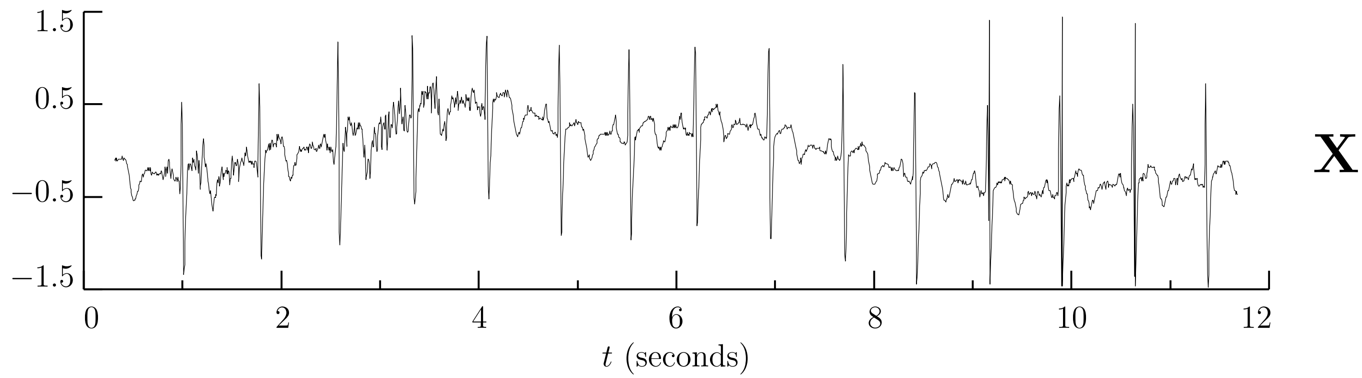
Examples of DWT & MODWT Analysis: Overview

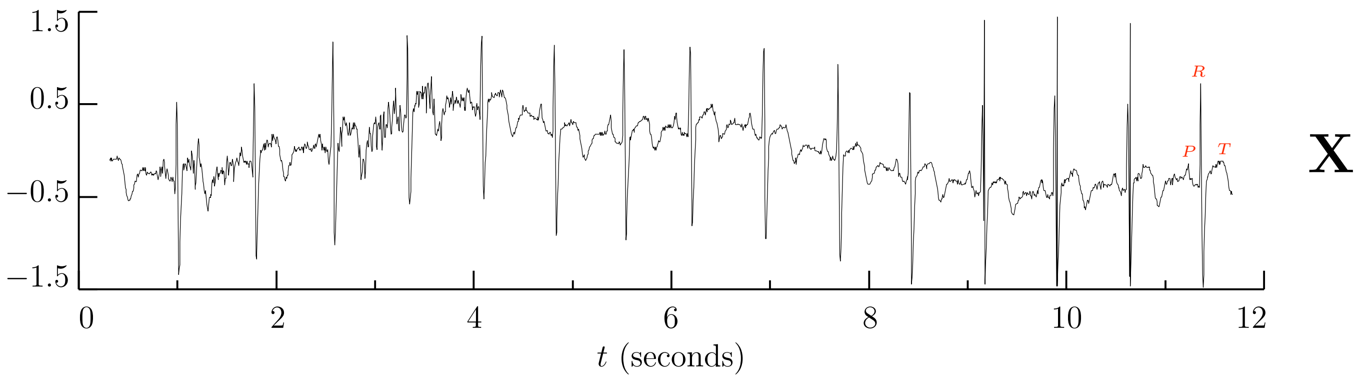
- look at DWT analysis of electrocardiogram (ECG) data
- discuss potential alignment problems with the DWT and how they are alleviated with the MODWT
- look at MODWT analysis of ECG data & 3 other time series
  - subtidal sea level fluctuations
  - Nile River minima
  - ocean shear measurements
- discuss practical details
  - choice of wavelet filter and of level J_0
  - handling boundary conditions
  - handling sample sizes that are not multiples of a power of 2
  - definition of DWT not standardized

Electrocardiogram Data: I



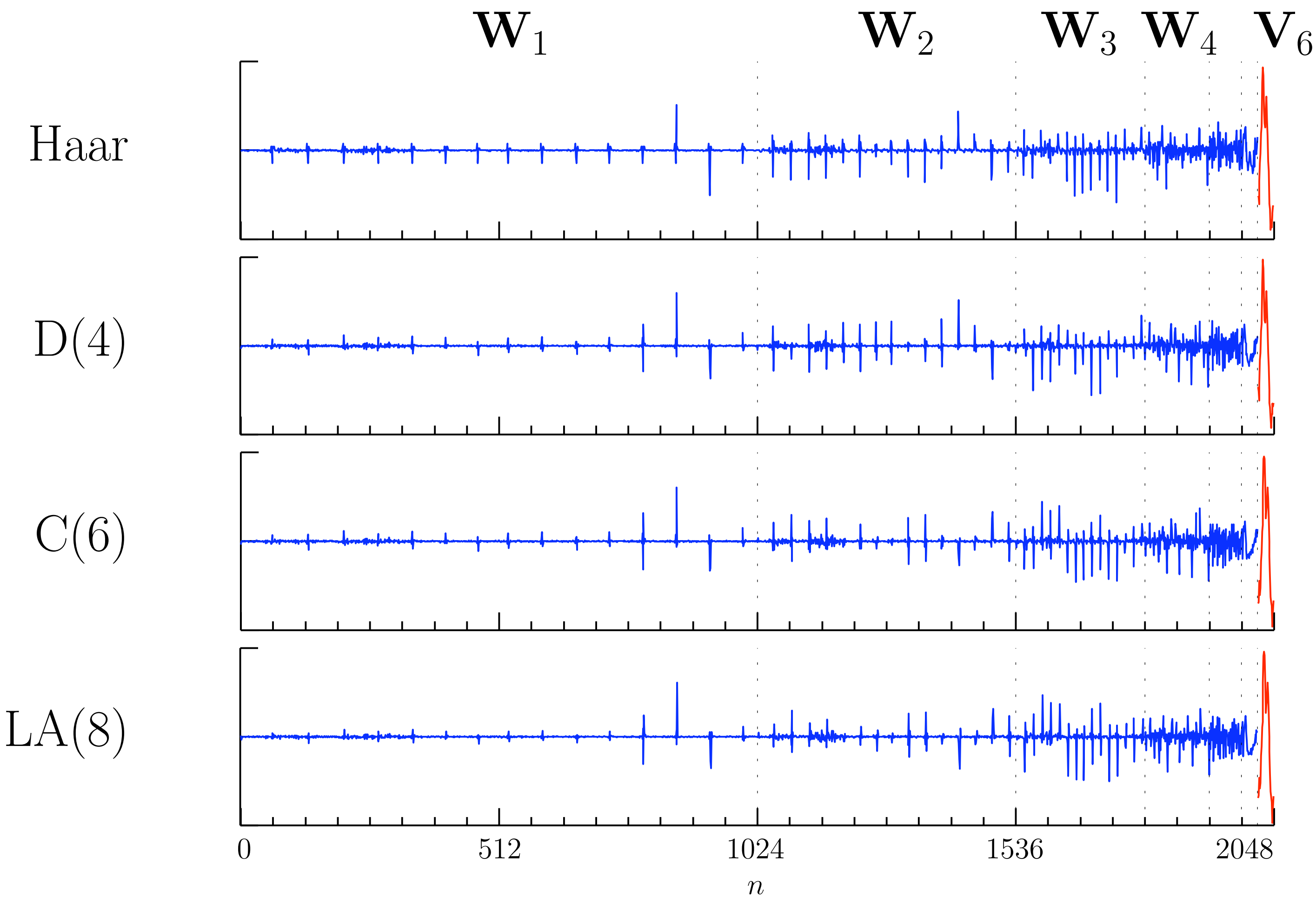
- ECG measurements $\mathbf{X}$ taken during normal sinus rhythm of a patient who occasionally experiences arhythmia (data courtesy of Gust Bardy and Per Reinhall, University of Washington)
- $N = 2048$ samples collected at rate of 180 samples/second; i.e., $\Delta t = 1/180$ second
- 11.38 seconds of data in all
- time of X_0 taken to be $t_0 = 0.31$ merely for plotting purposes

Electrocardiogram Data: II



- features include
  - baseline drift (not directly related to heart)
  - intermittent high-frequency fluctuations (again, not directly related to heart)
  - 'PQRST' portion of normal heart rhythm
- provides useful illustration of wavelet analysis because there are identifiable features on several scales

Electrocardiogram Data: III

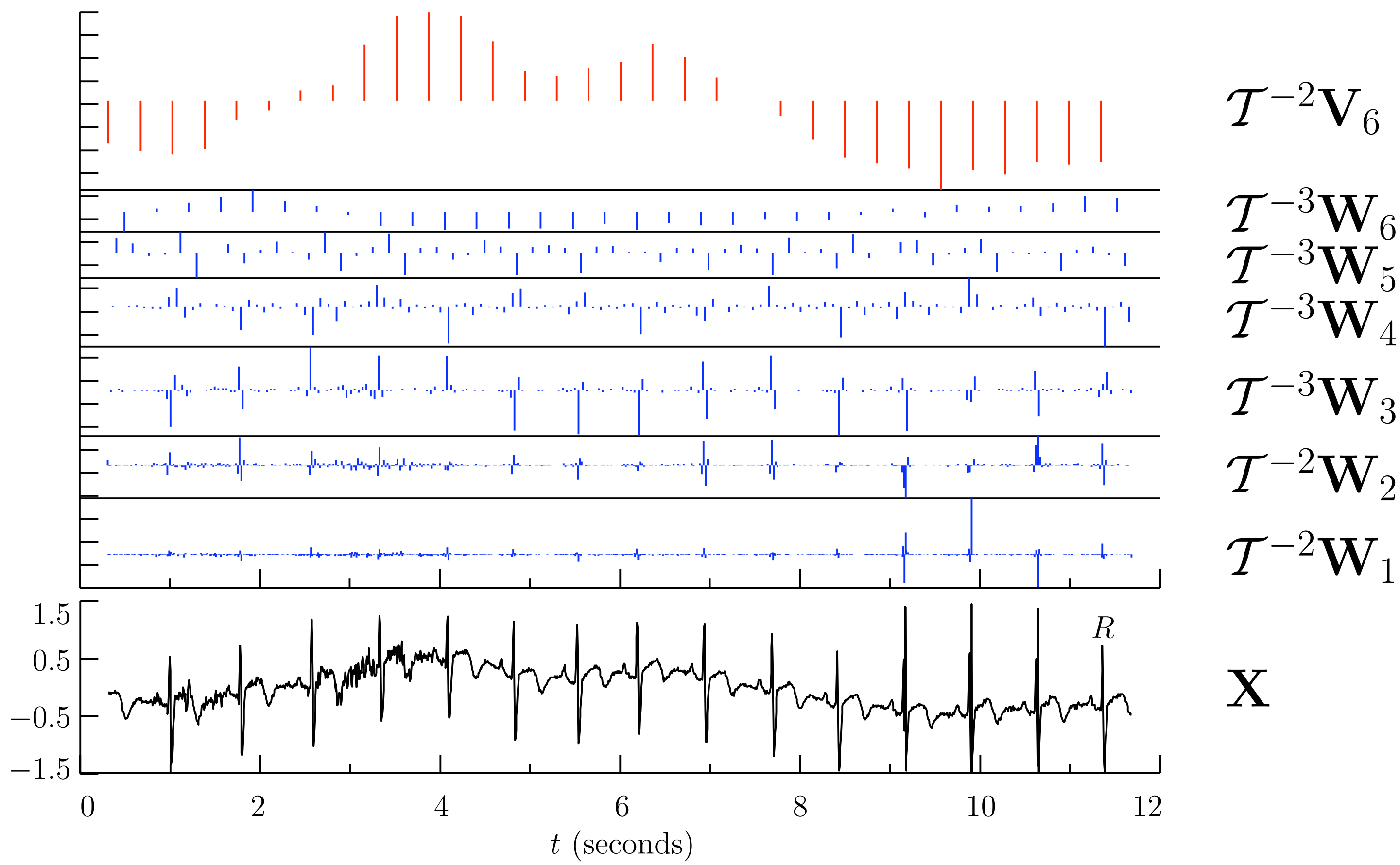


- partial DWT coefficients $\mathbf{W}$ of level $J_0 = 6$ for ECG time series using the Haar, D(4), C(6) and LA(8) wavelets (top to bottom)

Electrocardiogram Data: IV

- elements W_n of $\mathbf{W}$ are plotted versus $n = 0, \ldots, N-1 = 2047$
- vertical dotted lines delineate 7 subvectors $\mathbf{W}_1, \ldots, \mathbf{W}_6$ & $\mathbf{V}_6$
- sum of squares of 2048 coefficients $\mathbf{W}$ is equal to those of $\mathbf{X}$
- gross pattern of coefficients similar for all four wavelets

Electrocardiogram Data: V



- LA(8) DWT coefficients stacked by scale and aligned with time
- spacing between major tick marks is the same in both plots

Electrocardiogram Data: VI

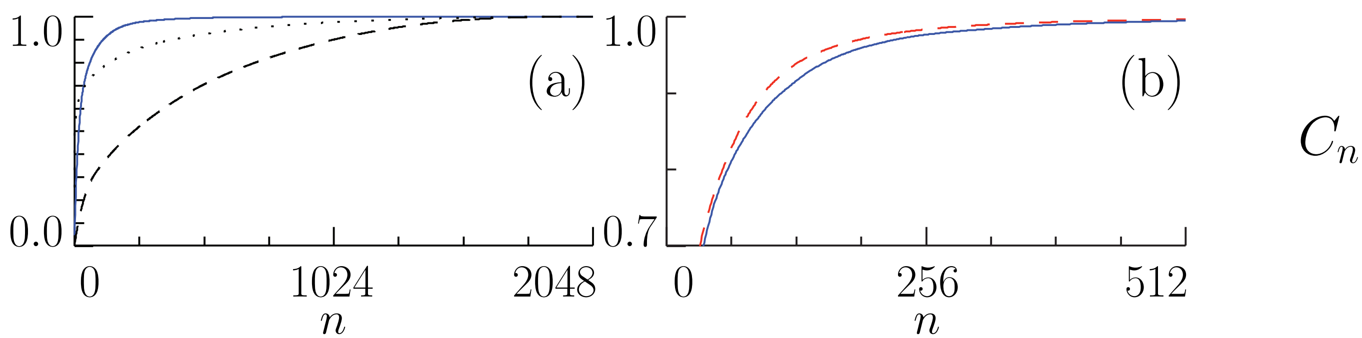
- R waves aligned with spikes in $\mathbf{W}_2$ and $\mathbf{W}_3$
- intermittent fluctuations appear mainly in $\mathbf{W}_1$ and $\mathbf{W}_2$
- setting $J_0 = 6$ results in $\mathbf{V}_6$ capturing baseline drift

