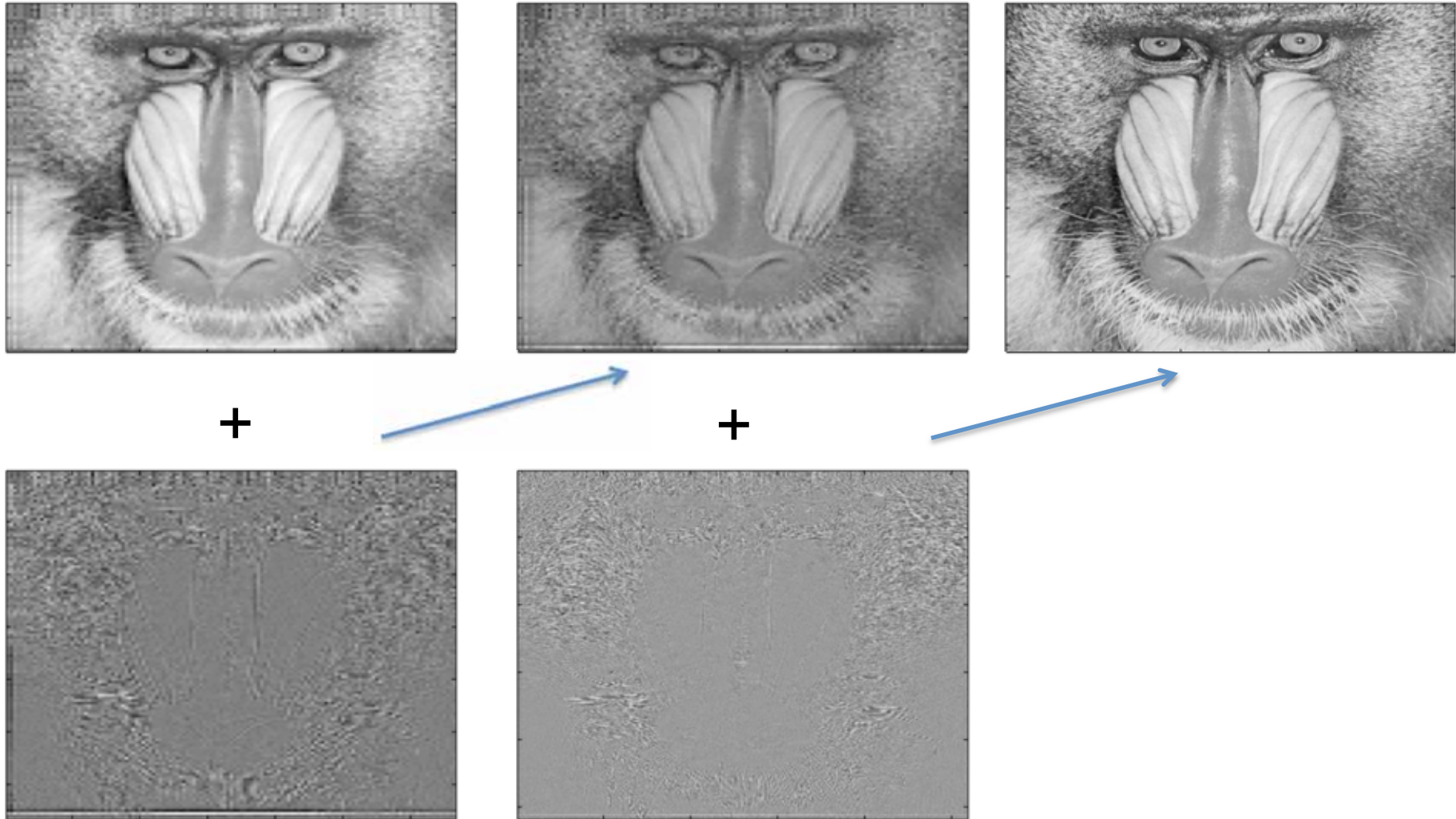


Essential bibliography

- For an history of wavelets and some applications
[1] *Wavelets, algorithms and applications, Yves Meyer*
- Manuals for wavelet analysis
[2] *A primer on wavelets and their scientific applications*
James S. Walker
[3] *Essential wavelets for statistical applications and data analysis, R. Todd Ogden*

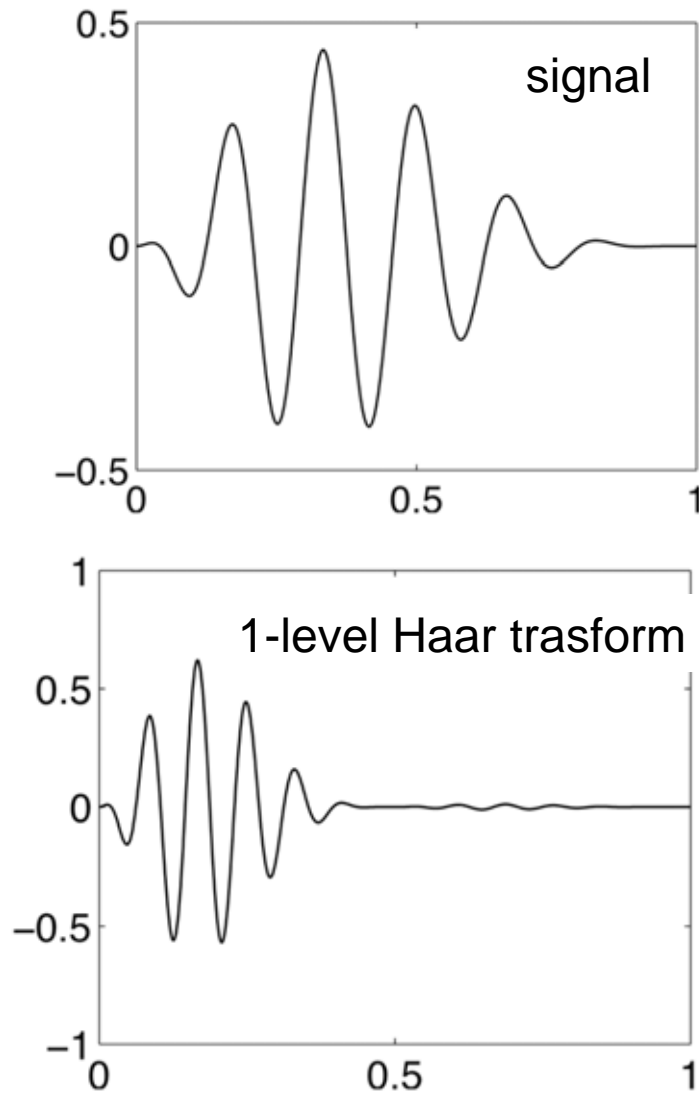
Examples presented in the following slides are taken from [2].
<http://www.uwec.edu/walkerjs/Primer>

The wavelet representation of reality



Example: 1-level Haar transform

[2] chapter 2



$$g(x) = 20x^2(1-x)^4 \cos(12\pi x)$$

$N = 1024 \Rightarrow$ 10-level Haar transform

$[C,L] = \text{wavedec}(g,1,'Haar');$

$C (a^1|d^1)$

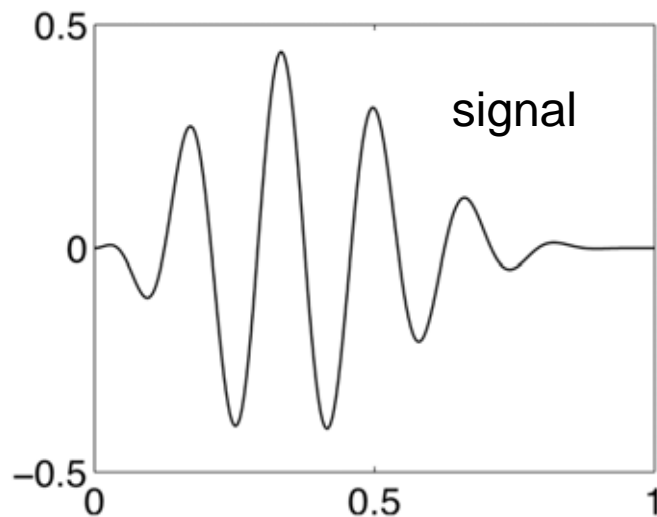
$L = [512 \ 512 \ 1024]$

$$a_m \approx \sqrt{2}g(t_m)$$

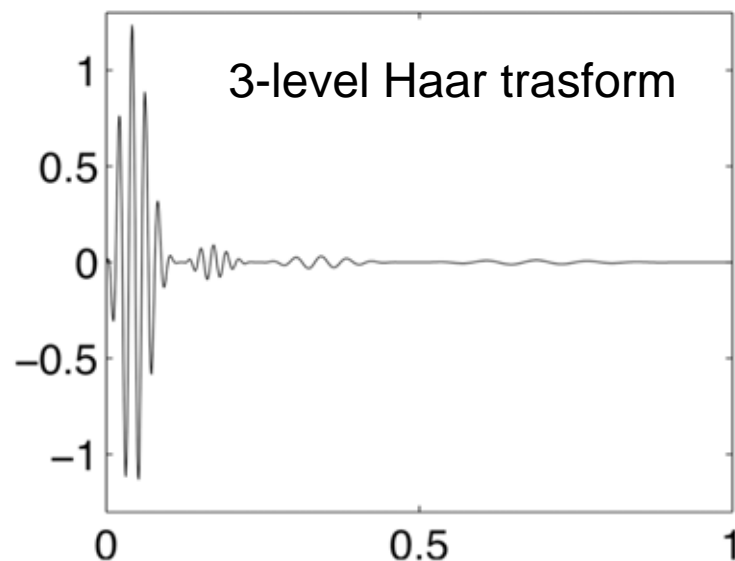
$$d_m = \frac{g(t_{2m-1}) - g(t_{2m})}{\sqrt{2}} \approx 0$$

3-level Haar transform

[2] chapter 2



```
[C,L] = wavedec(g,3,'Haar');
```

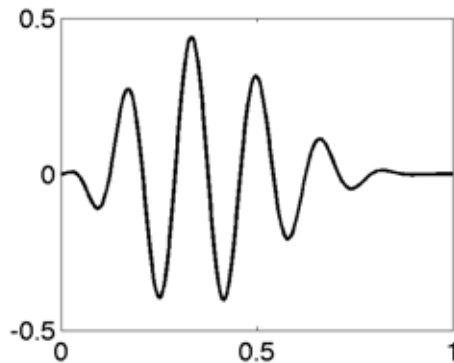


C (a³|d³|d²|d¹)

L = [128 128 256 512 1024]

