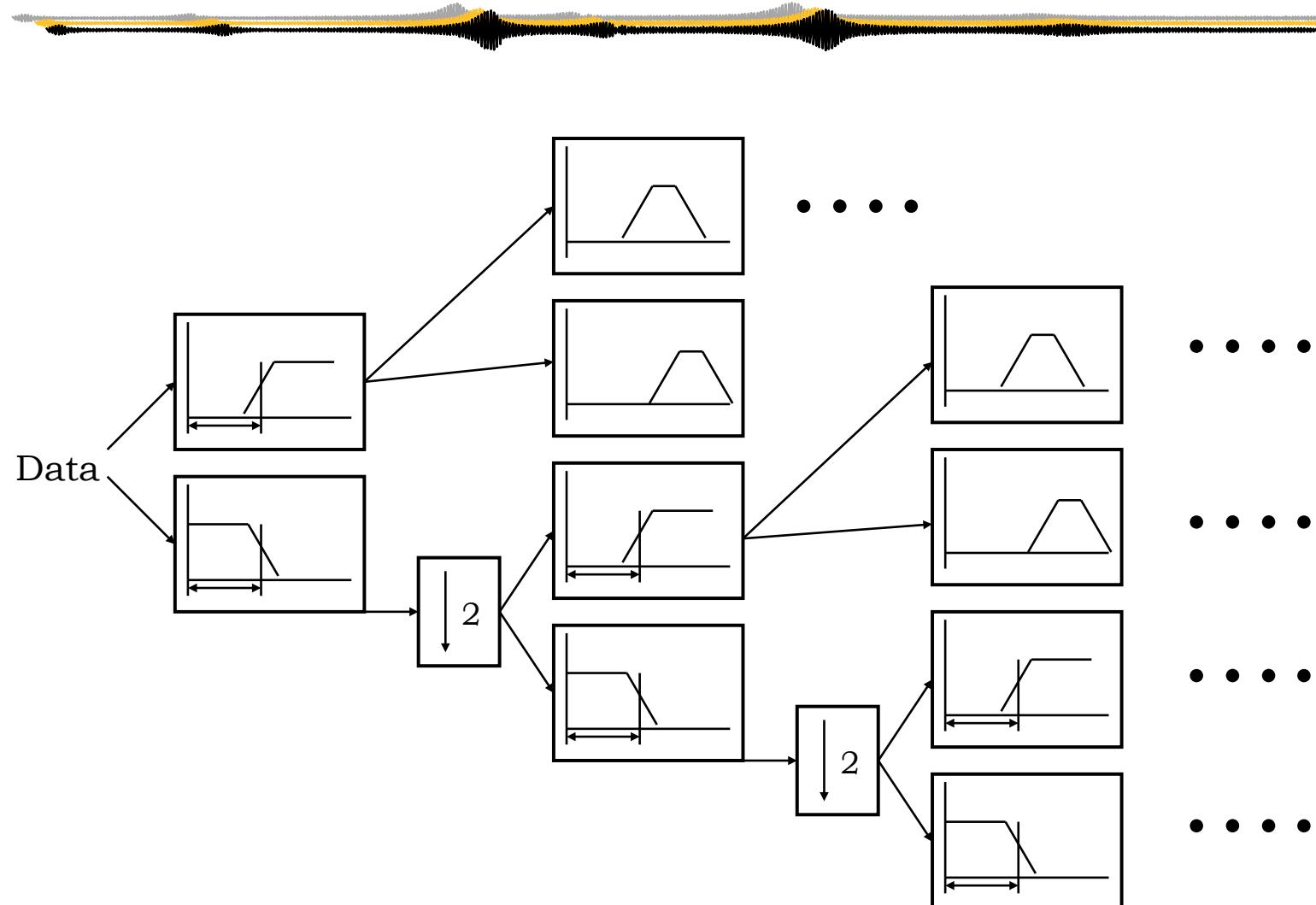
Approximation - output of each low pass filter.

What is Wavelet Packet Analysis?



- Wavelet packet analysis is an extension of the *Continuous Wavelet Transform*.
 - More flexible frequency resolution.
 - Filter the details, high pass filter output, into separate frequency bands.
 - Oftentimes not every detail is filtered.
 - Filter details with lots of energy.
 - Filter all details same number of times.

How is Wavelet Packet Analysis Calculated?



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What is the Wigner-Ville Transform?