Electrocardiogram Data: VII

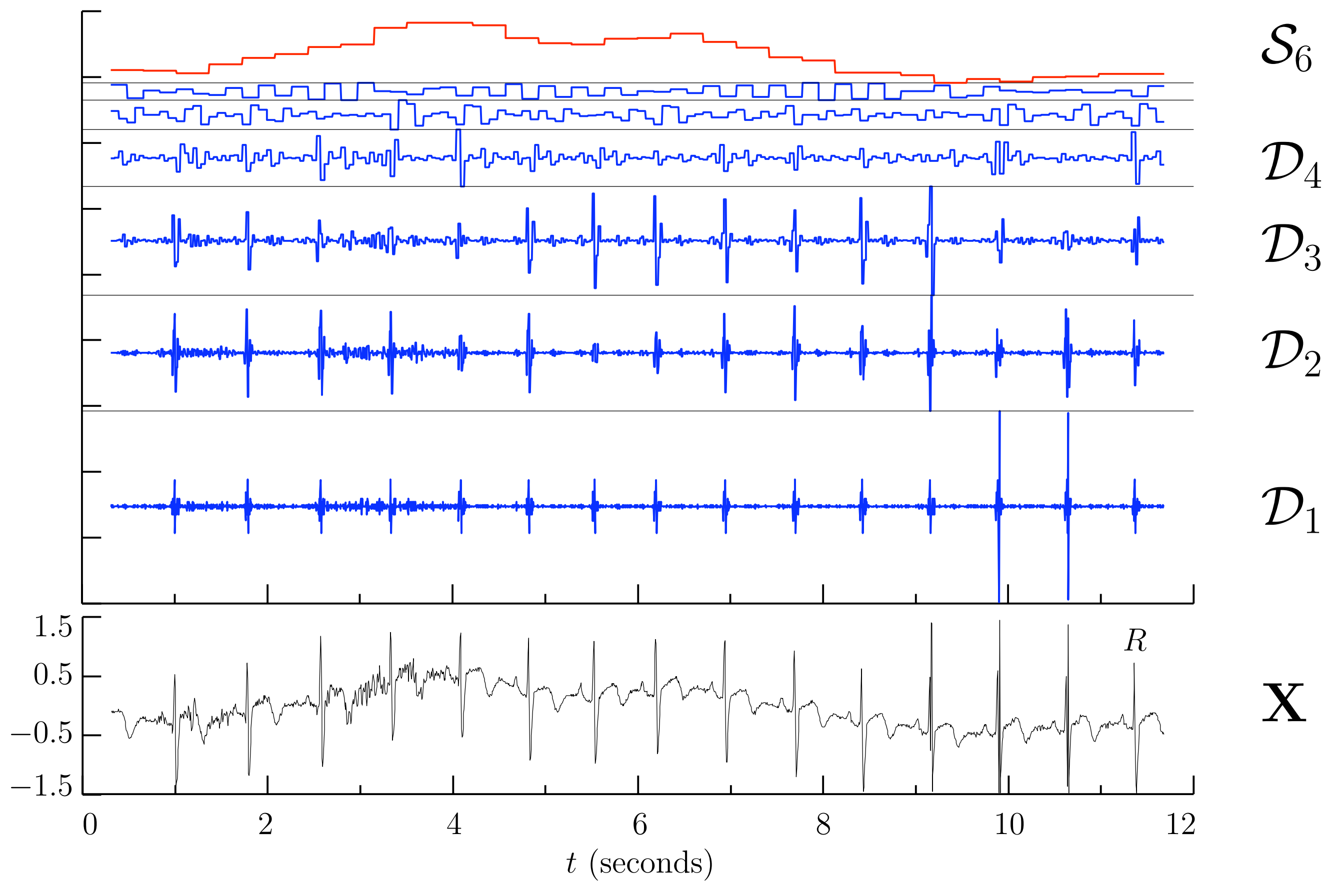
- to quantify how well various DWTs summarize $\mathbf{X}$, can form normalized partial energy sequences (NPESs)
- given $\{U_t : t = 0, \ldots, N-1\}$, square and order such that
$$U^2_{(0)} \geq U^2_{(1)} \geq \cdots \geq U^2_{(N-2)} \geq U^2_{(N-1)}$$
- $U^2_{(0)}$ is largest of all the U^2_t values while $U^2_{(N-1)}$ is the smallest
- NPES for $\{U_t\}$ defined as
$$C_n \equiv \frac{\sum_{m=0}^{n} U^2_{(m)}}{\sum_{m=0}^{N-1} U^2_{(m)}}, \quad n = 0, 1, \ldots, N-1$$

Electrocardiogram Data: VIII

- plots show NPESs for
  - original time series (dashed curve, plot (a))
  - Haar DWT (solid curves, both plots)
  - D(4) DWT (dashed curve, plot (b)); LA(8) is virtually identical
  - DFT (dotted curve, plot (a)) with $|U_t|^2$ rather than U_t^2

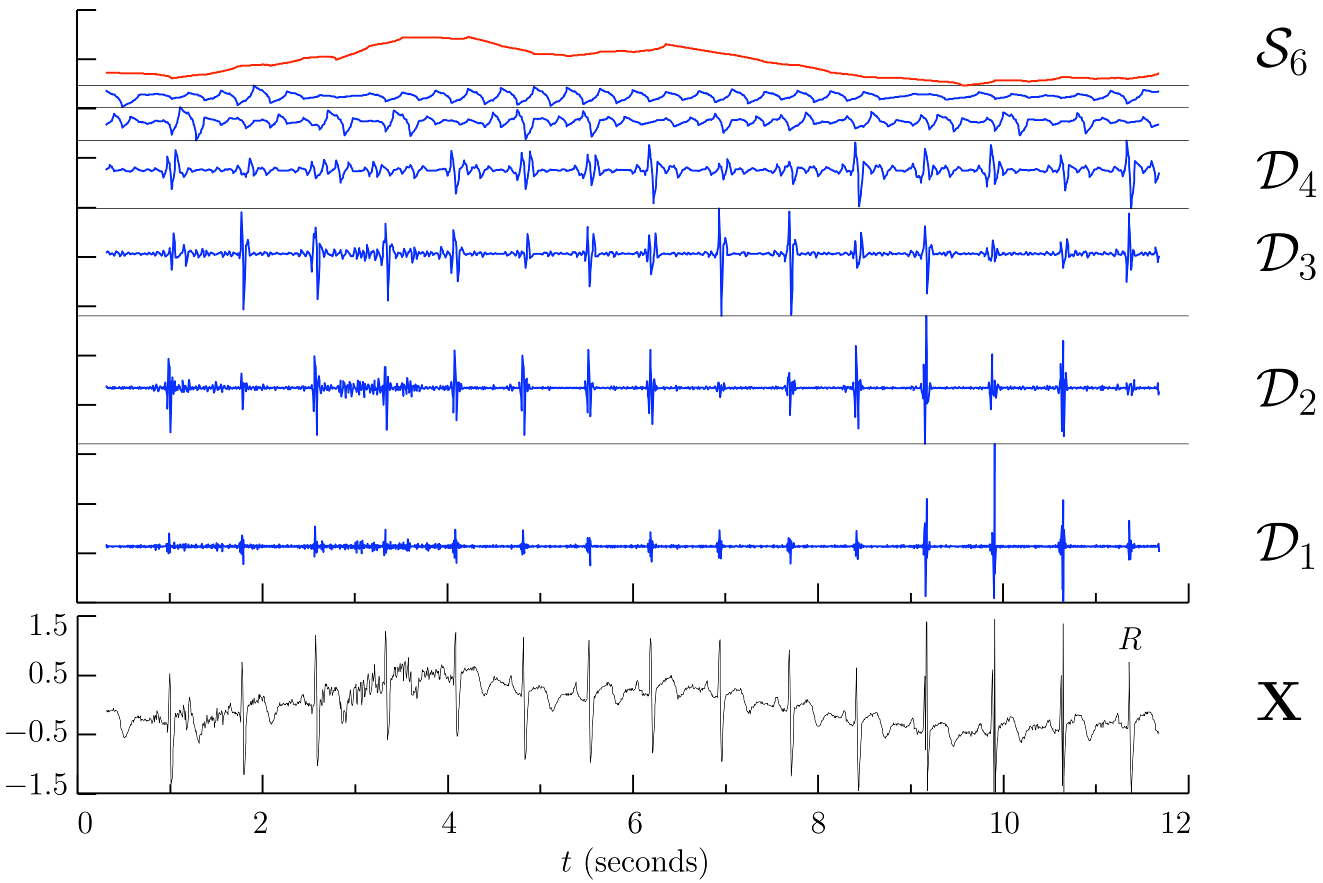


Electrocardiogram Data: IX



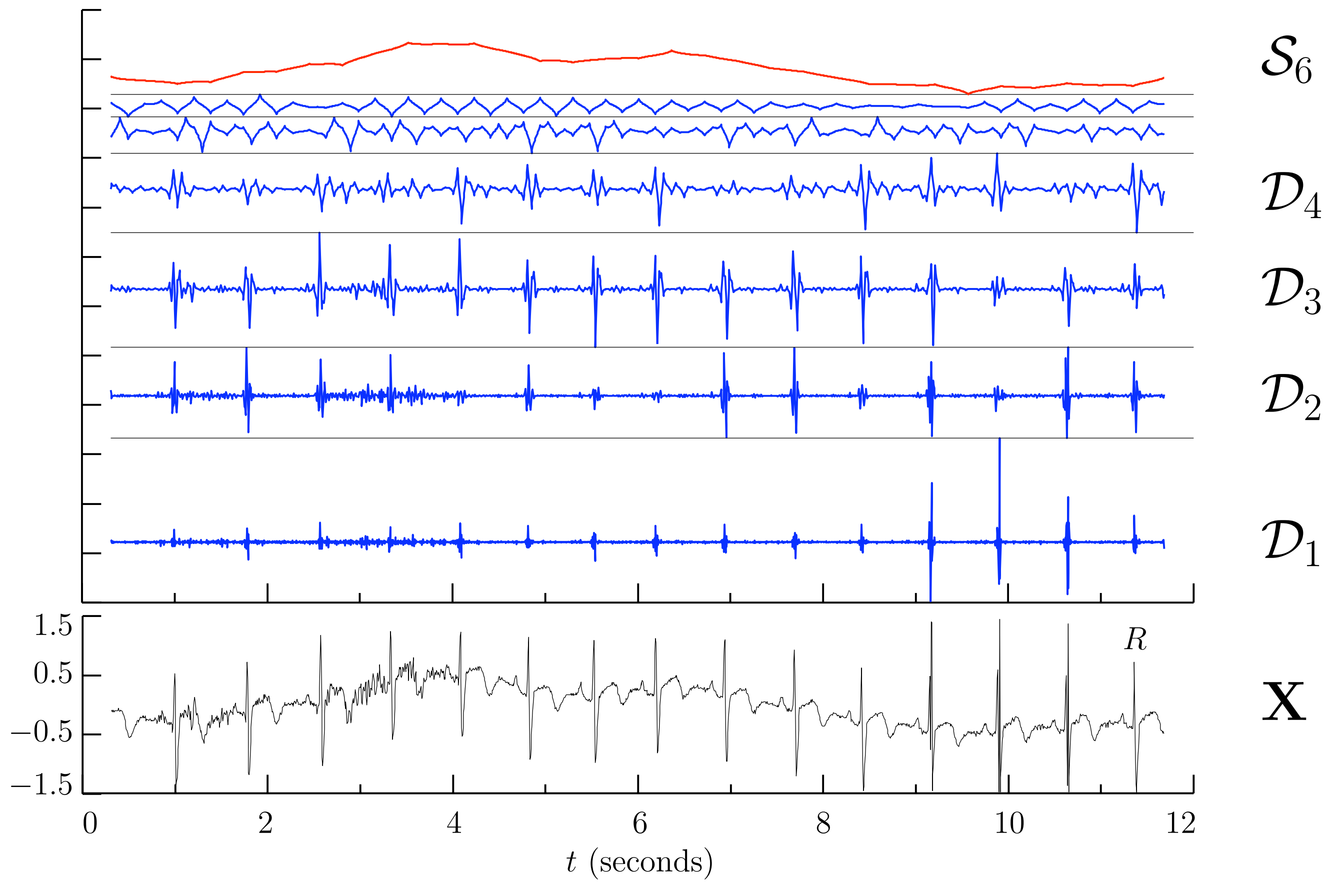
- Haar DWT multiresolution analysis of ECG time series
- blocky nature of Haar basis vectors readily apparent

Electrocardiogram Data: X



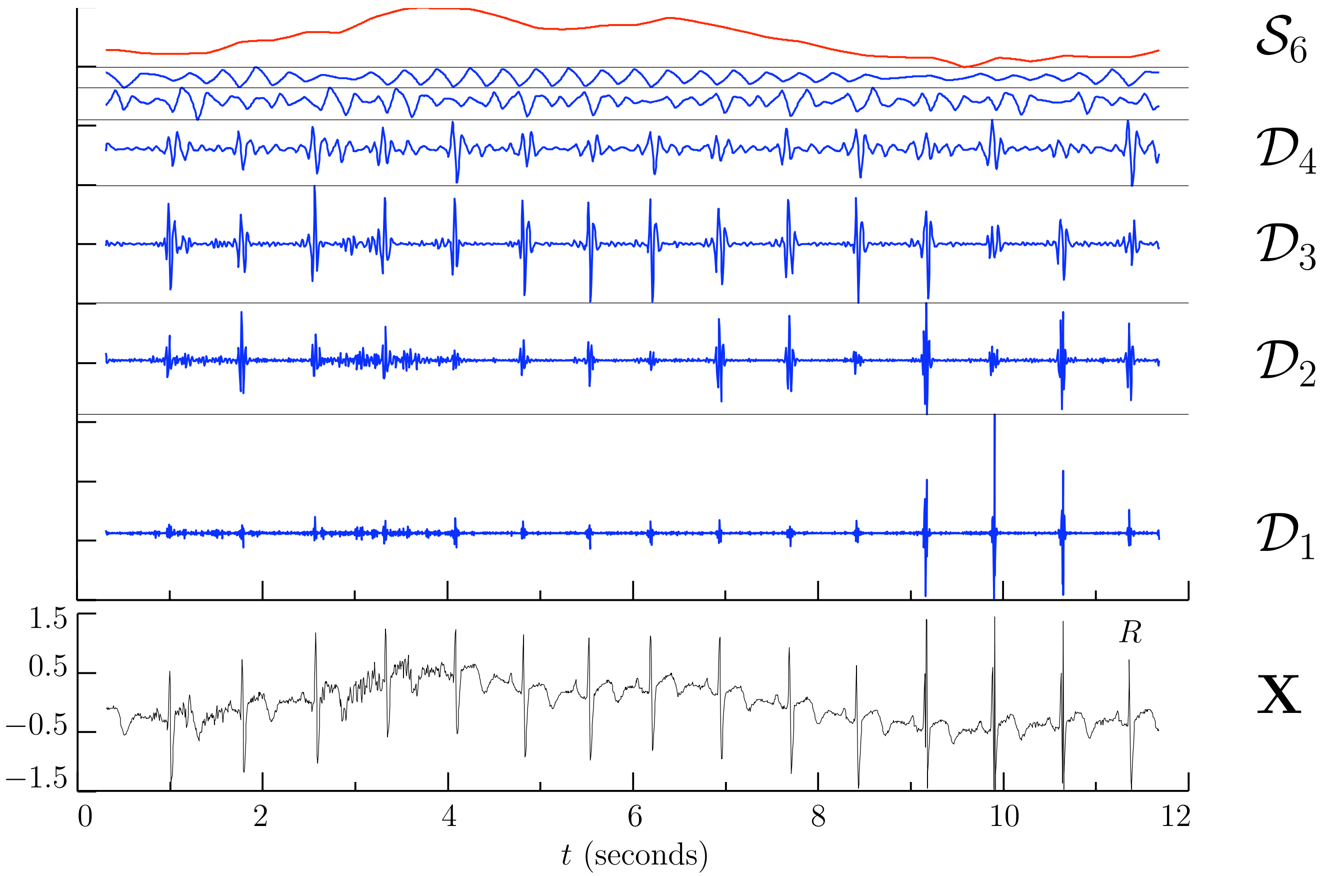
- D(4) DWT multiresolution analysis
- 'shark's fin' evident in $\mathcal{D}_5$ and $\mathcal{D}_6$