3-level Haar transform

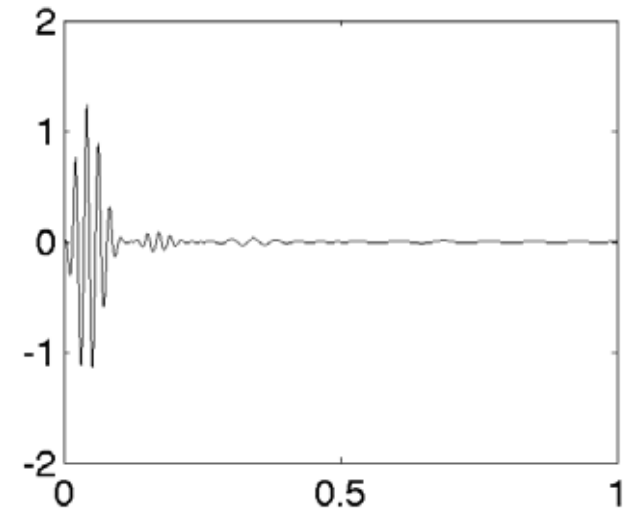
[2] chapter 2



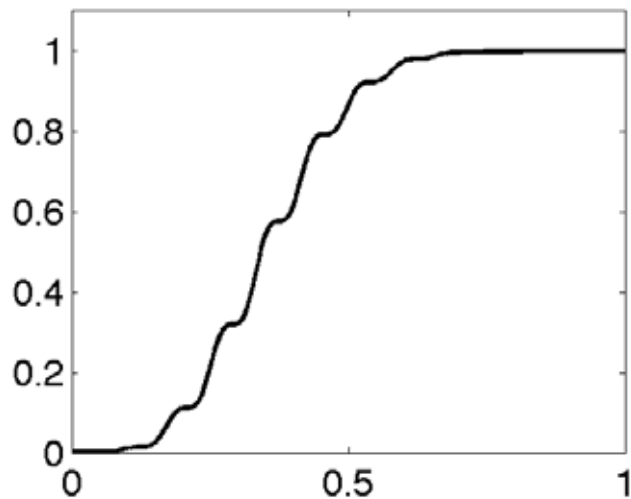
```
[C,L] = wavedec(g,3,'Haar');
```

C (a³|d³|d²|d¹)

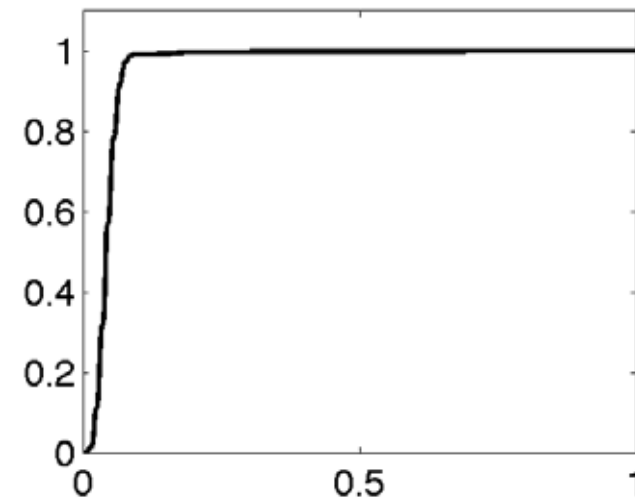
L = [128 128 256 512 1024]



Cumulative energy - signal



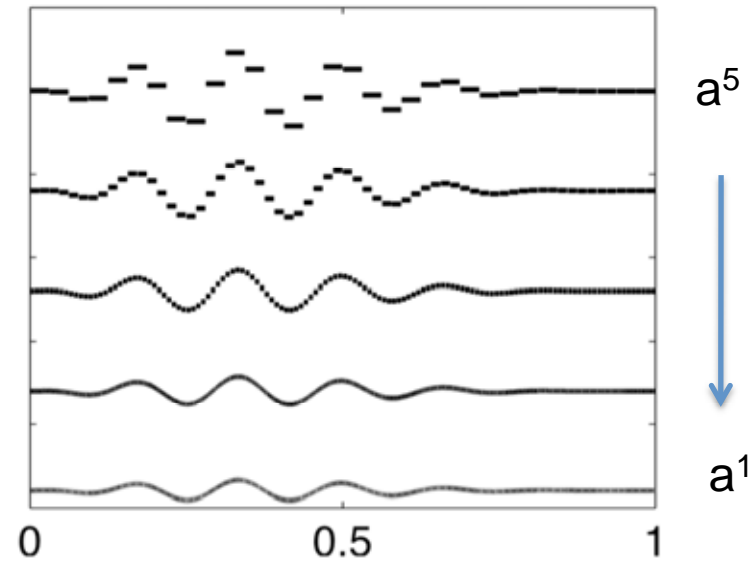
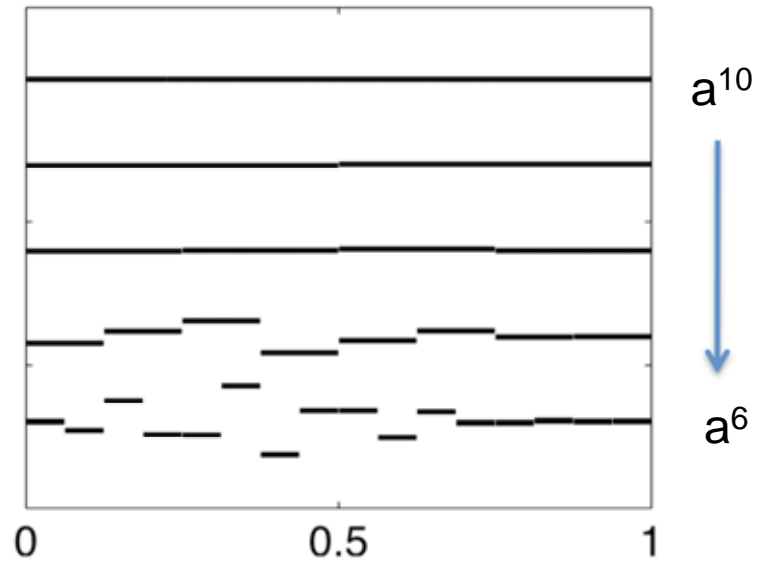
Cumulative energy - transform



10-level Haar transform

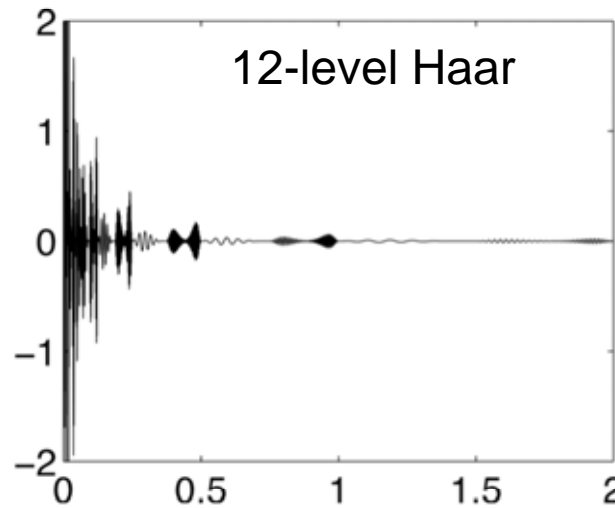
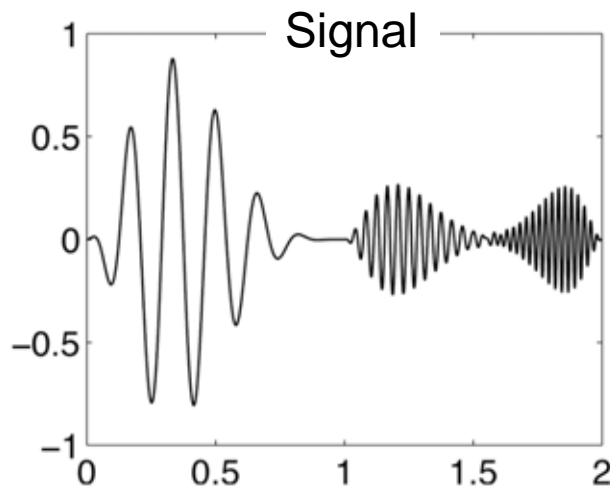
[2] chapter 2

Trend values



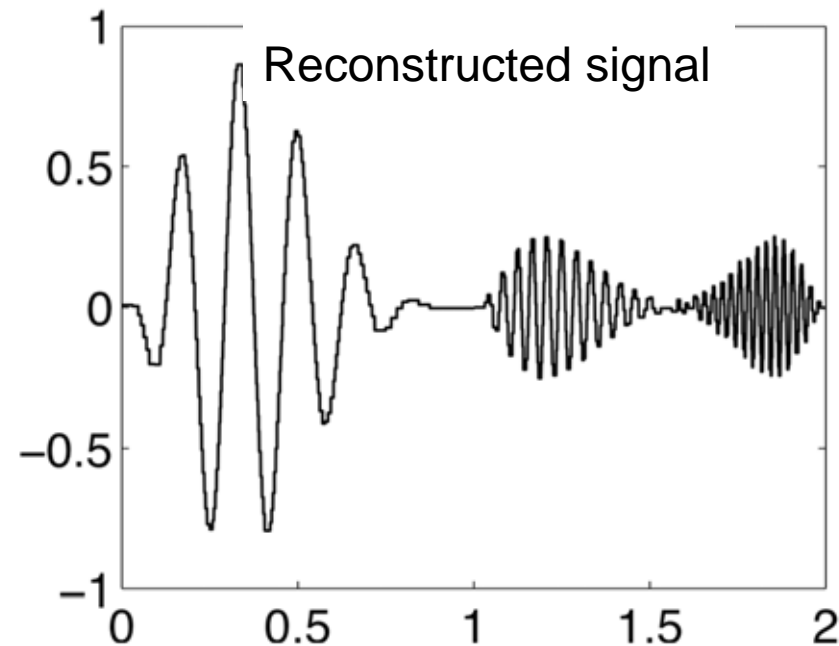
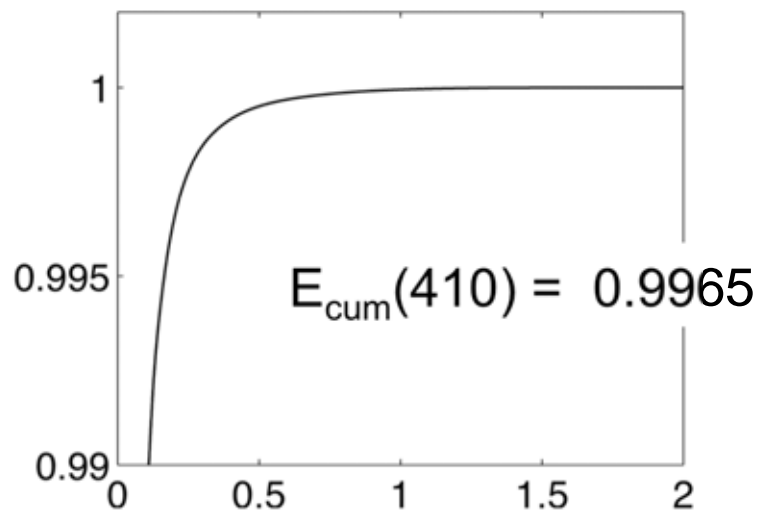
Compaction of energy