- Wigner-Ville transform is another transform used for time/frequency analysis.
 - Several enhanced versions have been developed:
 - Choi-Williams, Pseudo-WVT, Smoothed-WVT, ...etc.

$$W_s(\tau, f) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} s\left(t + \frac{\tau}{2}\right) s^*\left(t - \frac{\tau}{2}\right) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt$$



 Auto-correlation function Exponential Kernel

Properties of Wigner-Ville Transform.



➤ Disadvantages:

- Artifacts can appear along the frequency axis if harmonics or multiple frequencies are present.
 - Can result in negative energy in time/frequency distribution.
- Artifacts can appear along the time axis if multiple events are present in signal along time axis.
- Requires twice the normal sample rate to avoid aliasing.
 - Signal can be digitally upsampled to obtain this.
 - Results in twice as much time data.

➤ Advantages:

- Time resolution is that of original sample rate.
- Frequency resolution is dependent on blocksize analyzed.

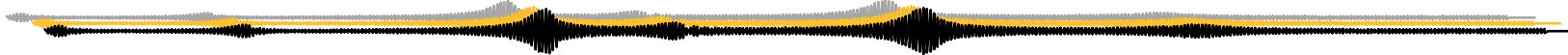
Overcoming Limitations of Wigner-Ville Transform.



- Digitally upsample data to avoid aliasing.
- Smoothing - Usually Gaussian shaped window.
 - Apply window in frequency domain to reduce frequency domain artifacts.
 - Apply window in time domain to reduce time axis artifacts.
- Avoid time domain artifacts by processing one event at a time.
 - ie. Separate front and rear wheel bump impacts into two separate time histories.
 - Disadvantage can be loss of frequency resolution due to short time block.



LMS Wavelet Implementation.



- LMS utilizes the Morlet wavelet in a Discrete Wavelet Transform.
- Result is time/frequency colormap.
- Frequency resolution is defined by choosing number of voices/octave ... 1/12 octave, 1/6 octave ...etc.
- Frequency range is defined by number of scales or levels.
 - More scales results in lower frequencies being broken into smaller bands.

How do we use LMS Wavelets.

- Use Wavelet, STFT, and Wigner-Ville transforms on same data to generate colormaps.
 - By observing all three colormaps we get the best of all worlds.
 - Low frequency: STFT good time resolution, Wavelet good frequency resolution, WVT best compromise if no artifacts.
 - High frequency: STFT good frequency resolution, Wavelet good time resolution, WVT best compromise if no artifacts.
- Wavelets should be beneficial for determining *when transient impact occurs*.
 - Clutch engagements, impact bumps, gear shifts...etc.
 - These events all possess high frequencies and impart discontinuities into otherwise periodic data...Wavelets work well for finding when a discontinuity occurs.



MATLAB Wavelet Toolbox.



- MATLAB Wavelet toolbox is a general purpose wavelet toolbox.
 - Includes both Discrete and Continuous Wavelet Transforms.
 - Includes two different implementations of Wavelet Packet Analysis.
 - Includes option of Morlet as well as many other wavelets.
 - Includes 2-D Wavelet utilities for image processing and compression.
 - Use Discrete Wavelet Transform to obtain results similar to LMS.
 - Use Continuous or Packet Analysis to filter signal to remove frequency ranges from data or to observe the filtered time history from a particular frequency range.
 - Essentially special set of digital filters.

How do we use MATLAB Wavelets?

- MATLAB has all capabilities of LMS *except Wigner-Ville transform.*
 - Easy to implement Wigner-Ville transform in MATLAB.
- User is responsible for proper scaling in many cases to generate accurate amplitudes. (FFT scale for # of points)
- MATLAB has additional capabilities of filtering with Wavelets.
- MATLAB has Wavelet packet analysis for better frequency resolution at higher frequencies!



What Good are Wavelets?



- Wavelets are a special set of computationally efficient digital filters.
 - Wavelet filter bank is pre-defined and easy to apply.
 - Must choose an appropriate Wavelet to use!!...Morlet for NVH.
 - More research is appropriate here for other kinds of Wavelets.
- Wavelets are currently a signal analysis and decomposition tool.
 - Research is required to determine if Wavelets have further application in determining system properties.
 - Reduce Leakage? ...etc.
 - Frequency resolution decreases at high frequencies, this is contrary to structure behavior where natural frequencies get closer together as frequency increases.