Electrocardiogram Data: XI



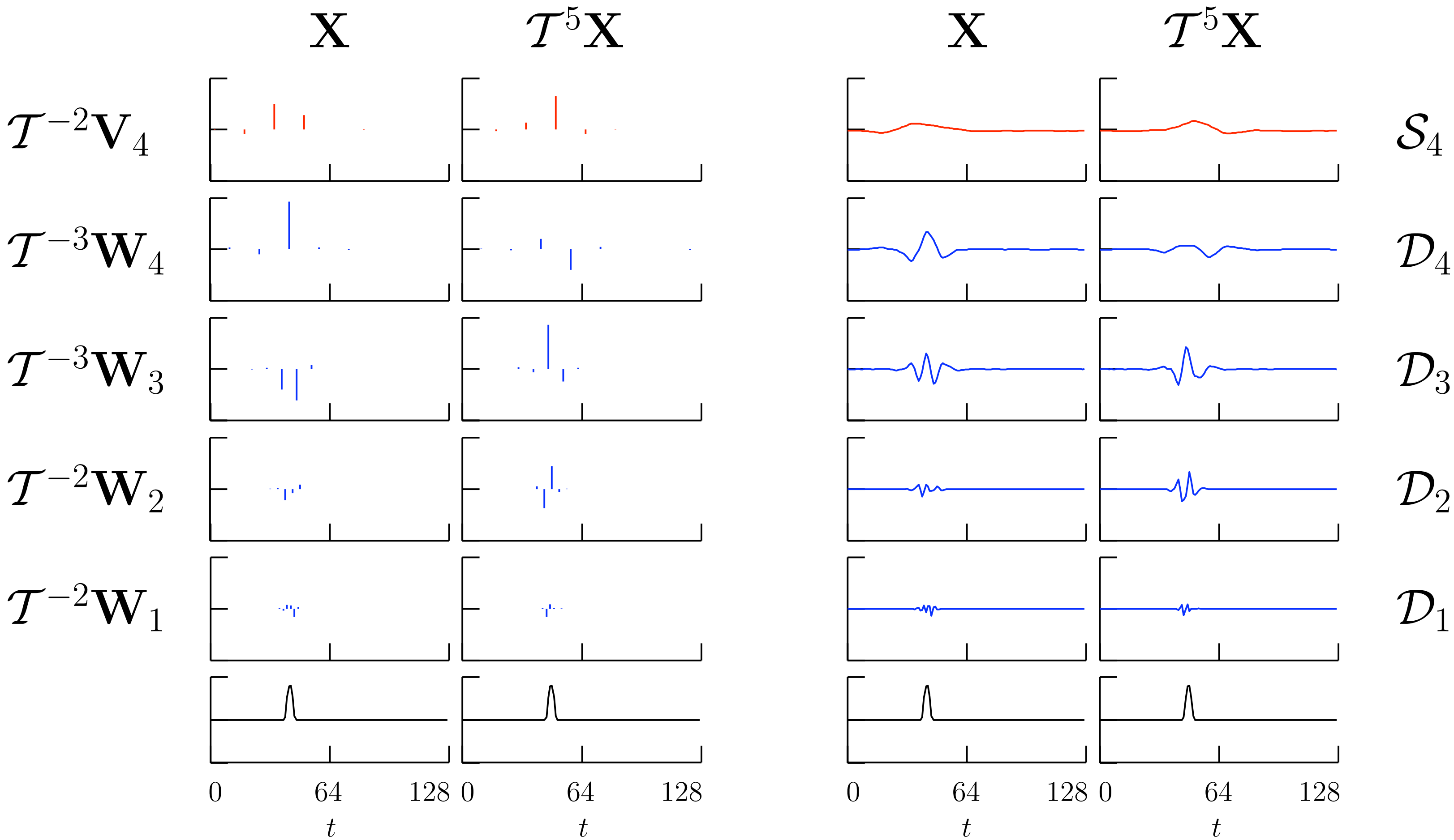
- C(6) DWT multiresolution analysis
- ‘pyramids’ evident in $\mathcal{D}_6$

Electrocardiogram Data: XII



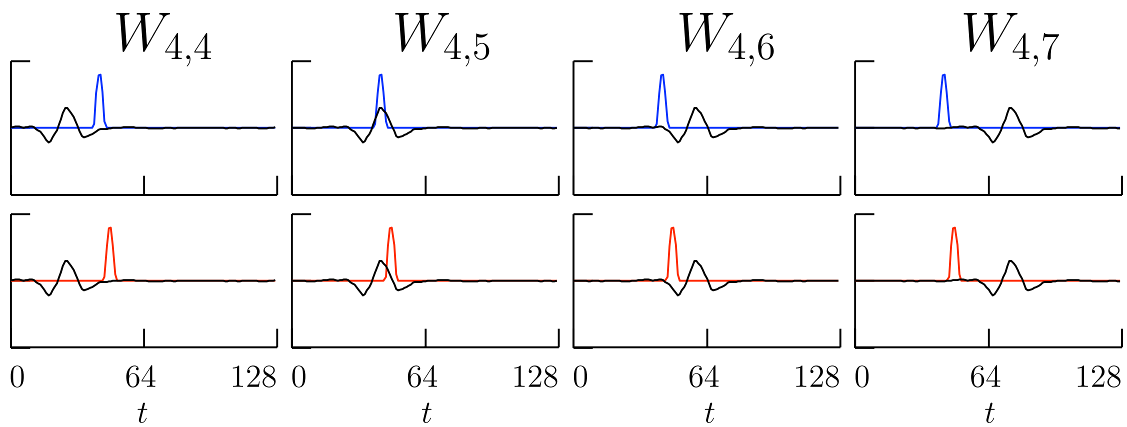
- LA(8) DWT MRA (shape of filter less prominent here)
- note where features end up (will find MODWT does better)

Effect of Circular Shifts on DWT: I



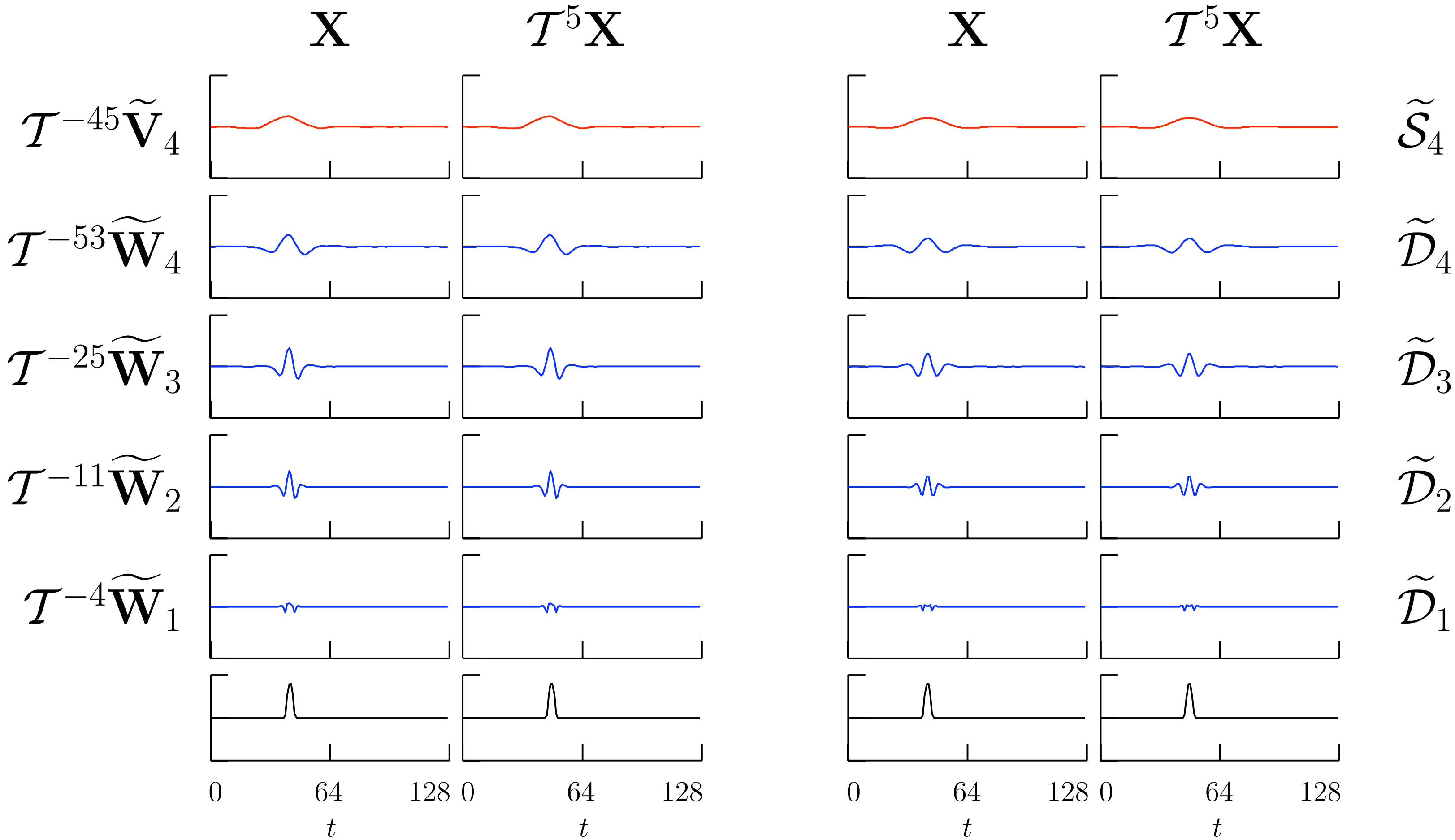
- bottom row: bump $\mathbf{X}$ and bump shifted to right by 5 units
- $J_0 = 4$ LA(8) DWTs (first 2 columns) and MRAs (last 2)

Effect of Circular Shifts on DWT: II



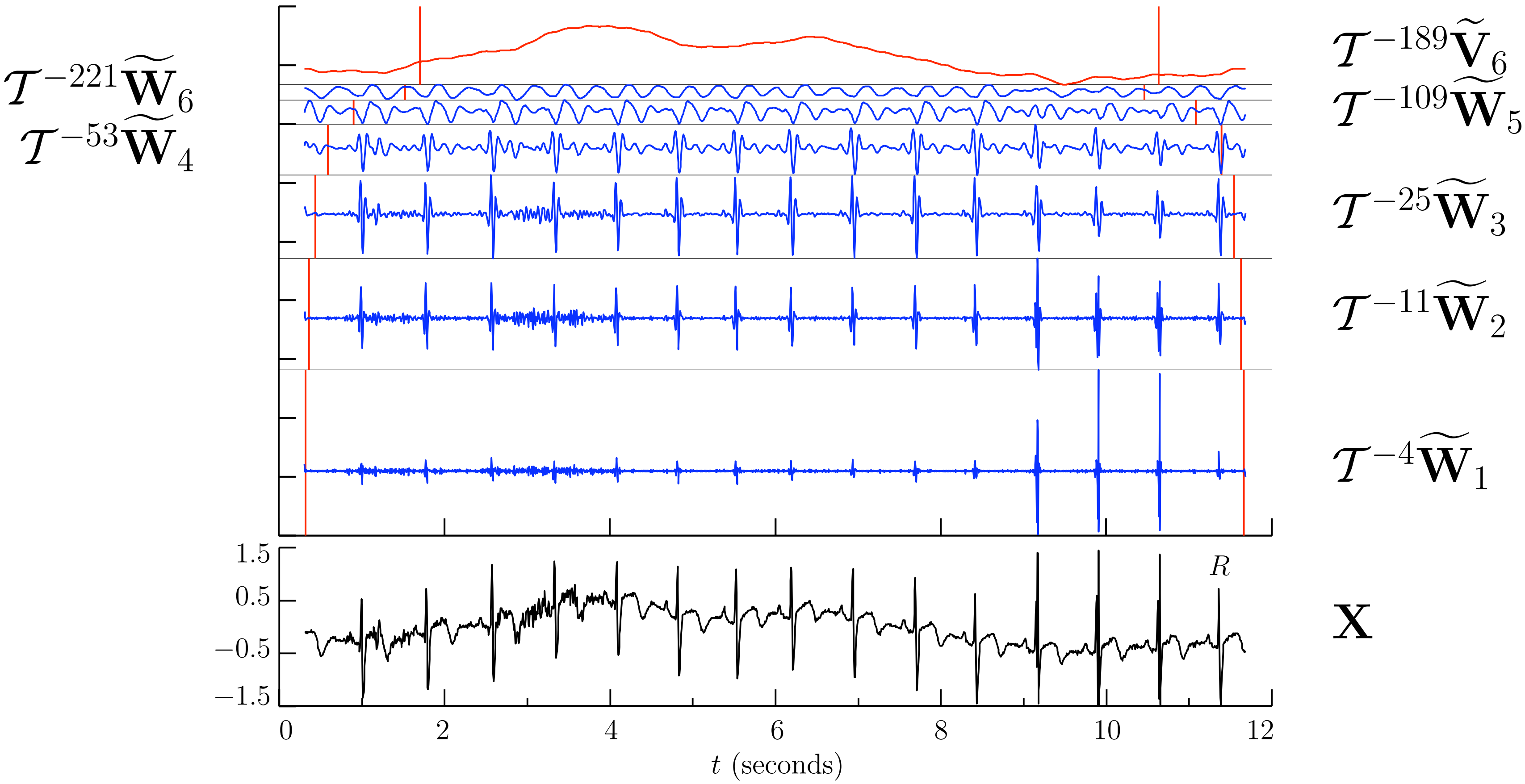
- level $J_0 = 4$ basis vectors used in LA(8) DWT to produce wavelet coefficients $W_{4,j}$, $j = 4, \ldots, 7$ (wavey curves)
- 'bump' time series $\mathbf{X}$ (spikey curves in top row of plots)
- shifted bump series $\mathcal{T}^5\mathbf{X}$ (spikey curves, bottom row)
- inner product between plotted basis vector and time series yields labeled wavelet coefficient
- alignment between basis vectors and time series explains why DWTs for two series are quite different