[2] chapter 2



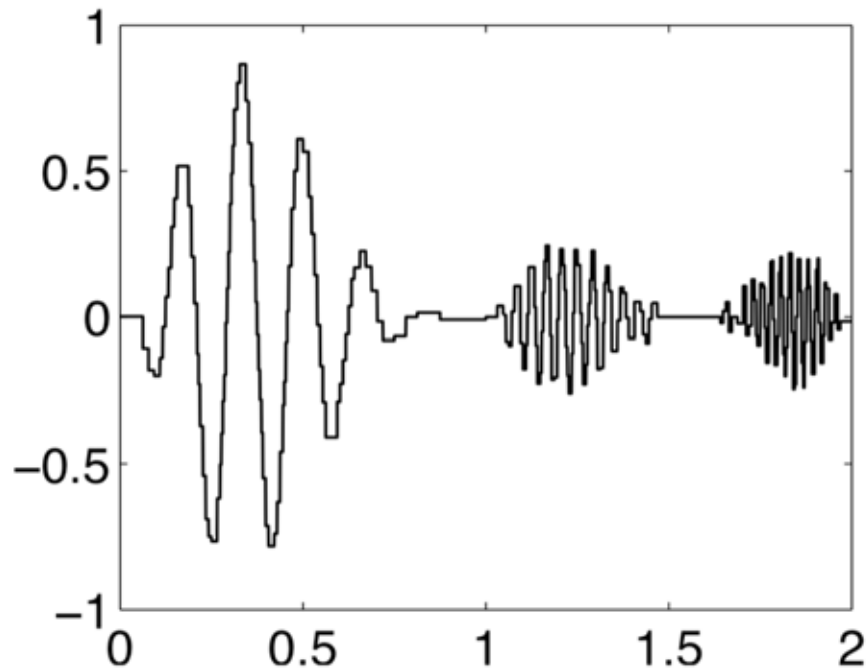
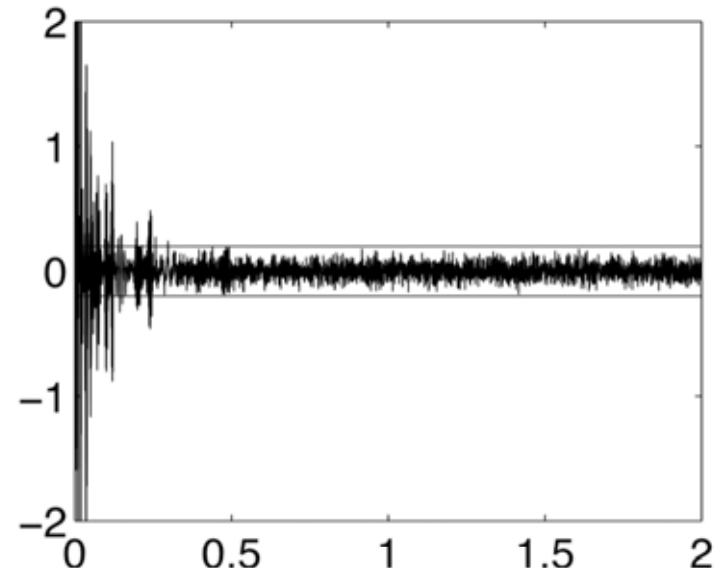
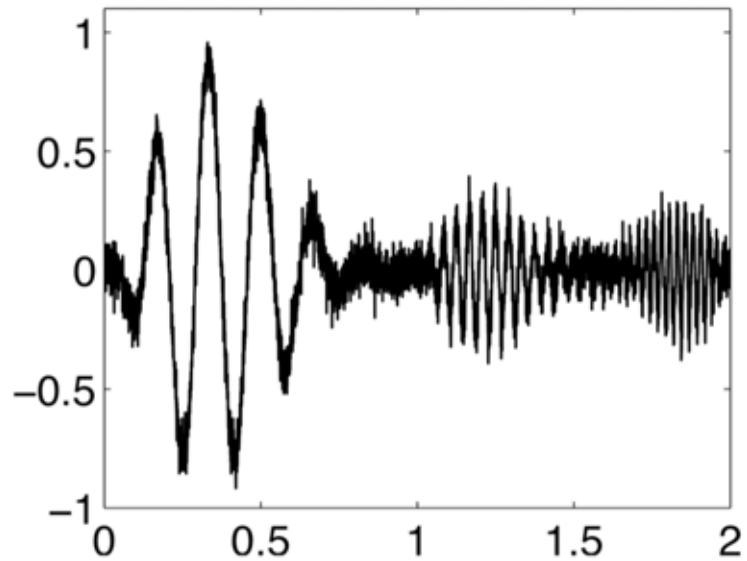
$N = 4096$
12-level Haar

Try to get a
10:1 compression



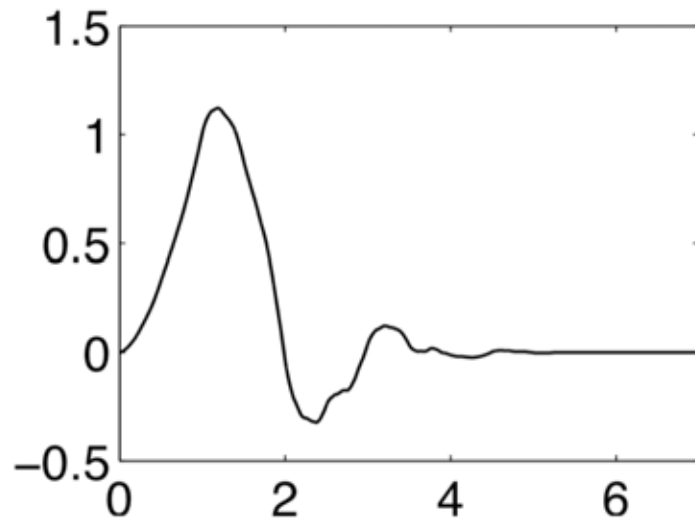
Removing the noise

[2] chapter 2

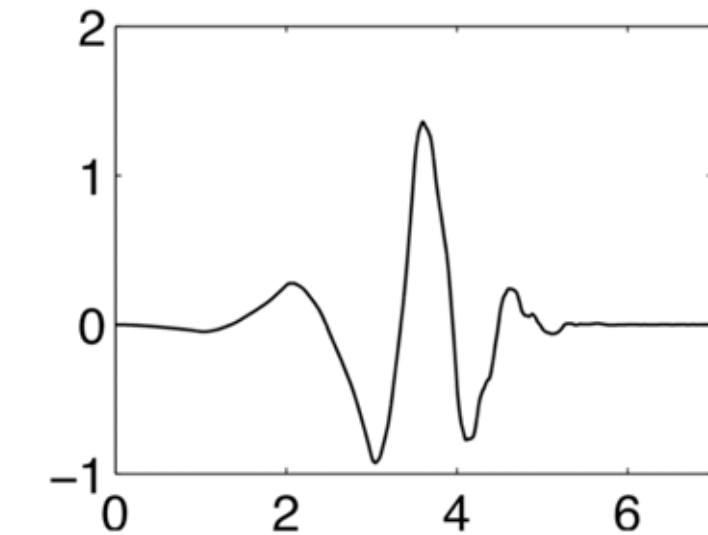


RMS error = 0.0339

The Daub4 wavelet

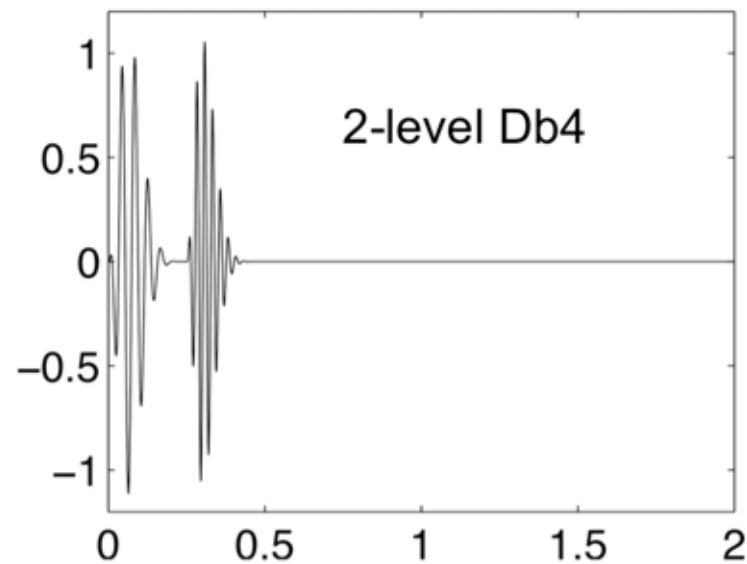
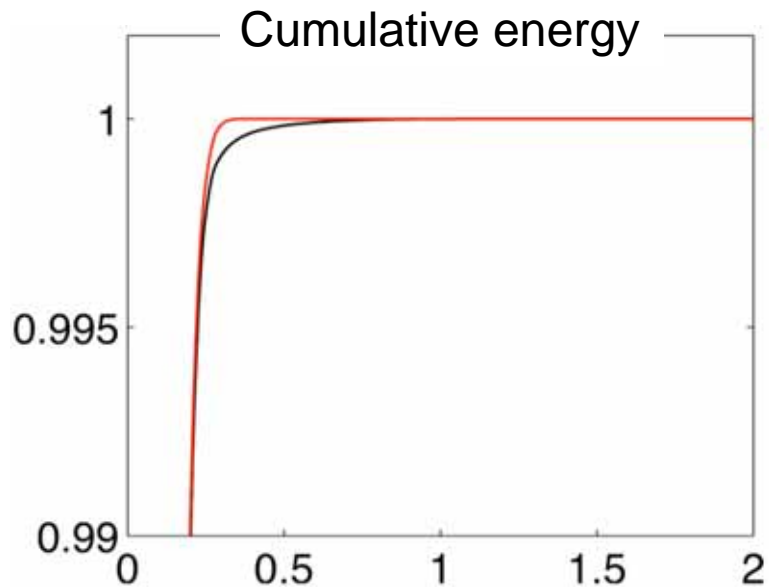
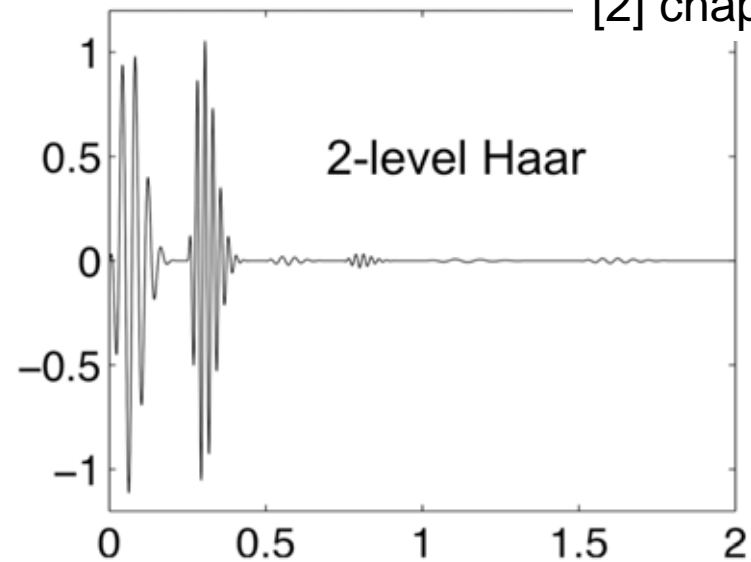
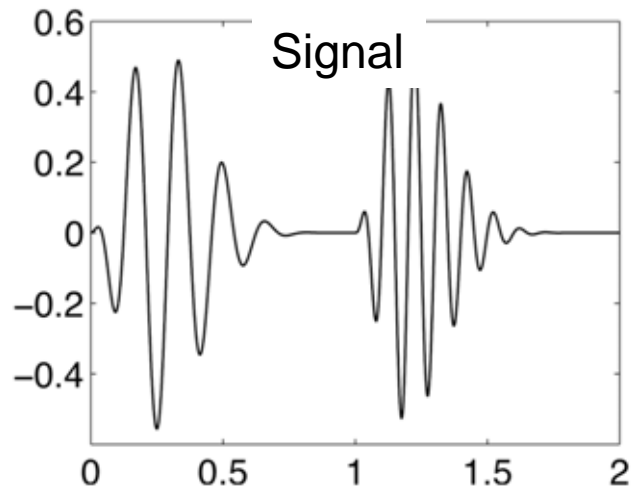


$[\phi, \psi] = \text{wavefun}('db4', 10)$

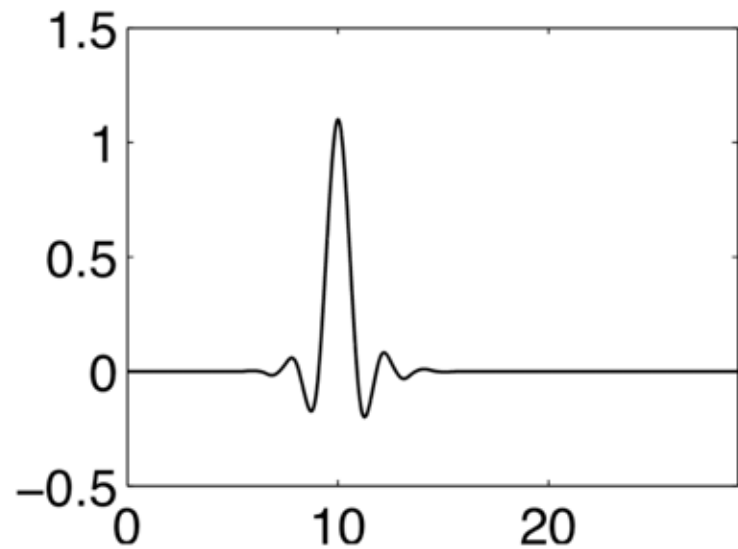


Daubechies wavelet transforms

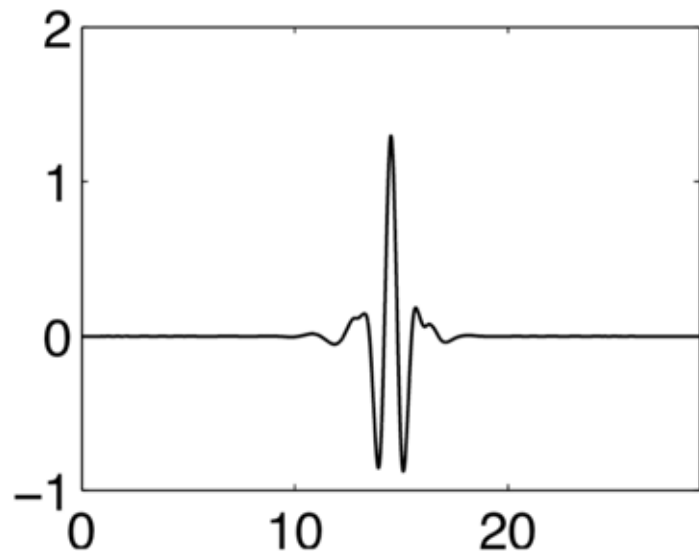
[2] chapter 3



The Coiflets

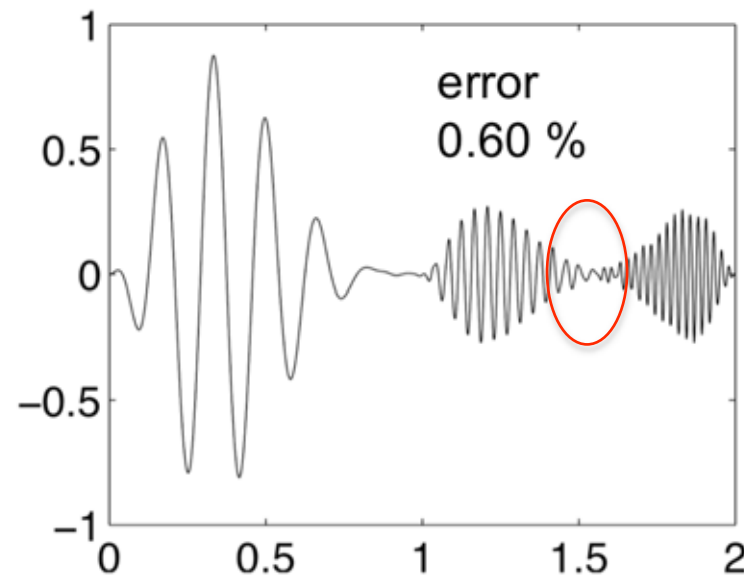
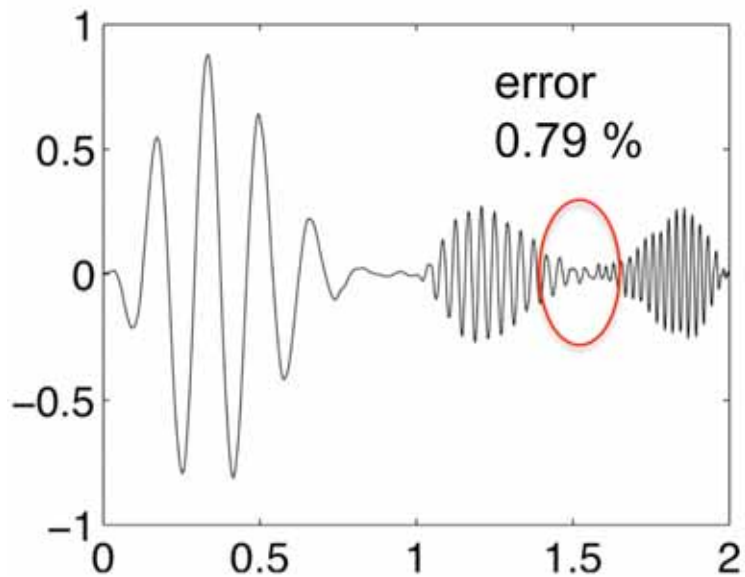
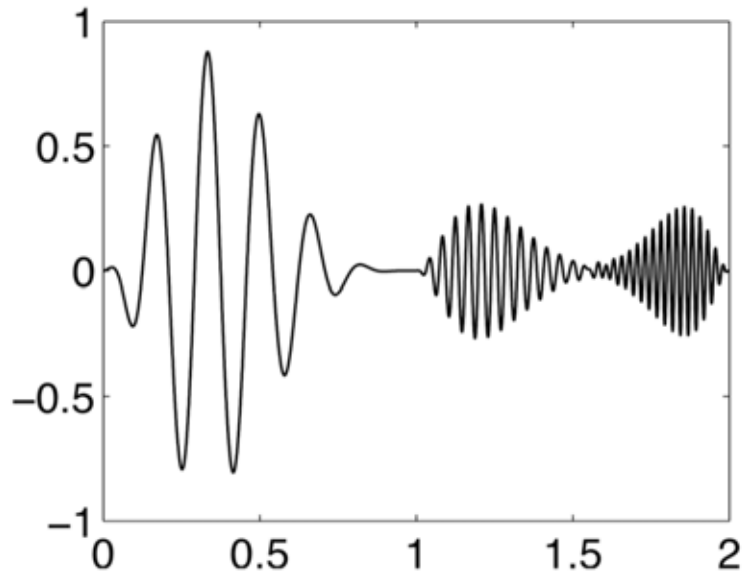


$[\phi, \psi] = \text{wavefun}(\text{'coif5'}, \text{ITER})$



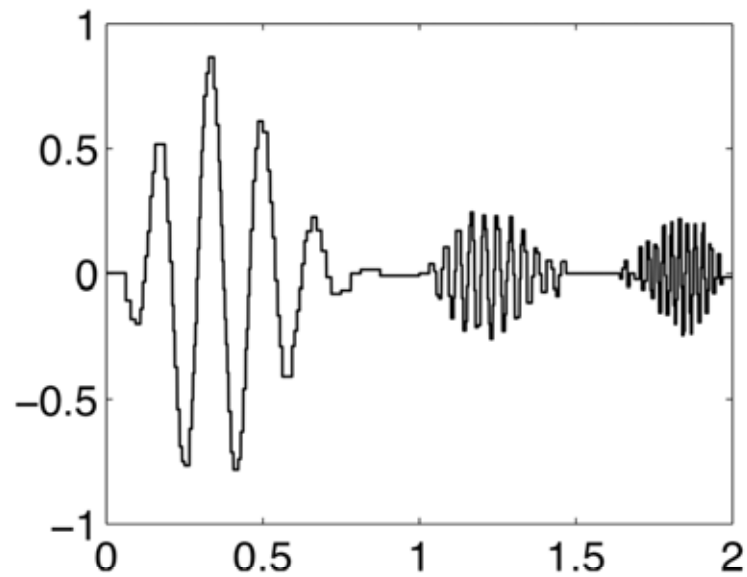
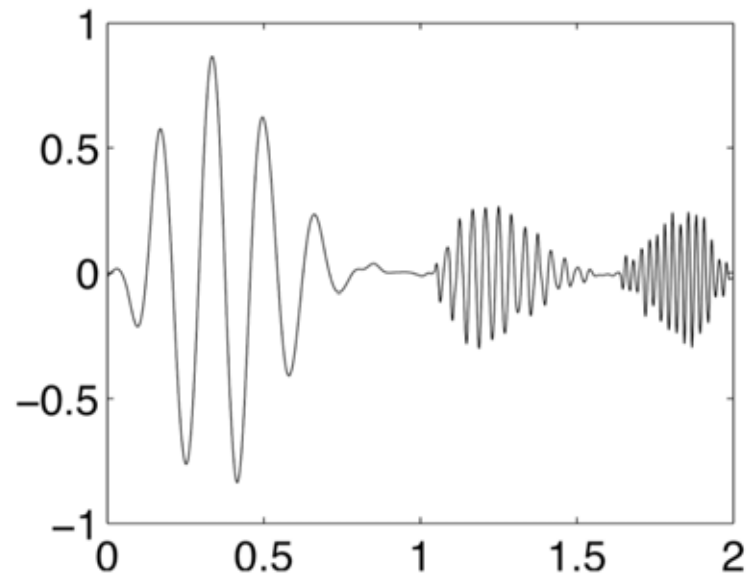
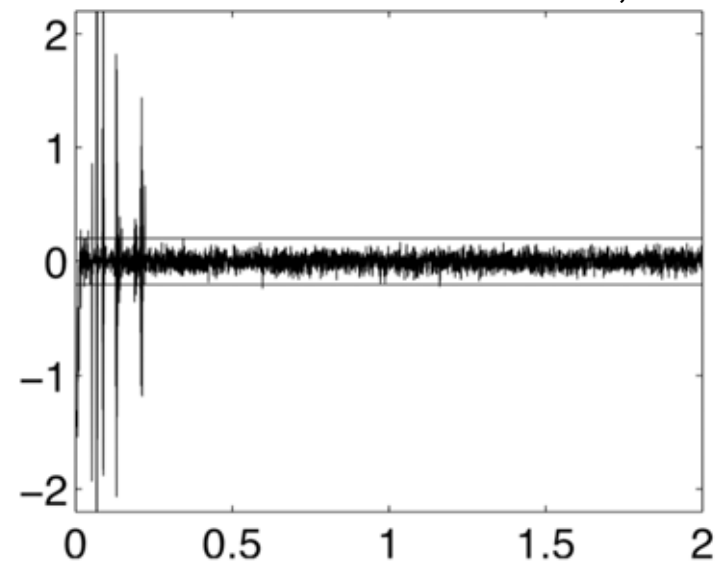
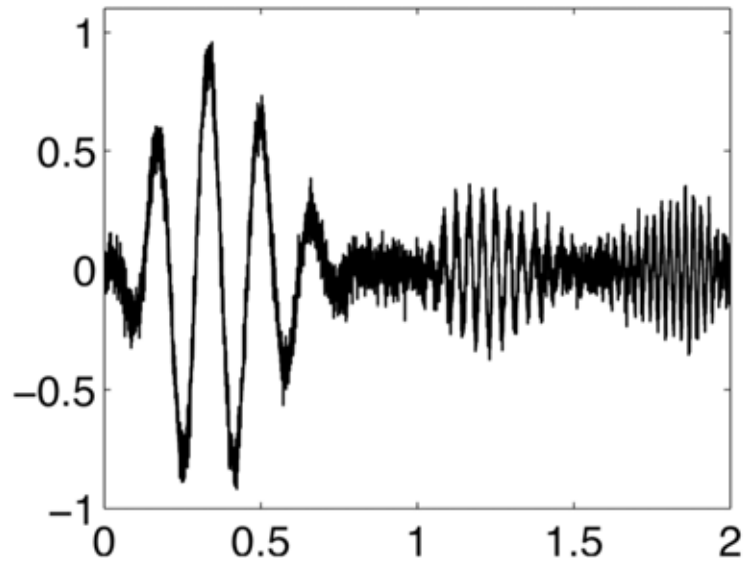
Beyond Daubechies wavelets