Effect of Circular Shifts on MODWT



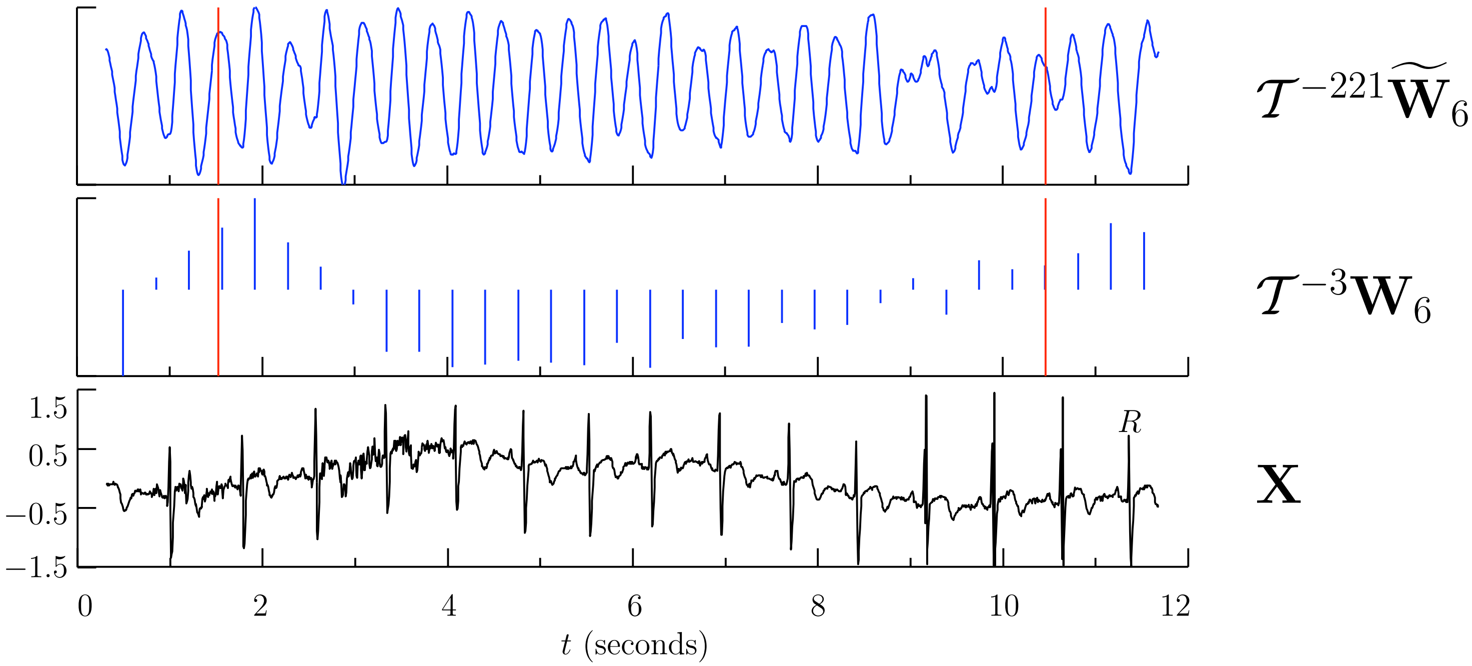
- unlike the DWT, shifting a time series shifts the MODWT coefficients and components of MRA

Electrocardiogram Data: XIII



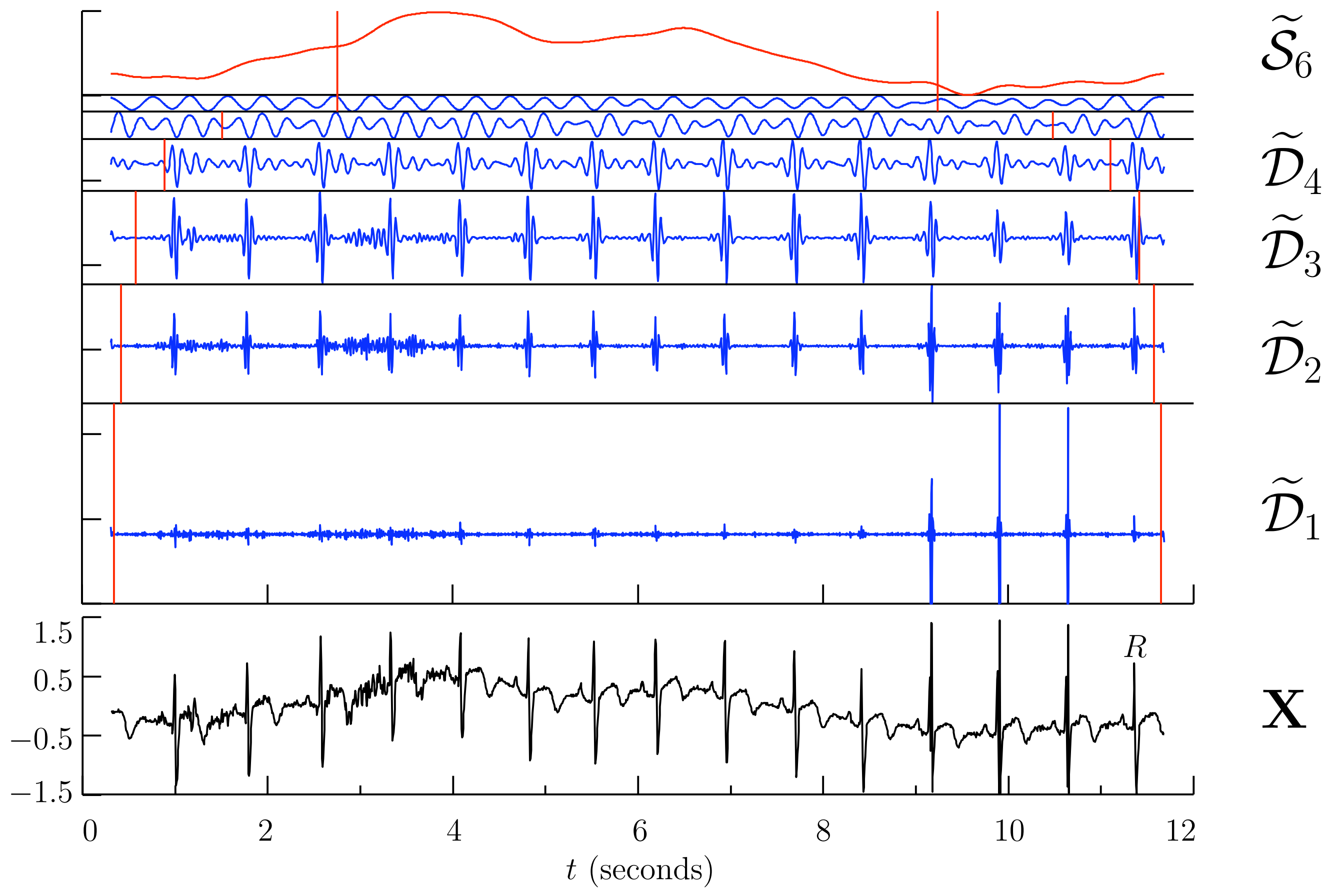
- level $J_0 = 6$ LA(8) MODWT, with $\widetilde{\mathbf{W}}_j$'s circularly shifted
- vertical lines delineate 'boundary' coefficients (explained later)

Electrocardiogram Data: XIV



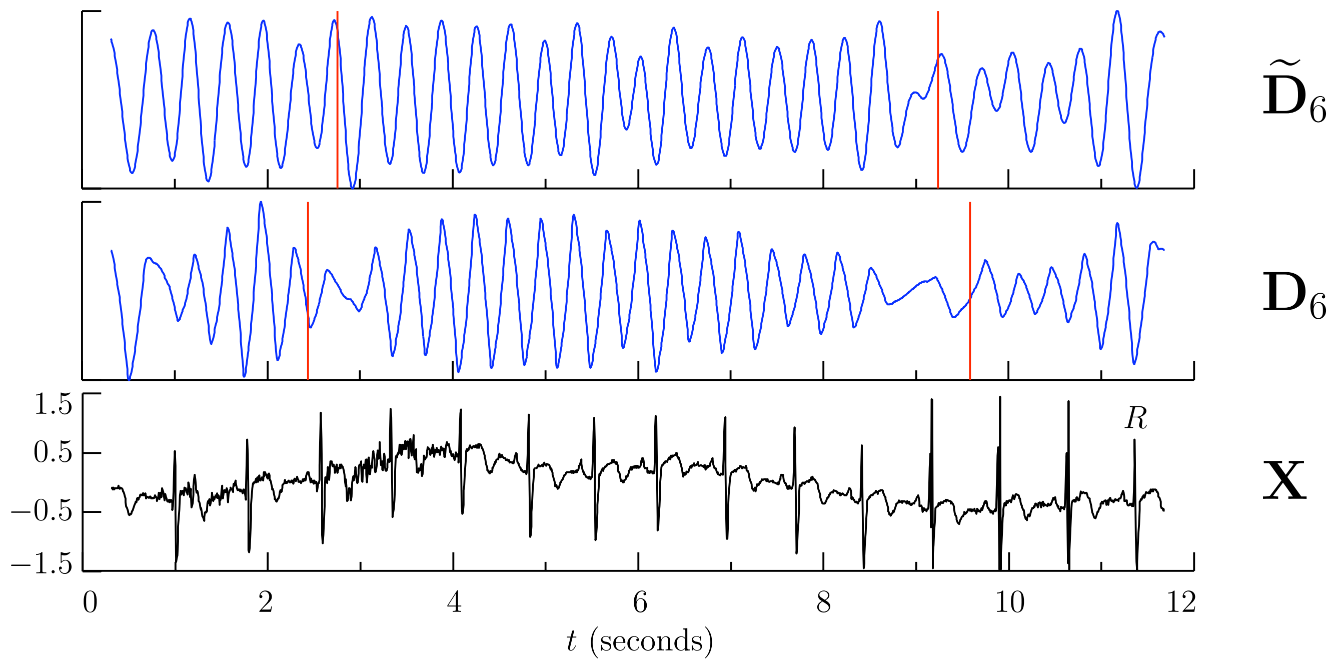
- comparison of level 6 MODWT and DWT wavelet coefficients, after shifting for time alignment
- boundary coefficients delineated by vertical red lines
- subsampling & rescaling $\widetilde{\mathbf{W}}_6$ yields $\mathbf{W}_6$ (note 'aliasing' effect)

Electrocardiogram Data: XV



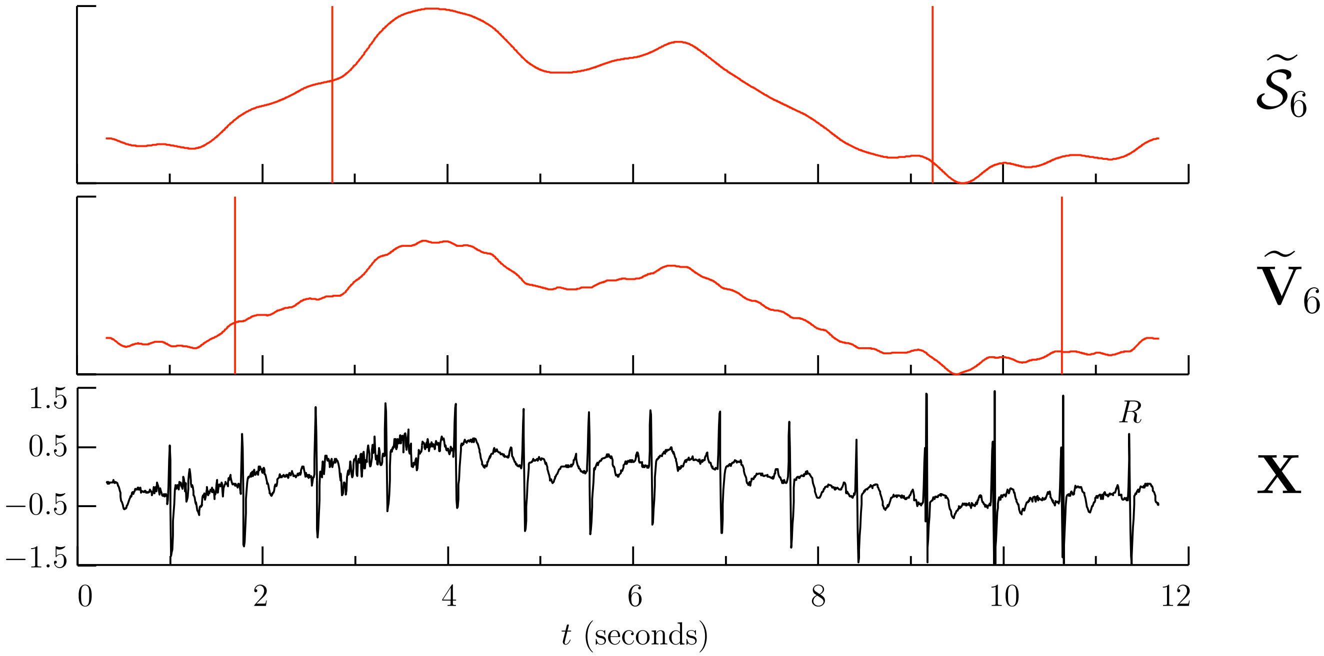
- LA(8) MODWT multiresolution analysis of ECG data

Electrocardiogram Data: XVI



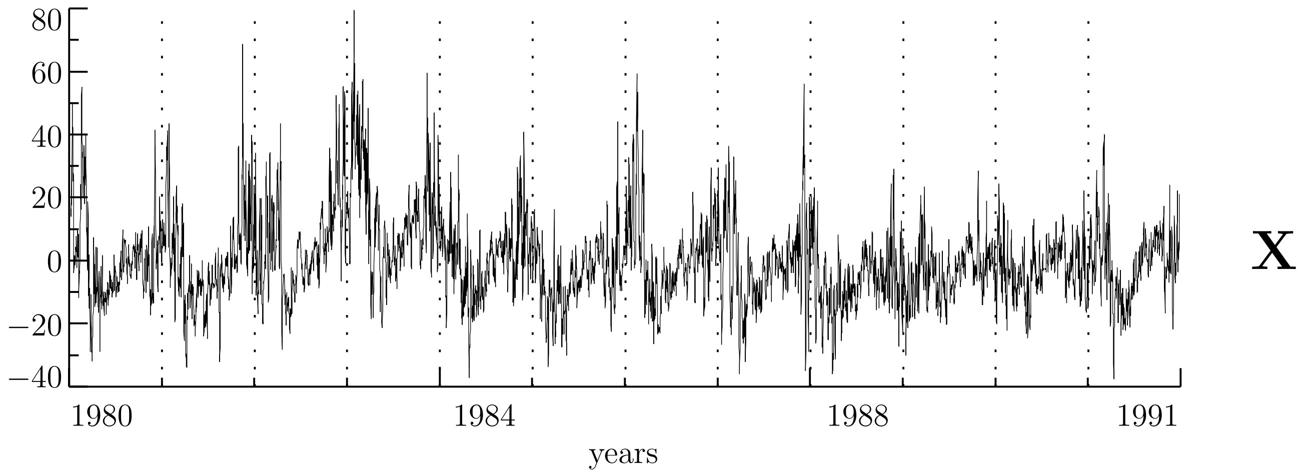
- MODWT details seem more consistent across time than DWT details; e.g., $\widetilde{\mathcal{D}}_6$ does not fade in and out as much as $\mathcal{D}_6$
- 'bumps' in $\mathcal{D}_6$ are slightly asymmetric, whereas those in $\widetilde{\mathcal{D}}_6$ aren't