[2] chapter 3



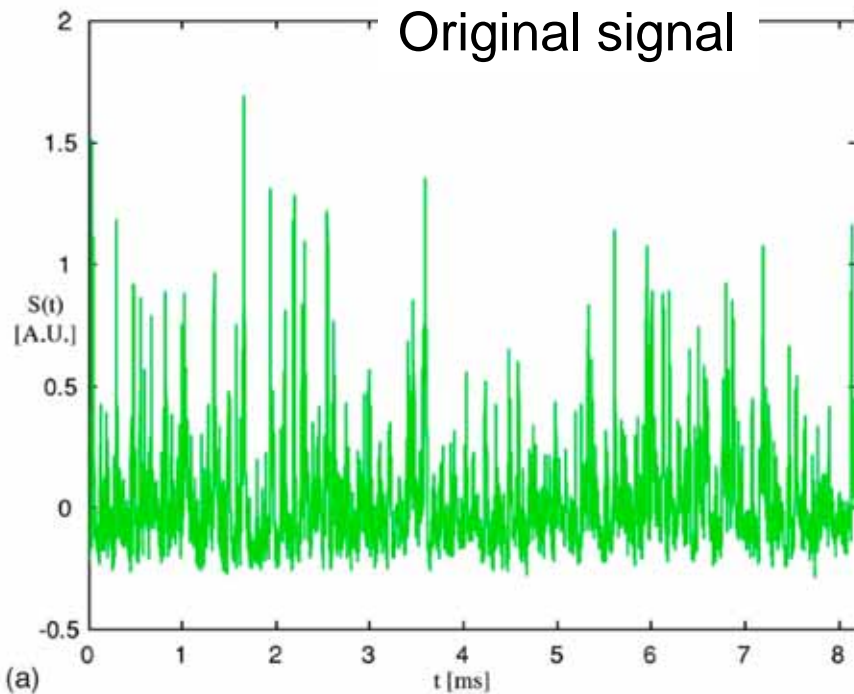
Noise removal

J. Walker, chapter 3

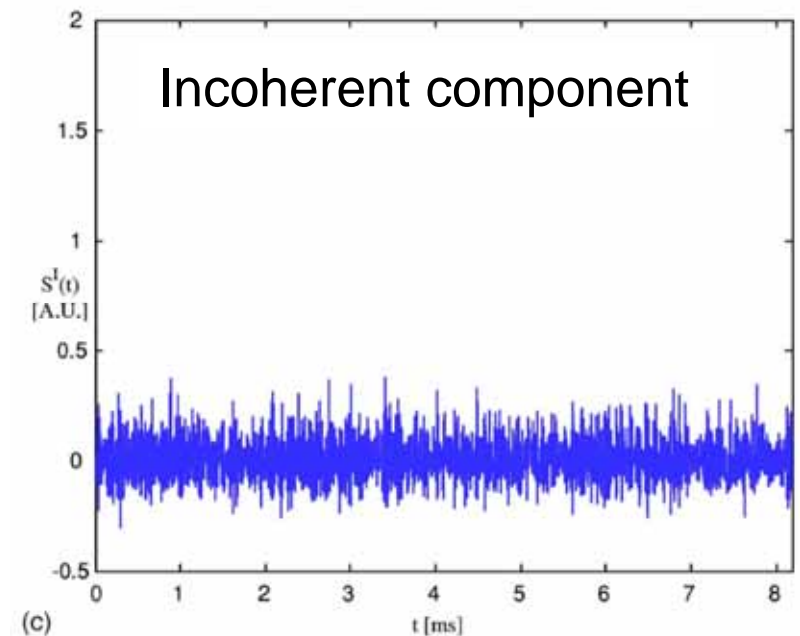
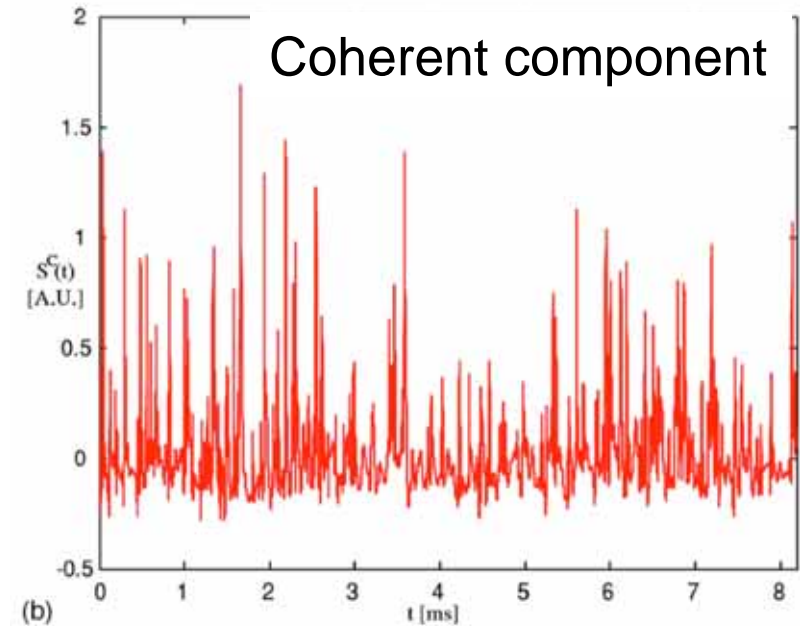


How to isolate coherent bursts

M. Farge et al, Phys. Plasmas 13 042304 (2006)

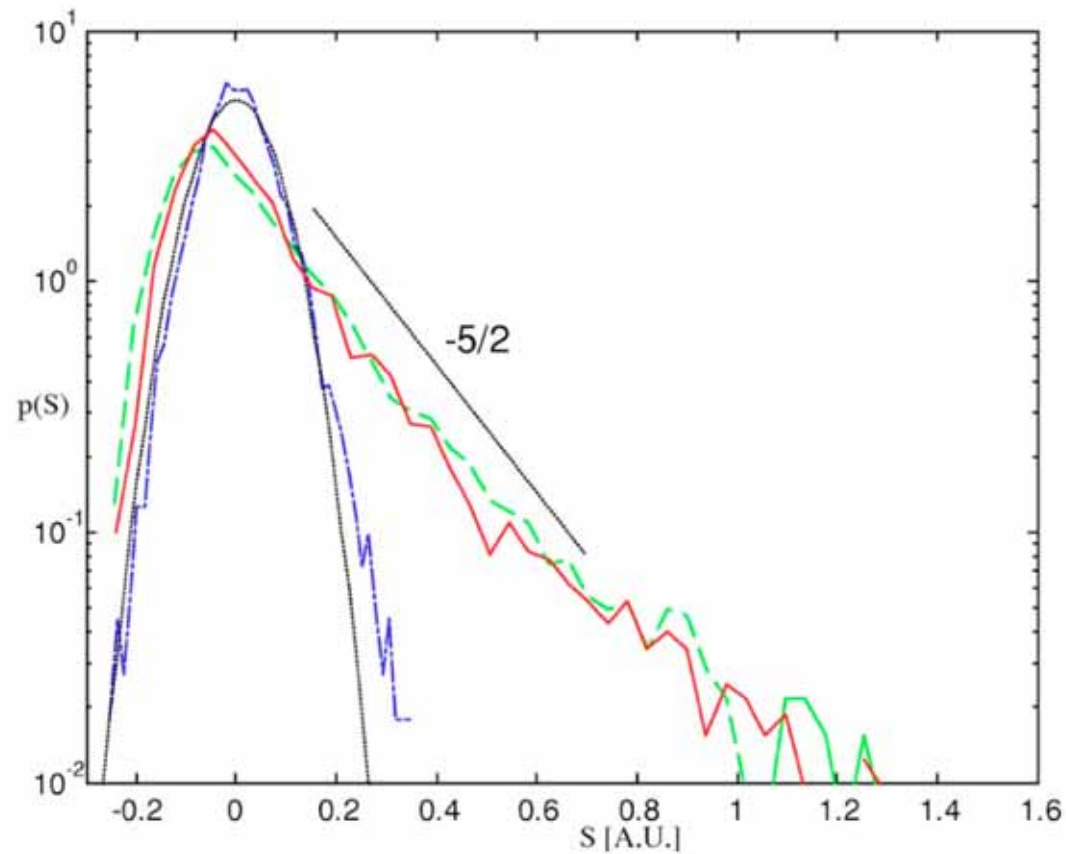


Use Coif12 to decompose
Iterative choice of threshold



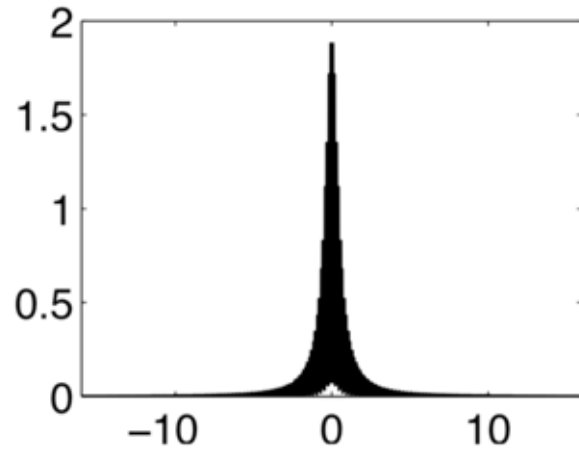
... to separate statistics

M. Farge et al, Phys. Plasmas 13 042304 (2006)

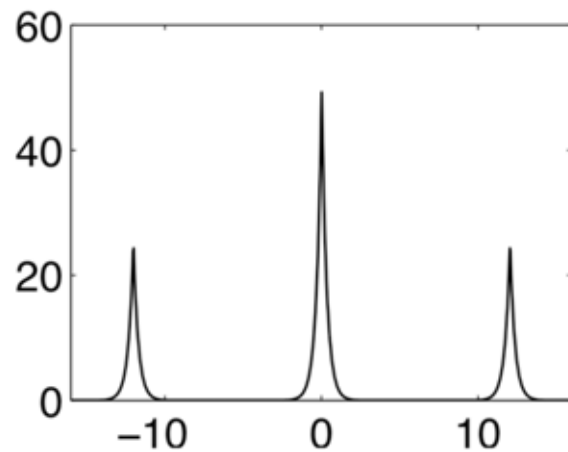


Discrete Fourier Transform

[2] Chapter 5

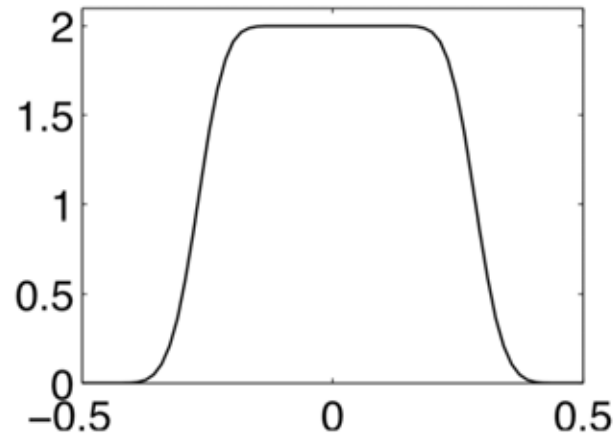


$$x(t) = \frac{1 + \cos(24\pi t)}{1 + 4t^2}$$

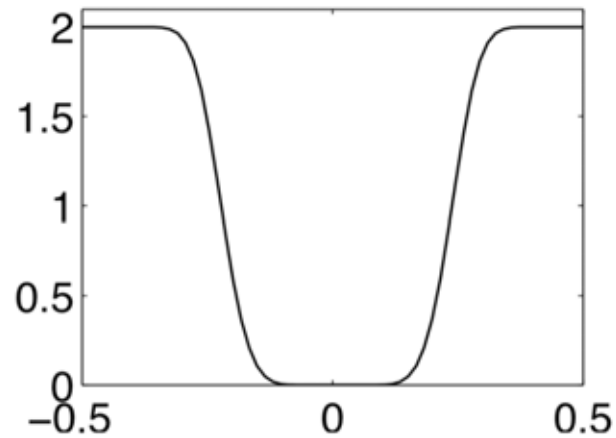


Frequency content of wavelets

[2] Chapter 5



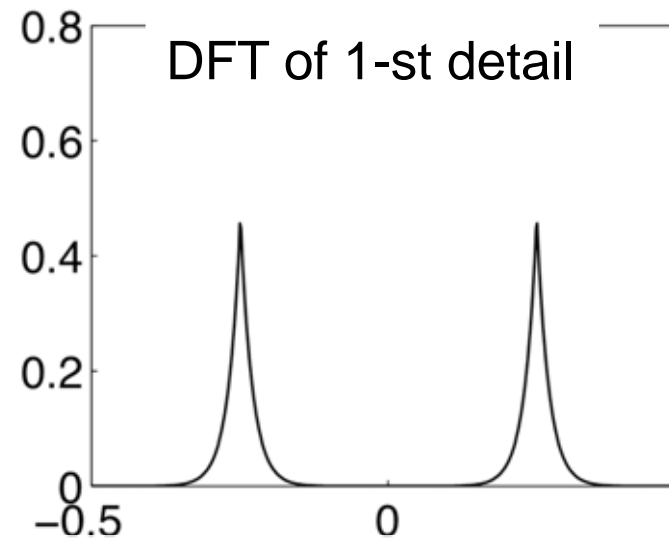
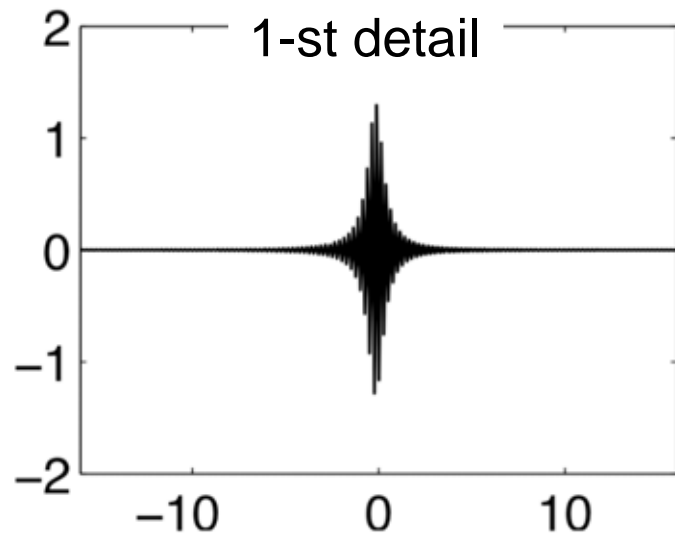
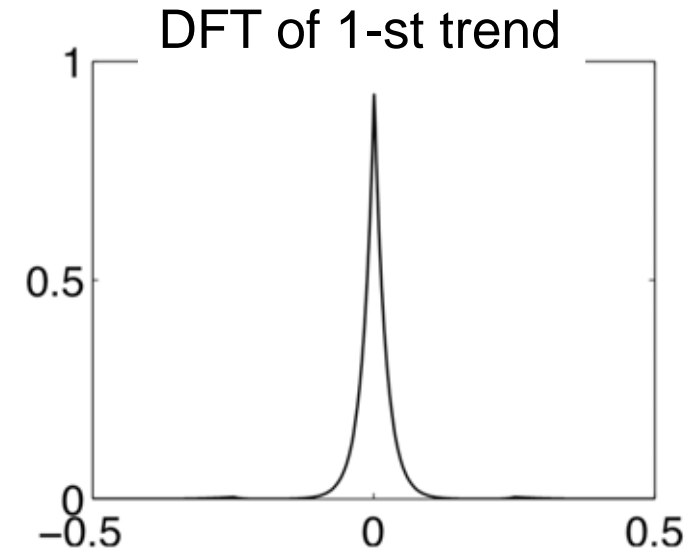
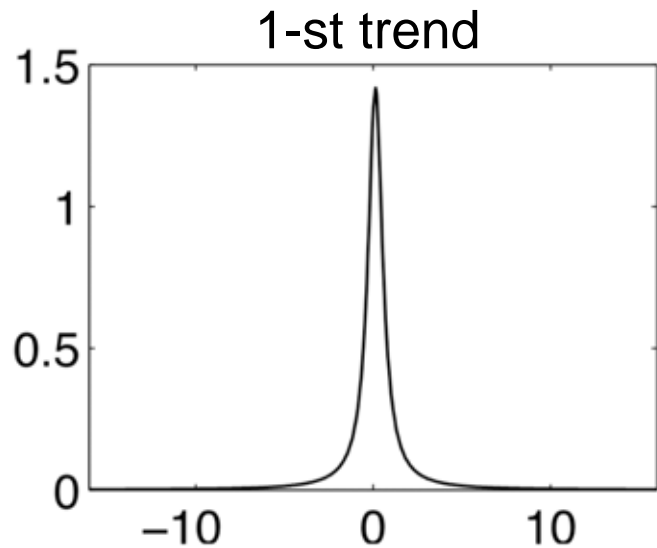
DFT of Coif5 scaling signal