Electrocardiogram Data: XVII



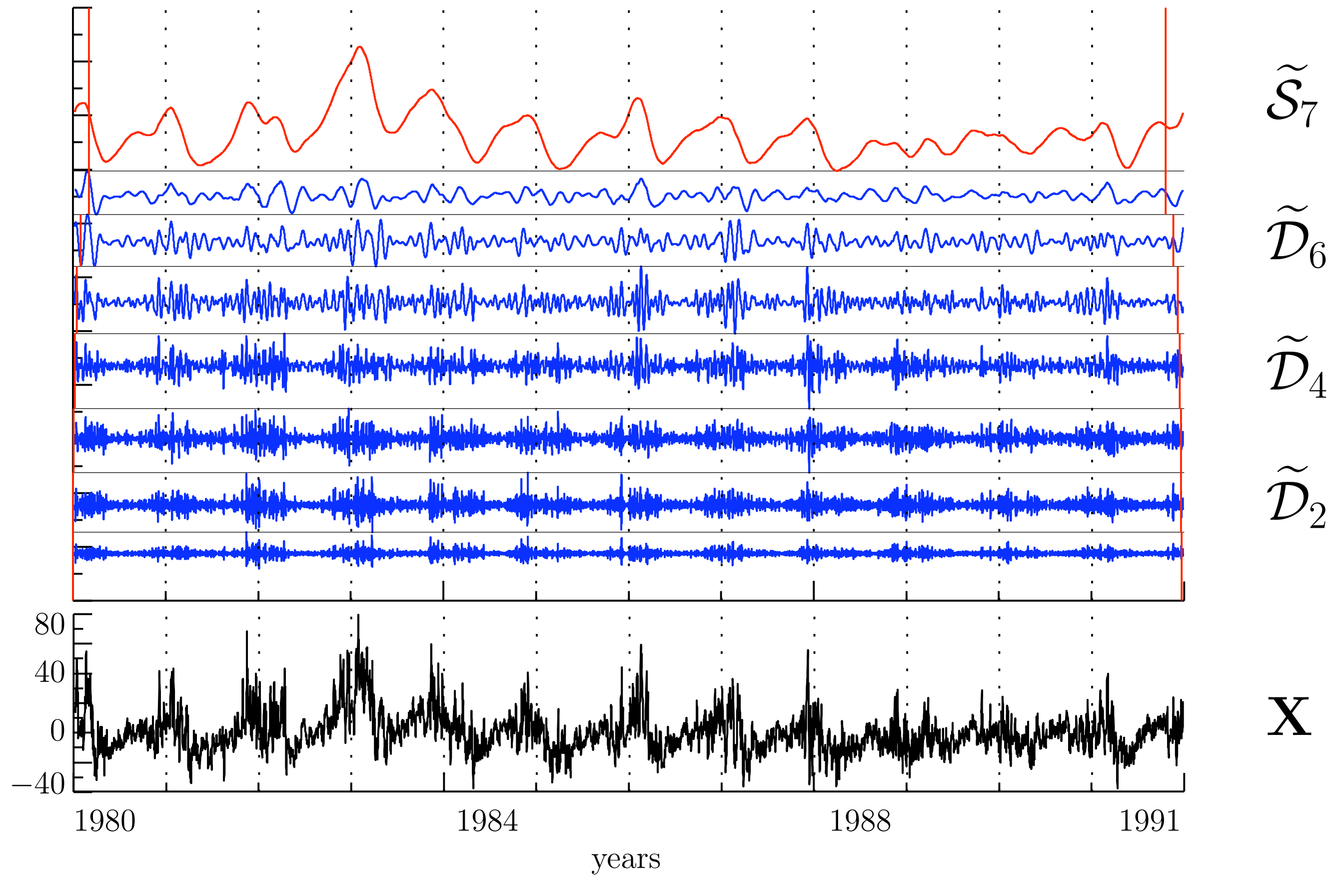
- MODWT coefficients and MRA resemble each other, with latter being necessarily smoother due to second round of filtering
- in the above, $\widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_6$ is somewhat smoother than $\widetilde{\mathbf{V}}_6$ and is an intuitively reasonable estimate of the baseline drift

Subtidal Sea Level Fluctuations: I



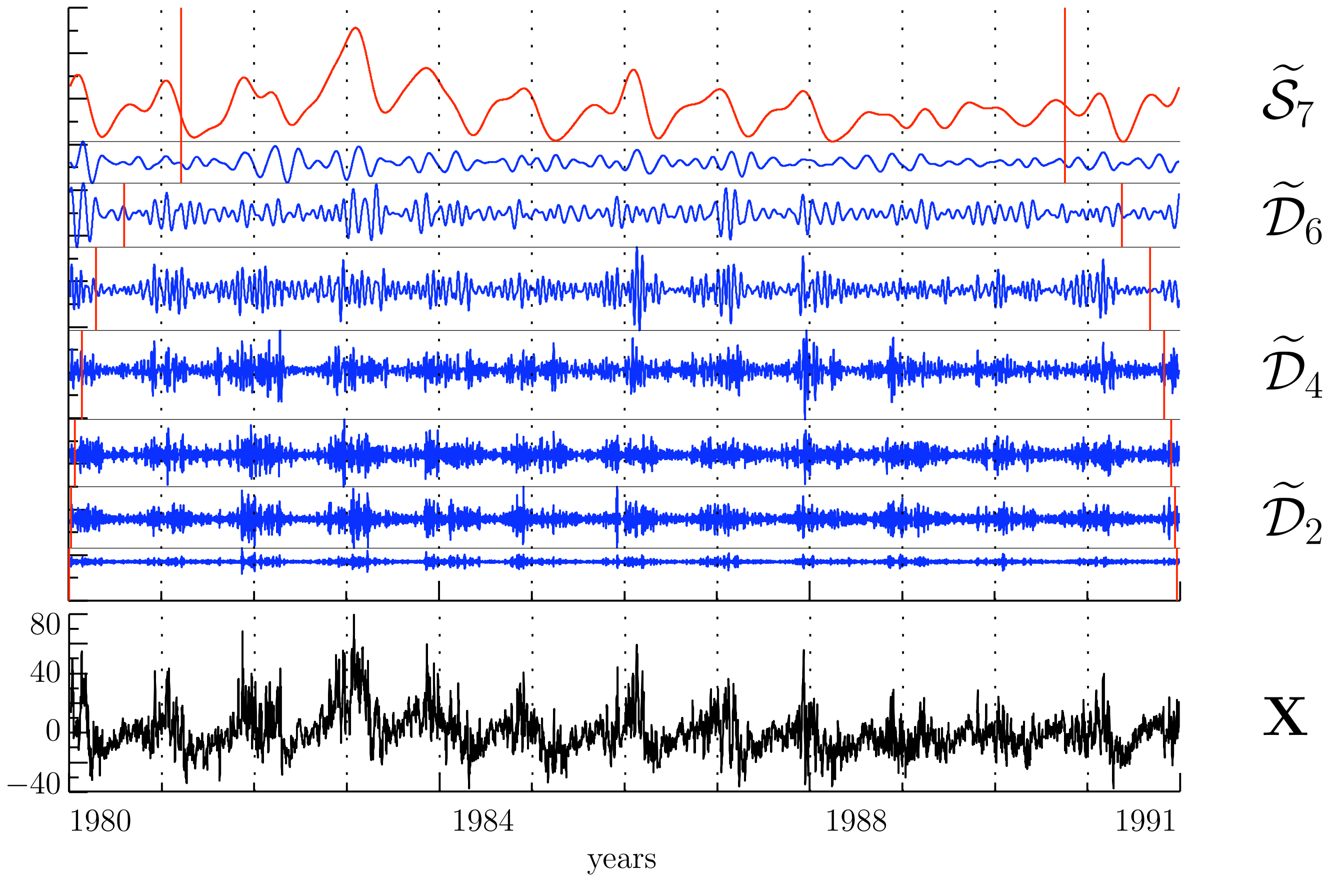
- subtidal sea level fluctuations **X** for Crescent City, CA, collected by National Ocean Service with permanent tidal gauge
- $N = 8746$ values from Jan 1980 to Dec 1991 (almost 12 years)
- one value every 12 hours, so $\Delta t = 1/2$ day
- 'subtidal' is what remains after diurnal & semidiurnal tides are removed by low-pass filter (filter seriously distorts frequency band corresponding to first physical scale $\tau_1 \, \Delta t = 1/2$ day)

Subtidal Sea Level Fluctuations: II



- level $J_0 = 7$ Haar MODWT multiresolution analysis

Subtidal Sea Level Fluctuations: III



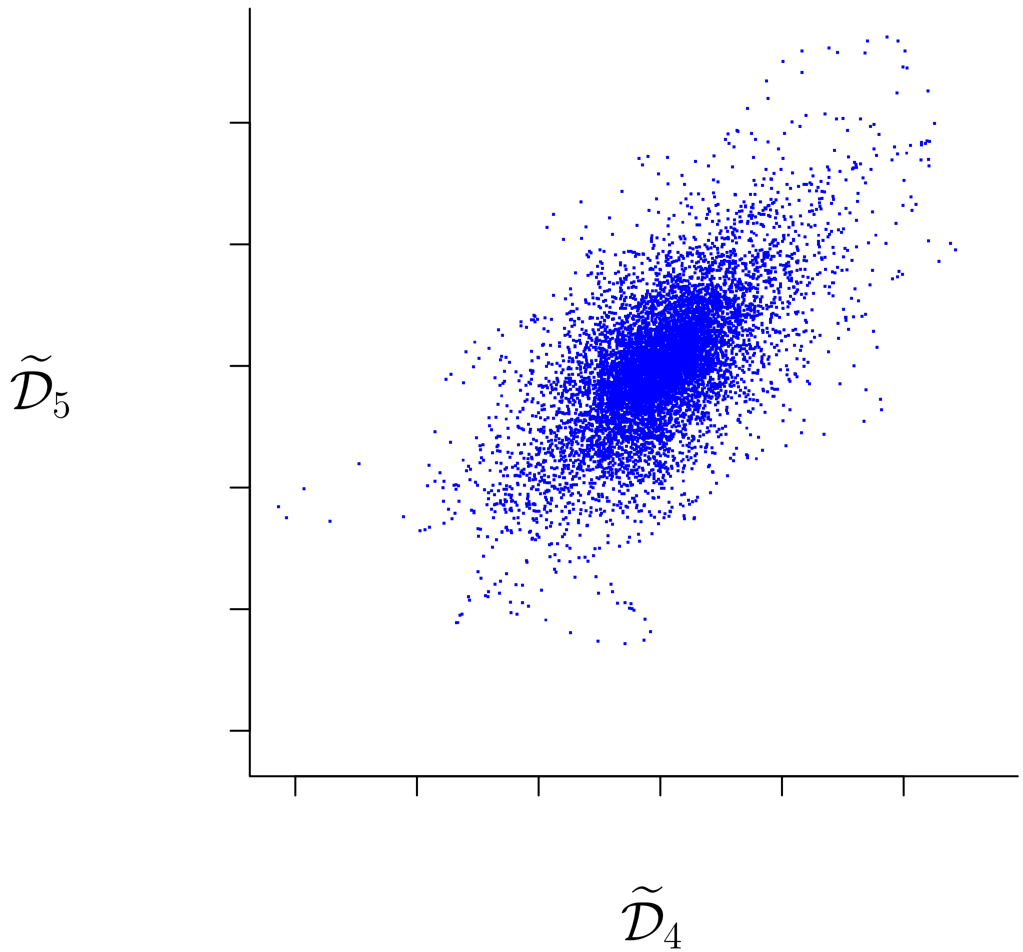
- level $J_0 = 7$ LA(8) MODWT multiresolution analysis

Subtidal Sea Level Fluctuations: IV

- LA(8) picked in part to help with time alignment of wavelet coefficients, but MRAs for D(4) and C(6) are OK
- Haar MRA suffers from 'leakage'
  - Haar $\widetilde{\mathcal{D}}_1$ has bigger fluctuations than LA(8) $\widetilde{\mathcal{D}}_1$
  - Haar $\widetilde{\mathcal{D}}_4$ and $\widetilde{\mathcal{D}}_5$ track each other consistently, whereas LA(8) $\widetilde{\mathcal{D}}_4$ and $\widetilde{\mathcal{D}}_5$ are decoupled to a better degree (see scatterplots)
- with $J_0 = 7$, $\widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_7$ represents averages over scale $\lambda_7 \, \Delta t = 64$ days
- this choice of J_0 captures intra-annual variations in $\widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_7$ (not of interest to decompose these variations further)

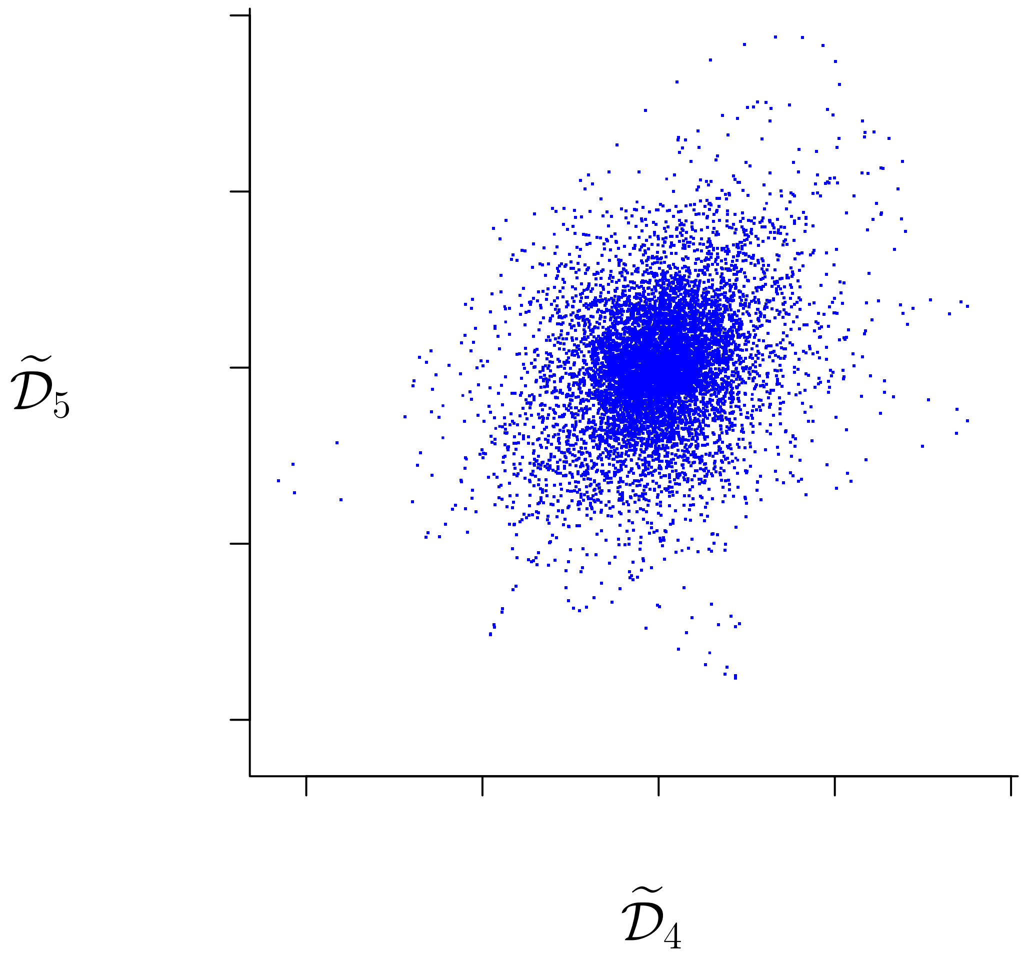
$\widetilde{\mathcal{D}}_5$ versus $\widetilde{\mathcal{D}}_4$ for Haar Wavelet