DFT of Coif5 wavelet

Frequency description

[2] Chapter 5

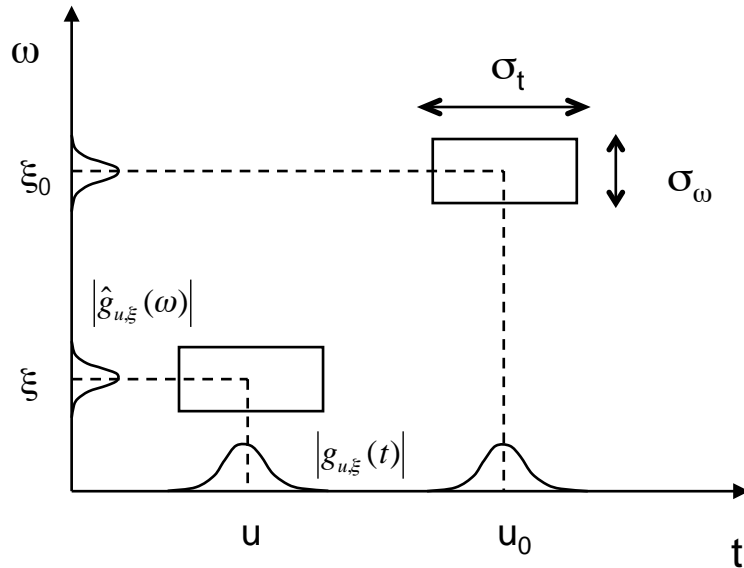


Fourier vs wavelets

Short Time Fourier Transform

$$S_{m,k} = \sum_{l=0}^{N-1} x_l g[l-m] e^{-\frac{2\pi ikl}{N}}$$

$$\omega_k = \frac{2\pi k}{N\delta t} \quad k = 1, \dots, N$$

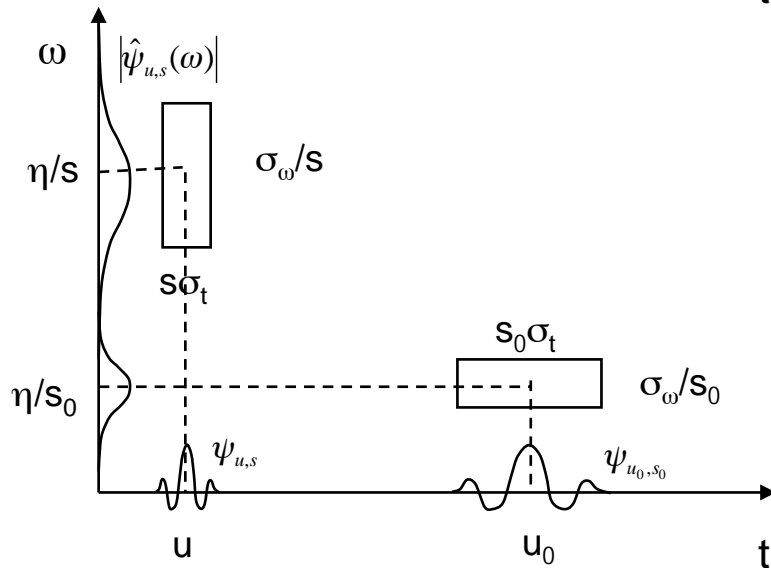


Continuous Wavelet Transform

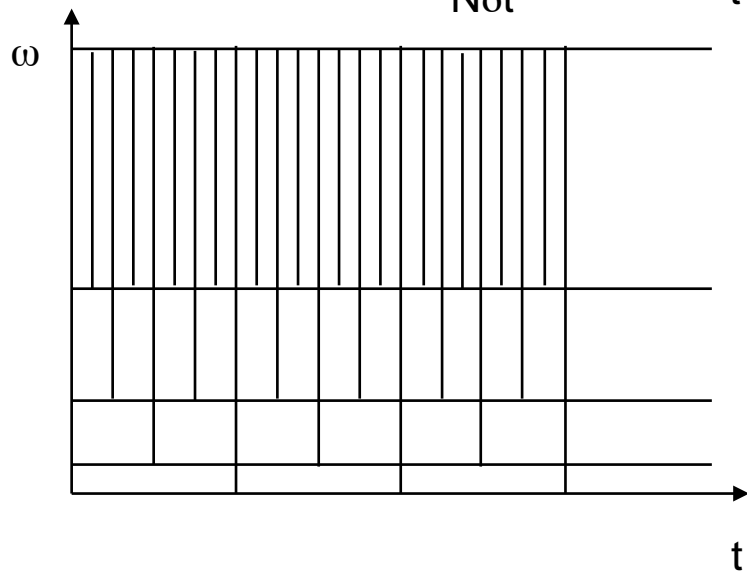
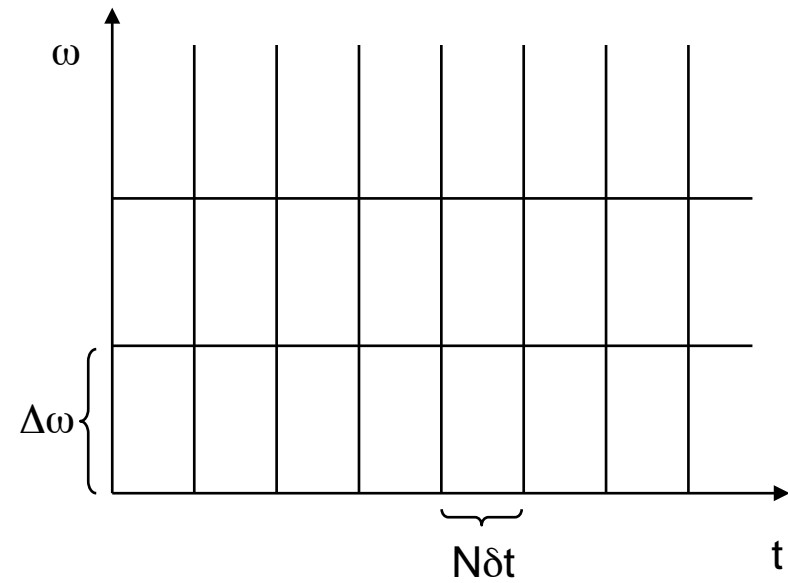
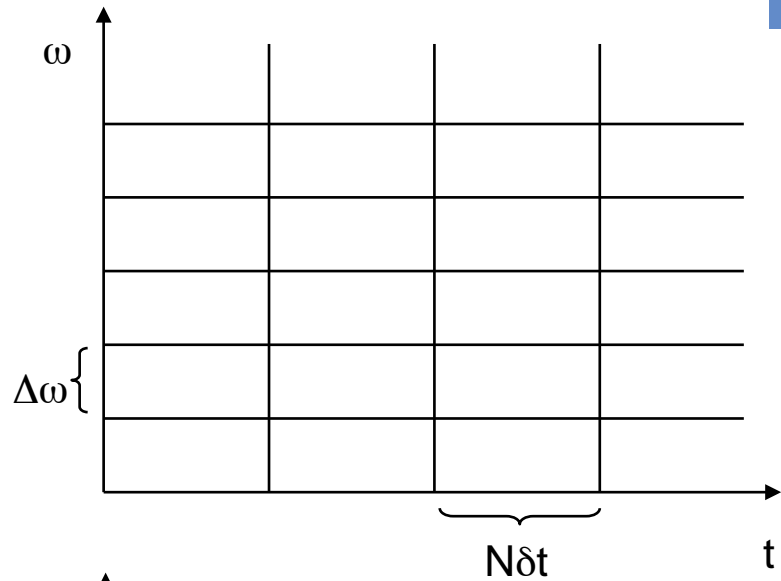
$$W_{m,s} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} \sum_{l=0}^{N-1} x_l \psi^* \left(\frac{l-m}{s} \delta t \right)$$

$$s_j = a^j \quad a = 2^{1/v}$$

$$f_j = \frac{s_0}{s} \frac{1}{\delta t}$$

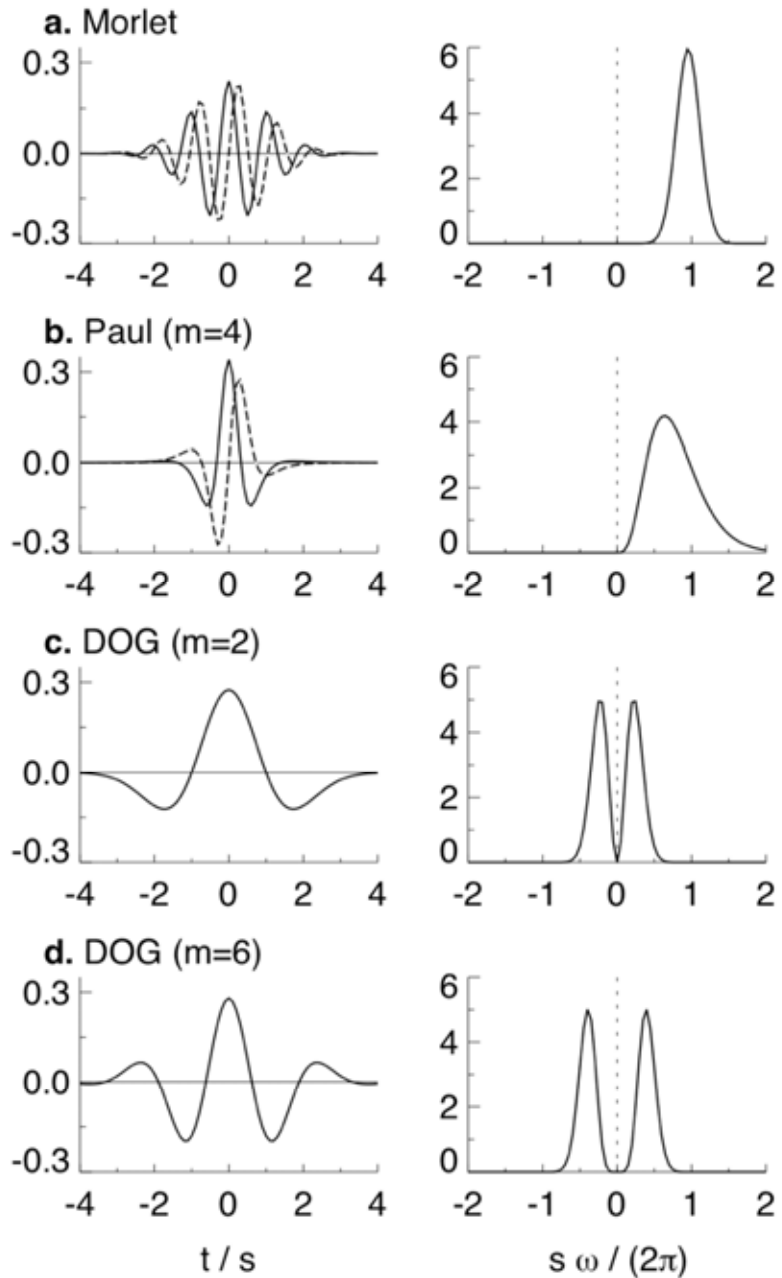


Time-frequency resolution



The time-frequency plan is divided into **octants** with constant area.

Good resolution in time
at the expenses of
resolution in frequency

$\psi(t/s)$ $\hat{\psi}(s\omega)$ 

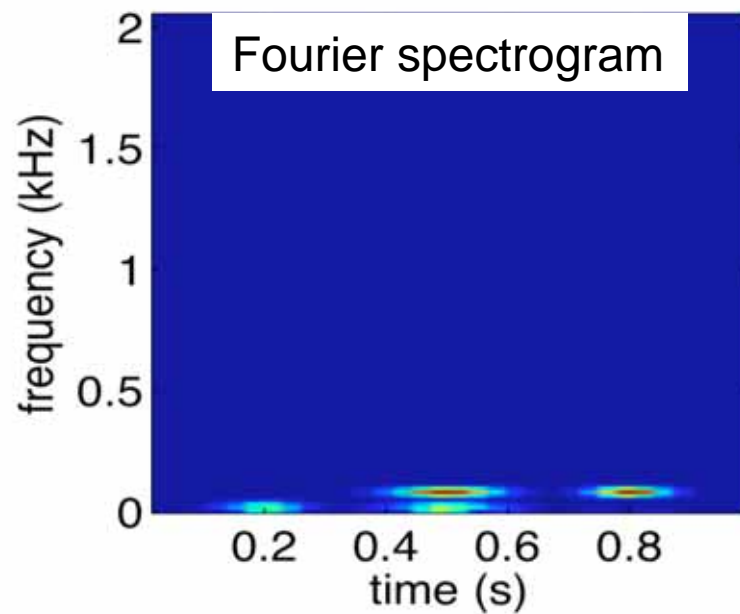
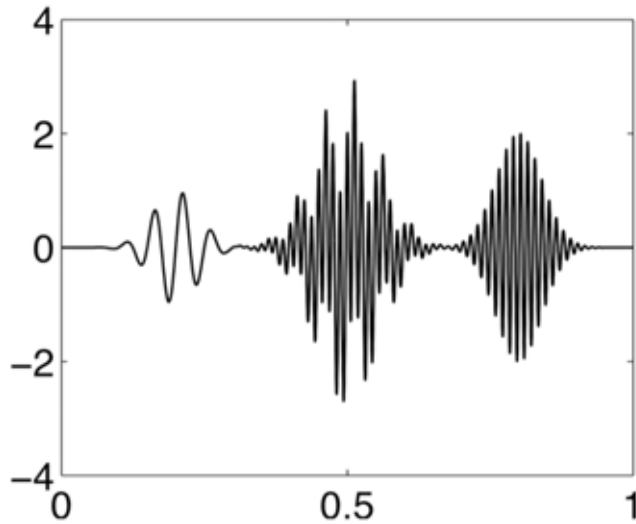
$$\psi(t) = \frac{1}{\pi^{1/4}} e^{i\omega_0 t} e^{-t^2/2\sigma^2}$$

$$\frac{2^m i^m m!}{\sqrt{\pi(2m)!}} (1 - i\eta)^{-(m+1)}$$

$$\frac{(-1)^{m+1}}{\sqrt{\Gamma\left(m + \frac{1}{2}\right)}} \frac{d^m}{d\eta^m} \left(e^{-\eta^2/2} \right)$$

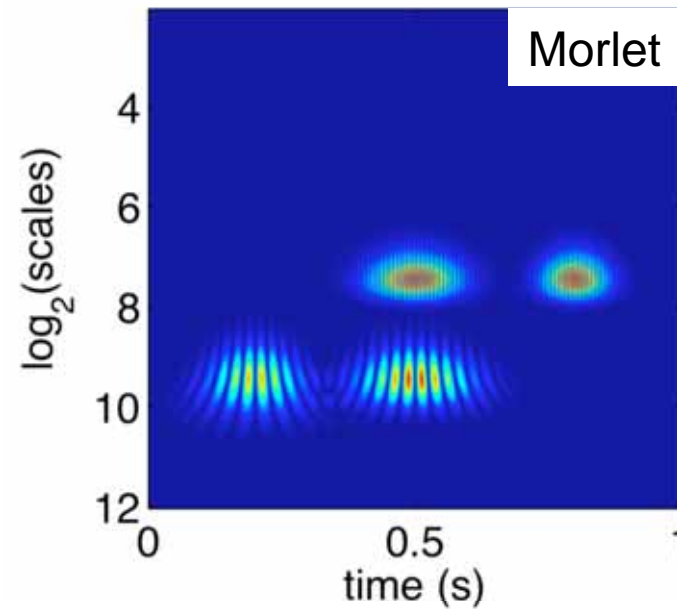
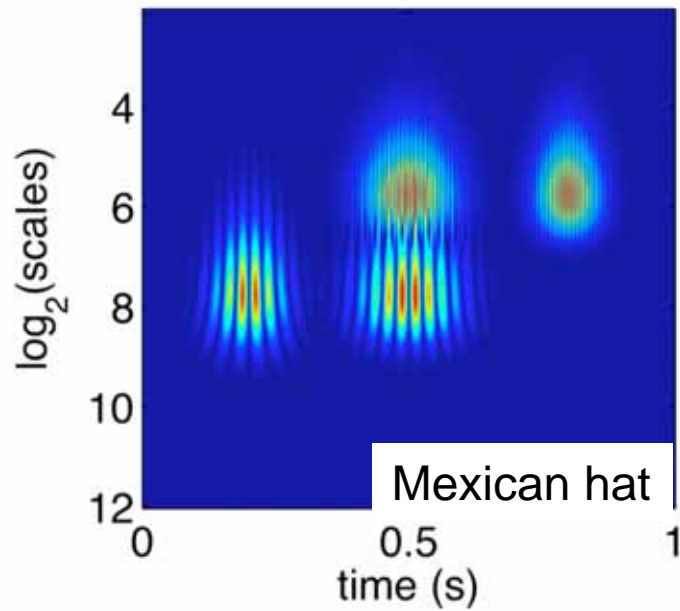
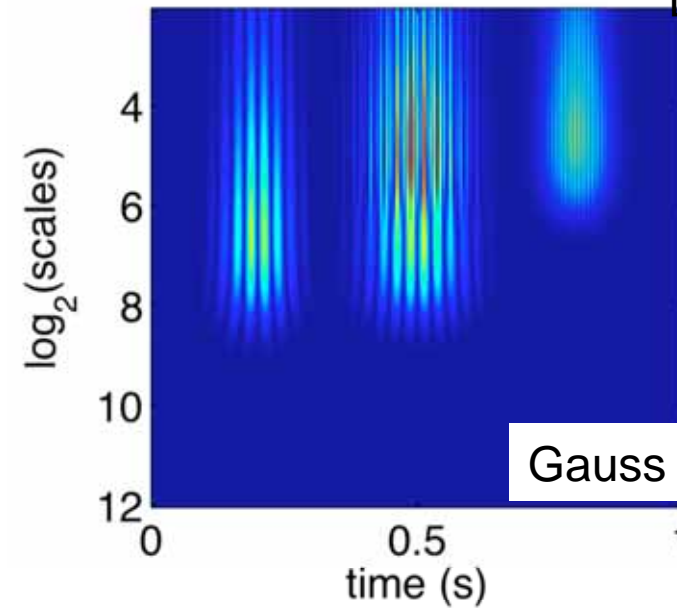
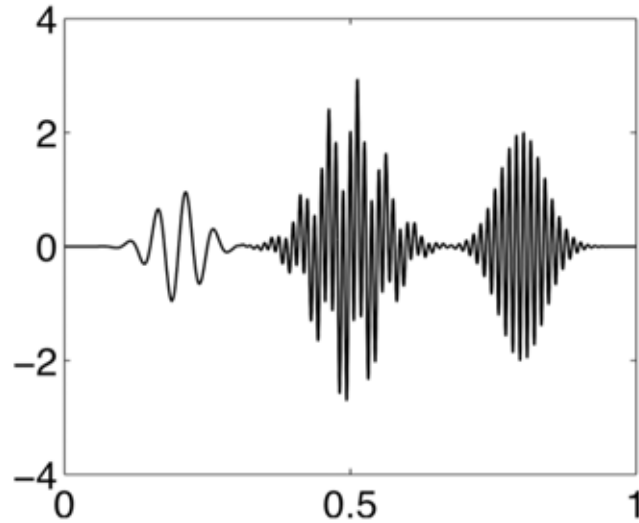
Example: superposition of modes

[2] Chapter 6



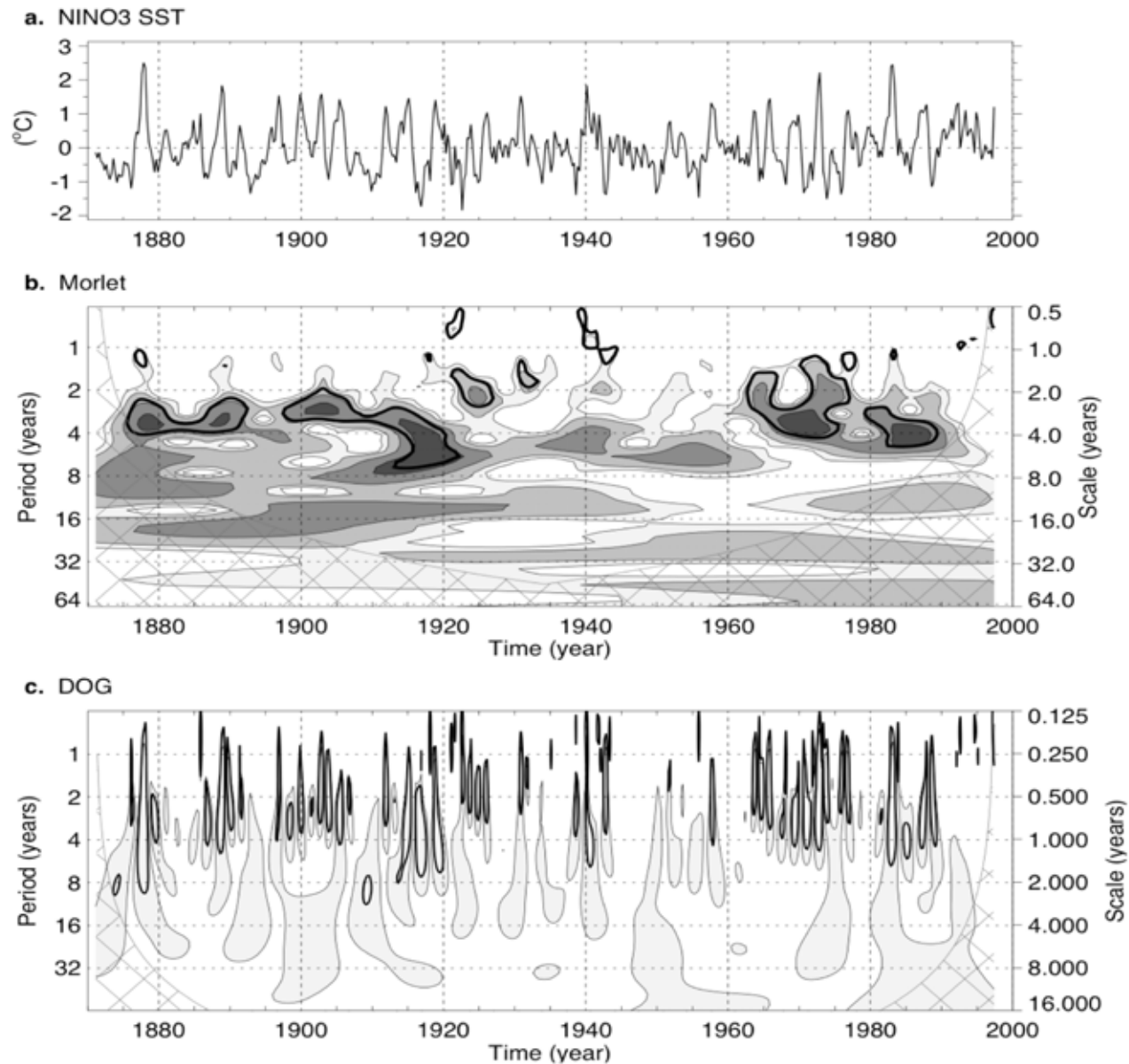
Example: superposition of modes

[2] Chapter 6

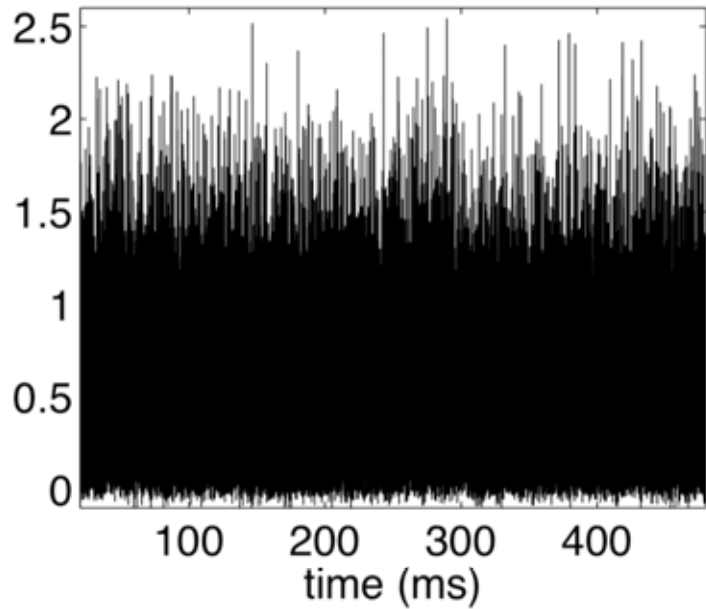


Application: CWT of EL Niño

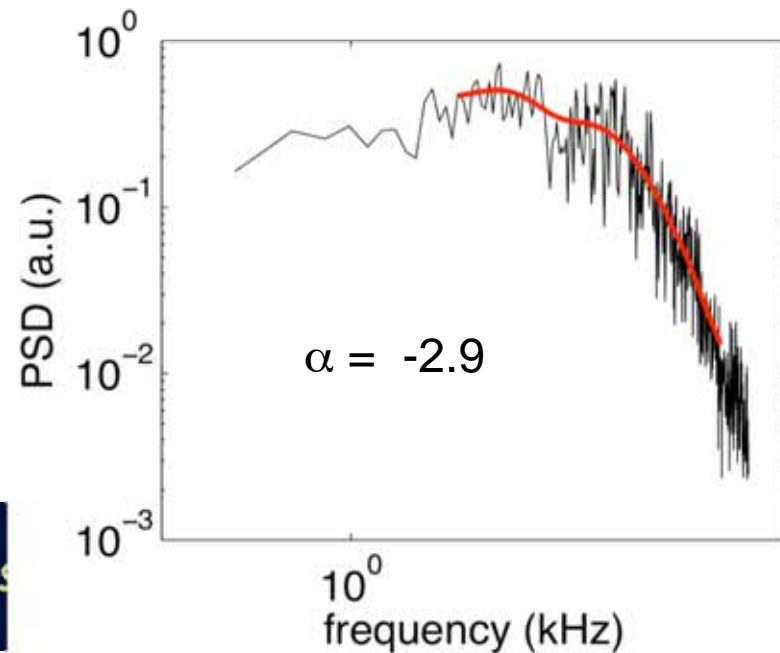
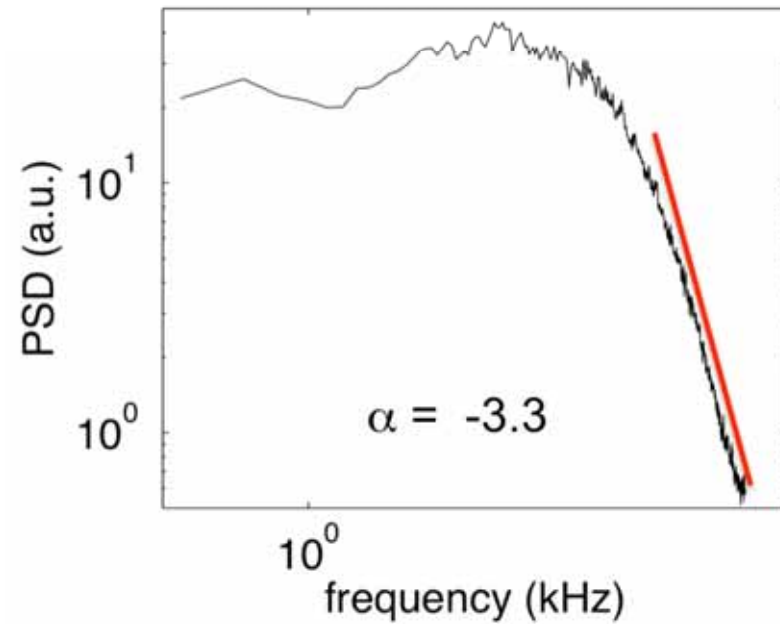
Torrence and Compo, Bull. Am. Meteor. Soc. **79**, 61 (1998)



Application: spectral index



`C = cwt(data,[2:1:48], 'db4')`



Fully turbulent spectrum