- correlation coefficient $\doteq 0.64$



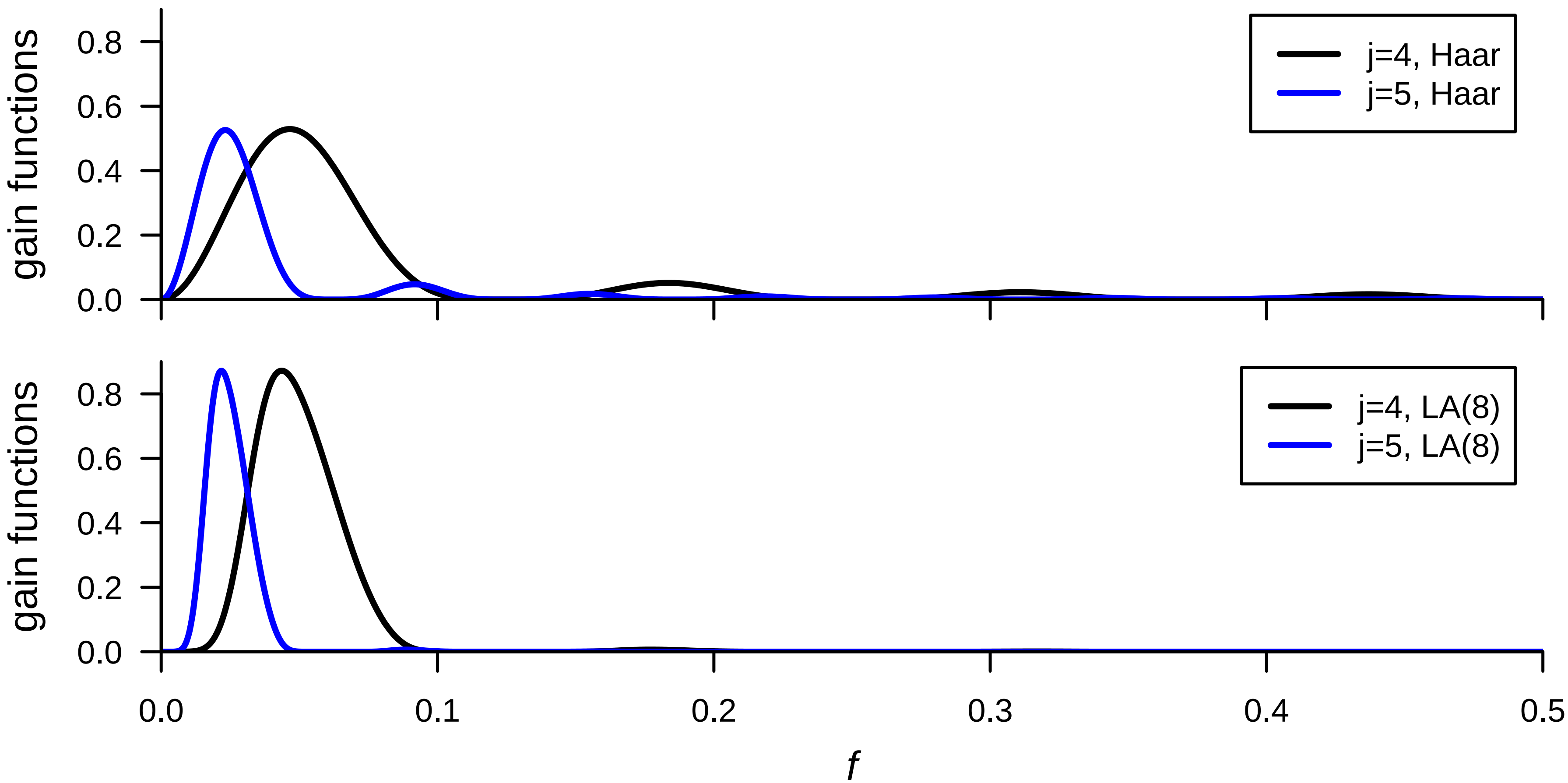
$\widetilde{\mathcal{D}}_5$ versus $\widetilde{\mathcal{D}}_4$ for LA(8) Wavelet

- correlation coefficient $\doteq 0.31$

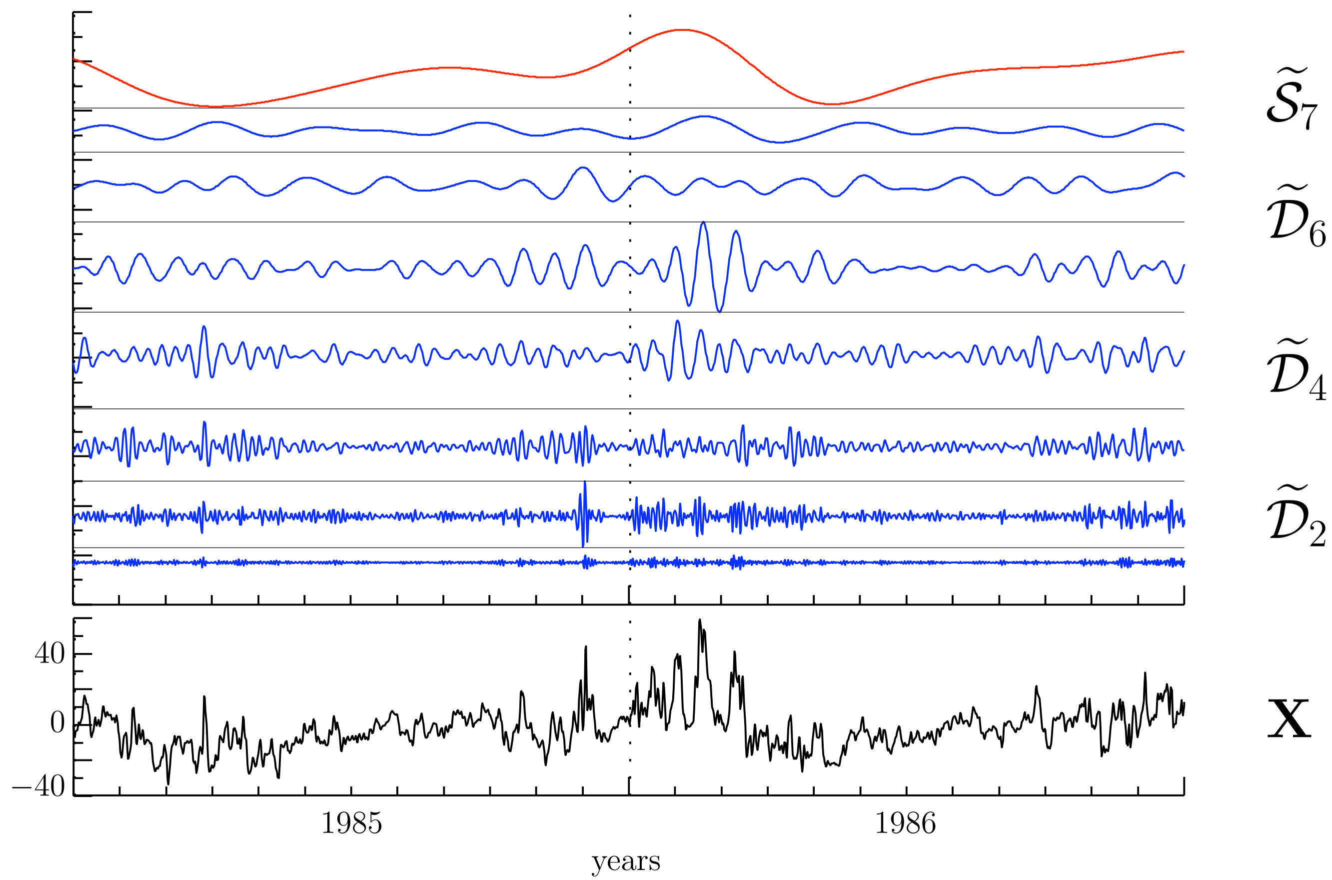


Gain Functions for Haar and LA(8) Details

- can obtain $\widetilde{\mathcal{D}}_j$ by applying zero-phase filter to $\mathbf{X}$ (see Equation (172a)) – here are plots of the associated gain functions



Subtidal Sea Level Fluctuations: V



- expanded view of 1985 and 1986 portion of MRA
- lull in $\widetilde{\mathcal{D}}_2$, $\widetilde{\mathcal{D}}_3$ and $\widetilde{\mathcal{D}}_4$ in December 1985 (associated with changes on scales of 1, 2 and 4 days)

Subtidal Sea Level Fluctuations: VI

- MRA suggests seasonally dependent variability at some scales
- because MODWT-based MRA does not preserve energy, preferable to study variability via MODWT wavelet coefficients
- cumulative variance plots for $\widetilde{\mathbf{W}}_j$ useful tool for studying time dependent variance
- can create these plots for LA or coiflet-based $\widetilde{\mathbf{W}}_j$ as follows
- form $\mathcal{T}^{-|\nu_j^{(H)}|}\widetilde{\mathbf{W}}_j$, i.e., circularly shift $\widetilde{\mathbf{W}}_j$ to align with $\mathbf{X}$

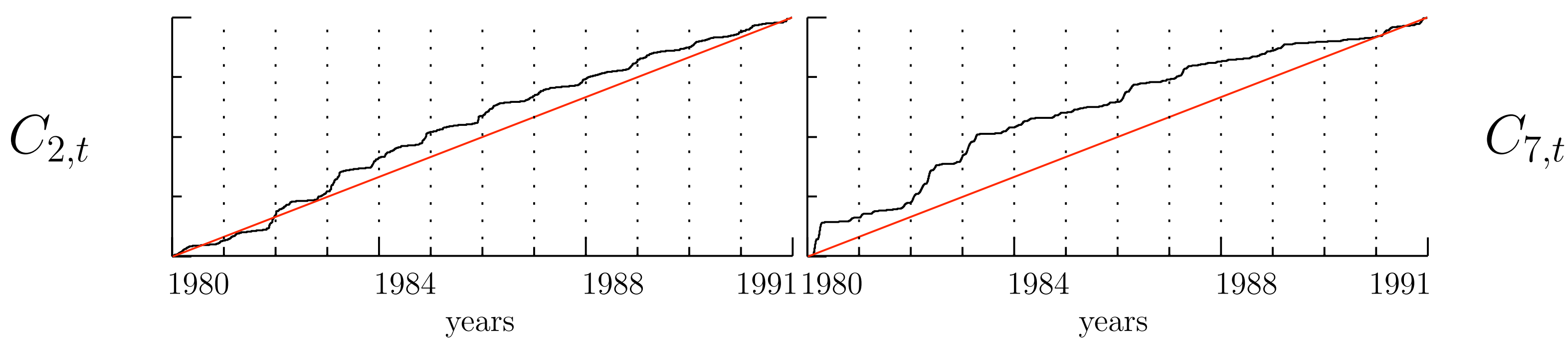
Subtidal Sea Level Fluctuations: VII

- form normalized cumulative sum of squares:

$$C_{j,t} \equiv \frac{1}{N} \sum_{u=0}^{t} \widetilde{W}^2_{j,u+|\nu_j^{(H)}| \bmod N}, \quad t = 0, \ldots, N-1;$$

note that $C_{j,N-1} = \|\mathcal{T}^{-|\nu_j^{(H)}|}\widetilde{\mathbf{W}}_j\|^2/N = \|\widetilde{\mathbf{W}}_j\|^2/N$

- examples for $j = 2$ (left-hand plot) and $j = 7$ (right-hand)

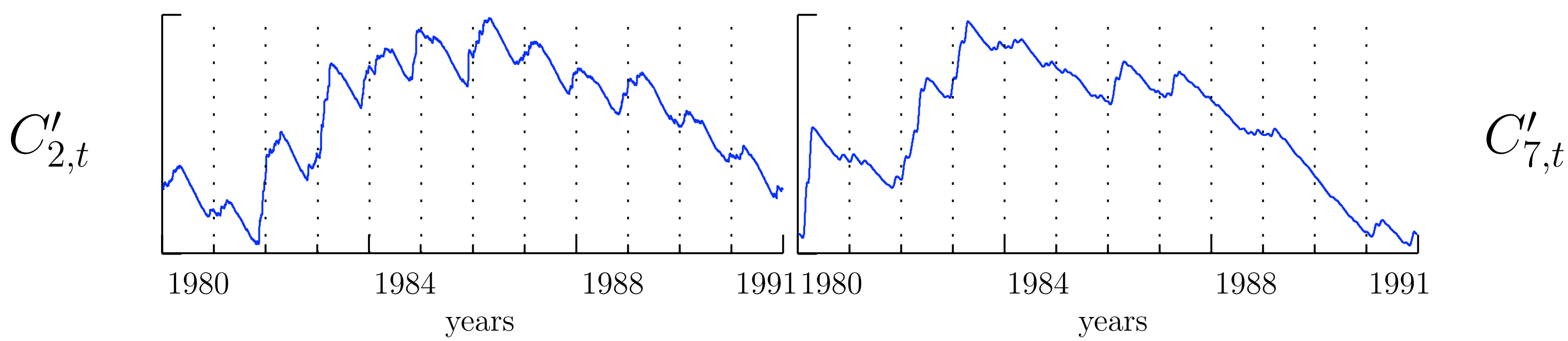


Subtidal Sea Level Fluctuations: VIII

- easier to see how variance is building up by subtracting uniform rate of accumulation $tC_{j,N-1}/(N-1)$ from $C_{j,t}$:

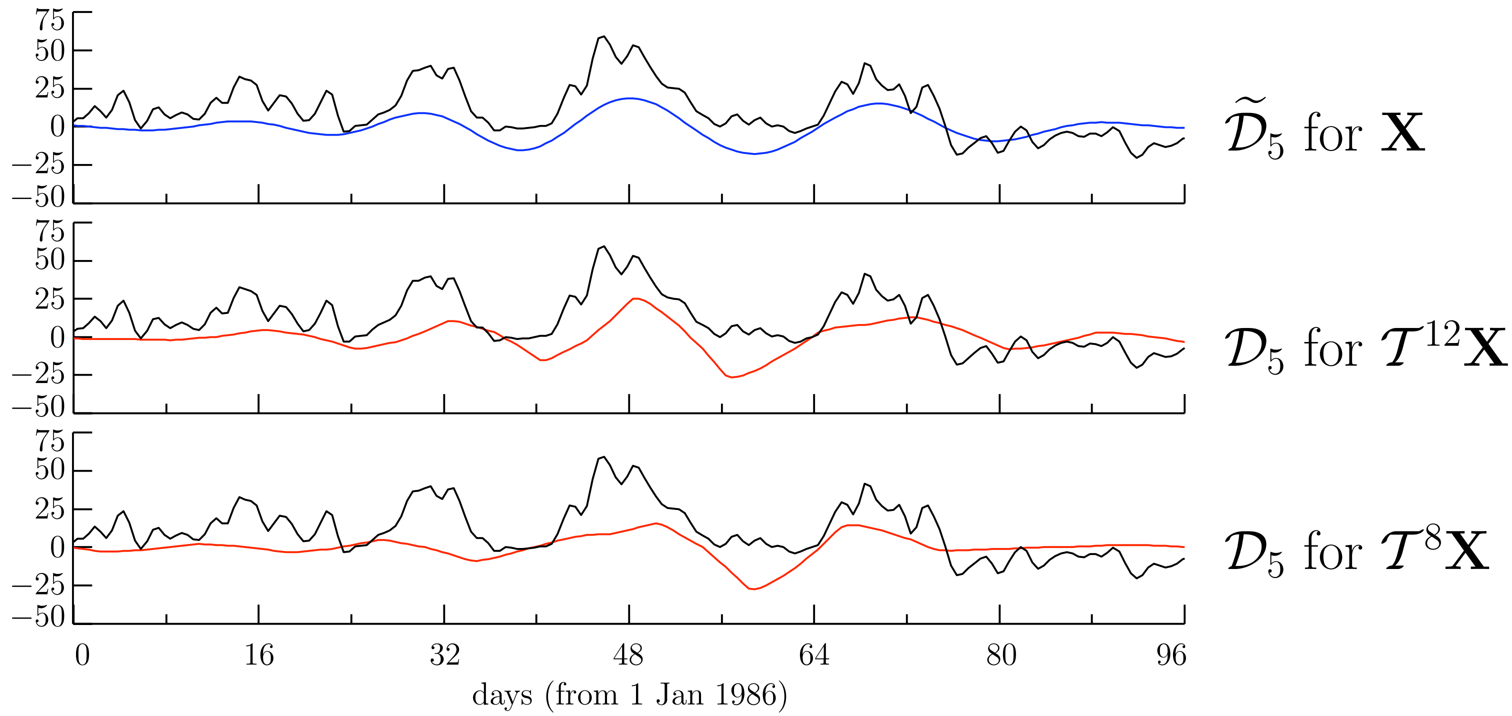
$$C'_{j,t} \equiv C_{j,t} - t\frac{C_{j,N-1}}{N-1}$$

- yields rotated cumulative variance plots



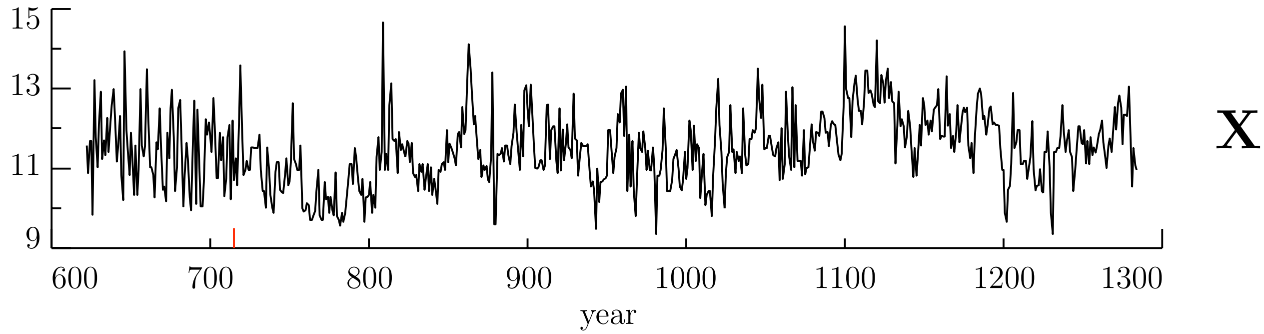
- $C'_{2,t}$ and $C'_{7,t}$ associated with physical scales of 1 and 32 days
- helps build up picture of how variability changes within a year

Subtidal Sea Level Fluctuations: IX



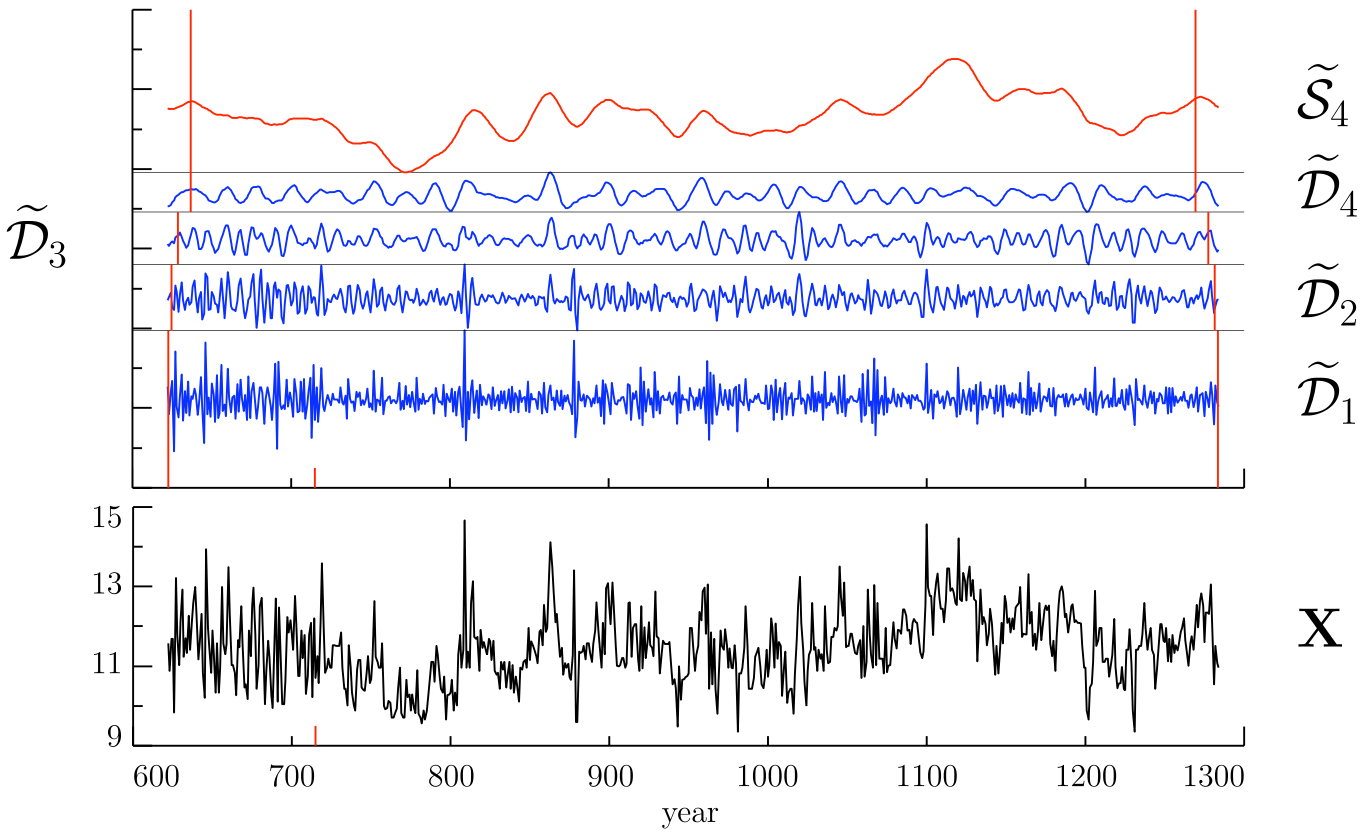
- comparison of alignment properties of DWT and MODWT details $\mathcal{D}_5$ and $\widetilde{\mathcal{D}}_5$, both associated with changes on a physical scale of $\tau_5\,\Delta t = 8$ days (distance between tick marks)
- DWT details evidently suffer from alignment effects

Nile River Minima: I



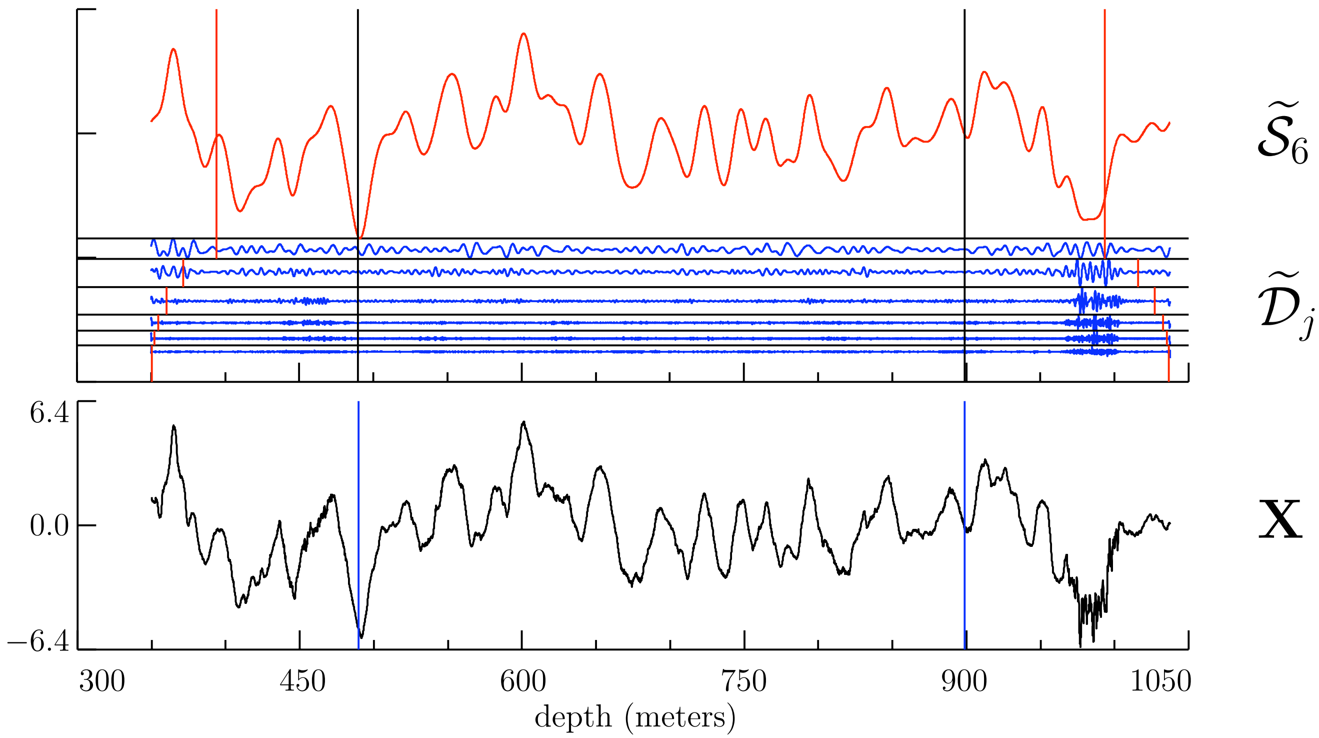
- time series **X** of minimum yearly water level of the Nile River
- data from 622 to 1284, but actually extends up to 1921
- data after about 715 recorded at the Roda gauge near Cairo
- method(s) used to record data before 715 source of speculation
- oldest time series actually recorded by humans?!

Nile River Minima: II



- level $J_0 = 4$ Haar MODWT MRA points out enhanced variability before 715 at scales $\tau_1 \, \Delta t = 1$ year and $\tau_2 \, \Delta t = 2$ year
- Haar wavelet adequate (minimizes # of boundary coefficients)

Ocean Shear Measurements: I

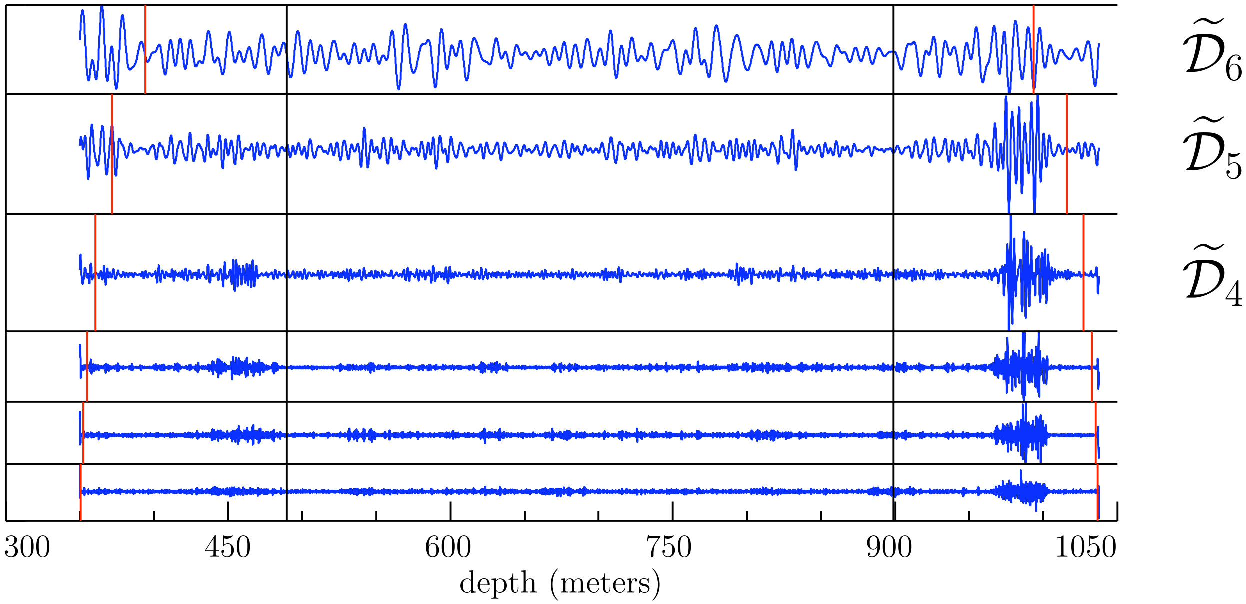


- level $J_0 = 6$ MODWT multiresolution analysis using LA(8) wavelet of vertical shear measurements (in inverse seconds) versus depth (in meters; series collected & supplied by Mike Gregg, Applied Physics Laboratory, University of Washington)

Ocean Shear Measurements: II

- $\Delta t = 0.1$ meters and $N = 6875$
- LA(8) protects against leakage and permits coefficients to be aligned with depth
- $J_0 = 6$ yields smooth $\widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_6$ that is free of bursts (these are isolated in the details $\widetilde{\mathcal{D}}_j$)
- note small distortions at beginning/end of $\widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_6$ evidently due to assumption of circularity
- vertical blue lines delineate subseries of 4096 ‘burst free’ values (to be reconsidered later)
- since MRA is dominated by $\widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_6$, let’s focus on details alone

Ocean Shear Measurements: III



- $\widetilde{\mathcal{D}}_j$'s pick out bursts around 450 and 975 meters, but two bursts have somewhat different characteristics
- possible physical interpretation for first burst: turbulence in $\widetilde{\mathcal{D}}_4$ drives shorter scale turbulence at greater depths
- hints of increased variability in $\widetilde{\mathcal{D}}_5$ and $\widetilde{\mathcal{D}}_6$ prior to second burst

Choice of Wavelet Filter: I

- basic strategy: pick wavelet filter with smallest width L that yields an acceptable analysis (smaller L means fewer boundary coefficients)
- very much application dependent
  - LA(8) good choice for MRA of ECG data and for time/depth dependent analysis of variance (ANOVA) of subtidal sea levels and shear data
  - D(4) or C(6) good choices for MRA of subtidal sea levels, but Haar isn't (details 'locked' together, i.e., are not isolating different aspects of the data)
  - Haar good choice for MRA of Nile River minima

Choice of Wavelet Filter: II

- can often pick L via simple procedure of comparing different MRAs or ANOVAs (this will sometimes rule out Haar if it differs too much from D(4), D(6), C(6) or LA(8) analyses)
- for MRAs, might argue that we should pick $\{h_l\}$ that is a good match to the 'characteristic features' in $\mathbf{X}$
  - hard to quantify what this means, particularly for time series with different features over different times and scales
  - Haar and D(4) are often a poor match, while the LA filters are usually better because of their symmetry properties
  - can use NPESs to quantify match between $\{h_l\}$ and $\mathbf{X}$
- use LA filters or coiflets if time alignment of $\{W_{j,t}\}$ with $\mathbf{X}$ is important (LA filters with even $L/2$, i.e., 8, 12, 16 or 20, yield better alignment than those with odd $L/2$)

Choice of Level J_0: I

- again, very much application dependent, but often there is a clear choice
  - $J_0 = 6$ picked for ECG data because it isolated the baseline drift into $\mathbf{V}_6$ and $\widetilde{\mathbf{V}}_6$, and decomposing this drift further is of no interest in studying heart rhythms
  - $J_0 = 7$ picked for subtidal sea levels because it trapped intra-annual variations in $\widetilde{\mathbf{V}}_6$ (not of interest to analyze these)
  - $J_0 = 6$ picked for shear data because $\widetilde{\mathbf{V}}_6$ is free of bursts; i.e., $\widetilde{\mathbf{V}}_{J_0}$ for $J_0 < 6$ would contain a portion of the bursts
  - $J_0 = 4$ picked for Nile River minima to demonstrate that its time-dependent variance is due to variations on the two smallest scales

Choice of Level J_0: II

- as J_0 increases, there are more boundary coefficients to deal with, which suggests not making J_0 too big
- if application doesn't naturally suggest what J_0 should be, an *ad hoc* (but reasonable) default is to pick J_0 such that circularity assumption influences $< 50\%$ of $\mathbf{W}_{J_0}$ or $\mathcal{D}_{J_0}$ (next topic of discussion)

Handling Boundary Conditions: I

- DWT and MODWT treat time series $\mathbf{X}$ as if it were circular
- circularity says X_{N-1} is useful surrogate for X_{-1} (sometimes this is OK, e.g., subtidal sea levels, but in general it is questionable)
- first step is to delineate which parts of $\mathbf{W}_j$ and $\mathcal{D}_j$ are influenced (at least to some degree) by circular boundary conditions
- by considering

$$W_{j,t} = 2^{j/2}\widetilde{W}_{j,2^j(t+1)-1} \text{ and } \widetilde{W}_{j,t} \equiv \sum_{l=0}^{L_j-1} \tilde{h}_{j,l} X_{t-l \bmod N},$$

can determine that circularity affects

$$W_{j,t},\ \ t = 0, \ldots, L'_j - 1 \text{ with } L'_j \equiv \left\lceil (L-2)\left(1 - \frac{1}{2^j}\right)\right\rceil$$

Handling Boundary Conditions: II

- can argue that $L'_1 = \frac{L}{2} - 1$ and $L'_j = L - 2$ for large enough j
- circularity also affects the following elements of $\mathcal{D}_j$:

$$t = 0, \ldots, 2^j L'_j - 1 \text{ and } t = N - (L_j - 2^j), \ldots, N - 1,$$

where $L_j = (2^j - 1)(L - 1) + 1$

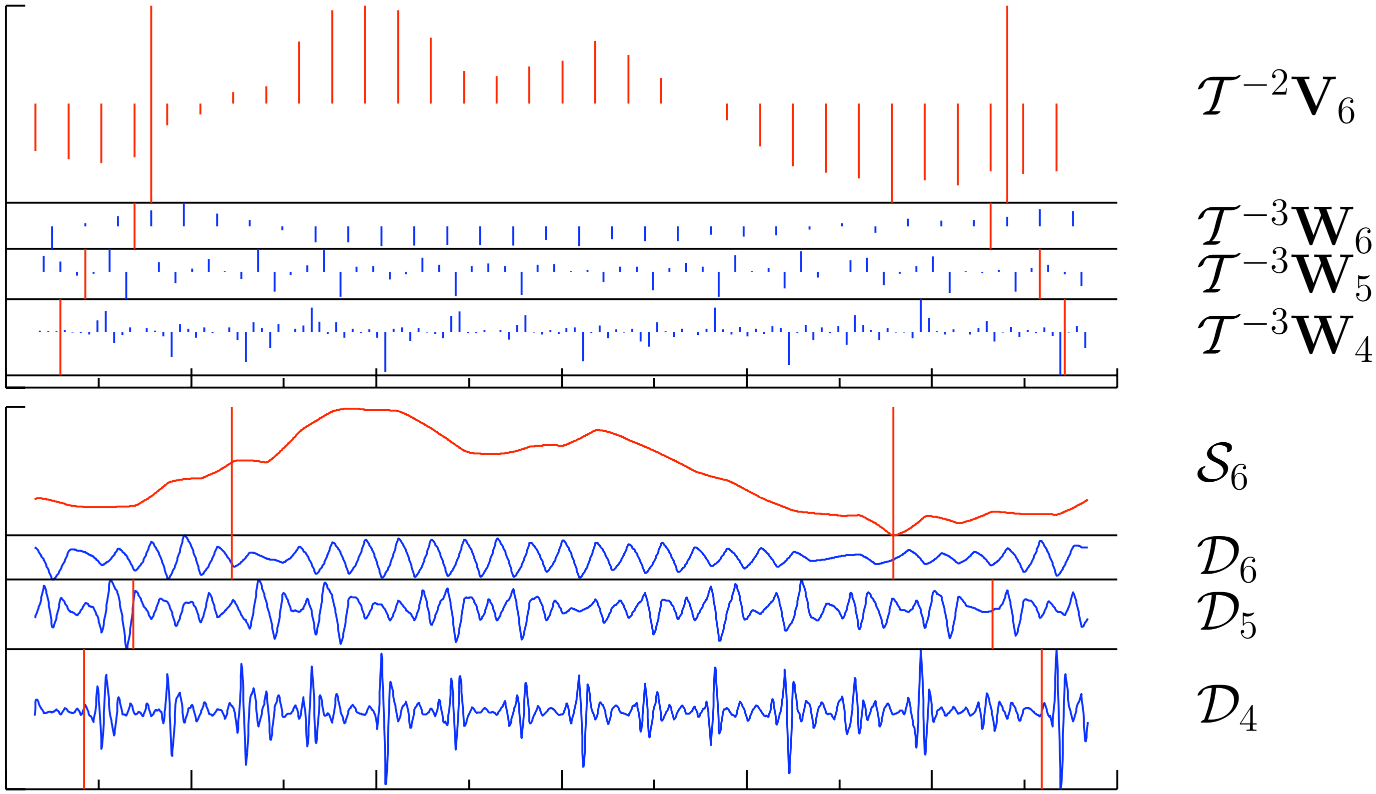
- for MODWT, circularity affects

$$\widetilde{W}_{j,t}, \quad t = 0, \ldots, \min\{L_j - 2, N - 1\}$$

- circularity also affects the following elements of $\widetilde{\mathcal{D}}_j$:

$$t = 0, \ldots, L_j - 2 \text{ and } t = N - L_j + 1, \ldots, N - 1$$

Handling Boundary Conditions: III

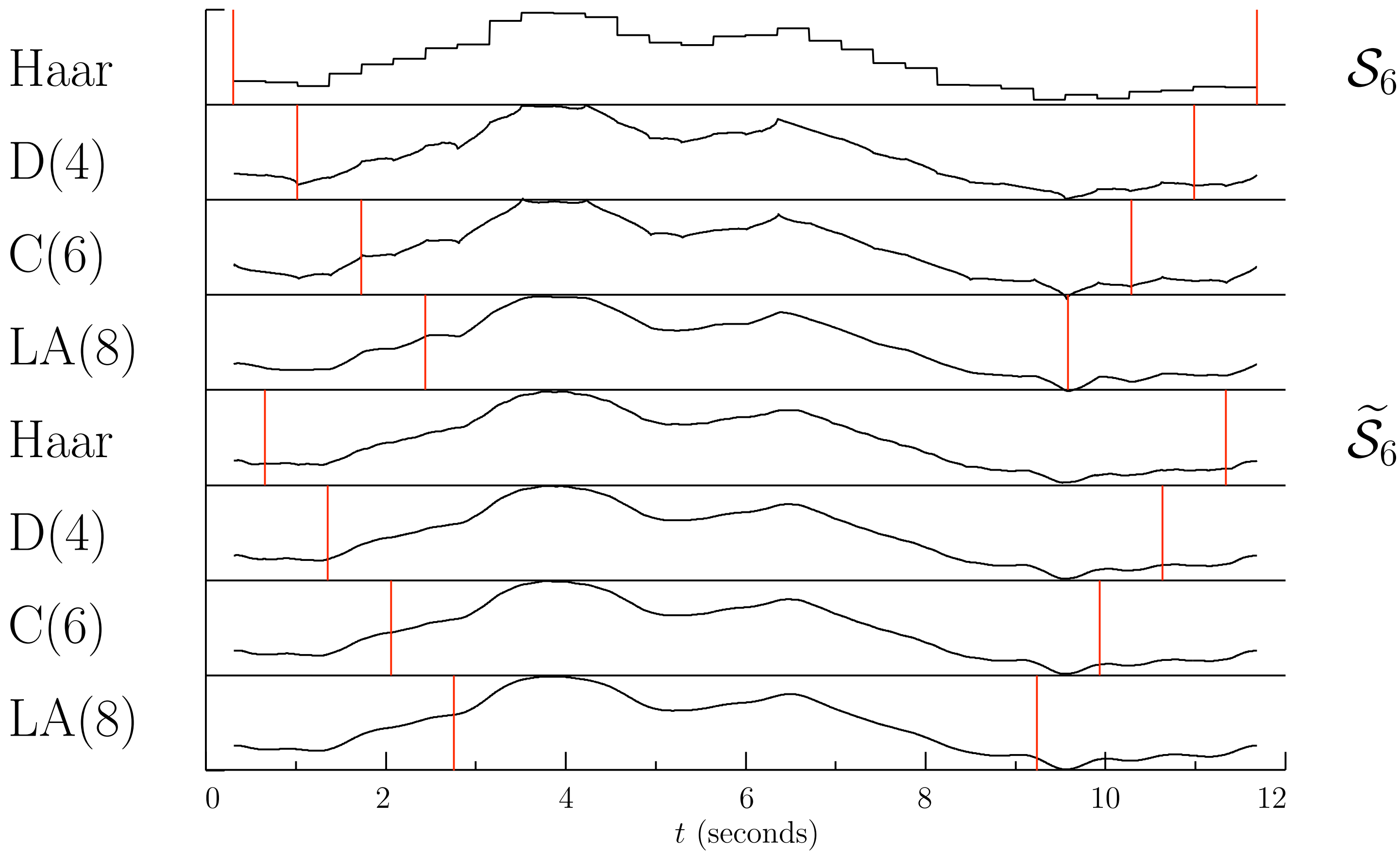


- examples of delineating LA(8) DWT boundary coefficients for ECG data and of marking parts of MRA influenced by circularity

Handling Boundary Conditions: IV

- boundary regions increase as the filter width L increases
- for fixed L, boundary regions in DWT MRAs are smaller than those for MODWT MRAs
- for fixed L, MRA boundary regions increase as J_0 increases (an exception is the Haar DWT)
- these considerations might influence our choice of L and DWT versus MODWT

Handling Boundary Conditions: V

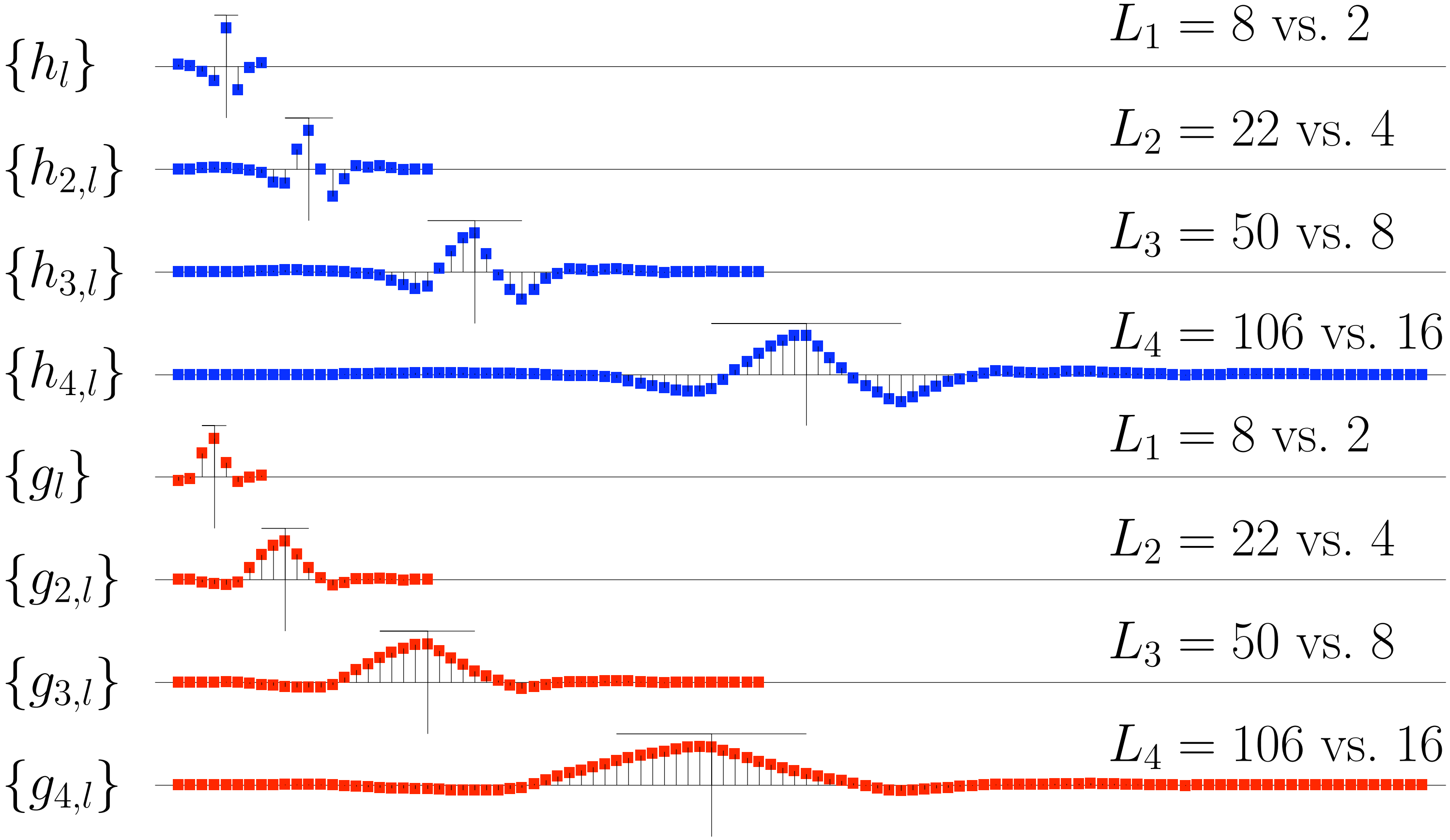


- comparison of DWT smooths $\mathcal{S}_6$ (top 4 plots) and MODWT smooths $\widetilde{\mathcal{S}}_6$ (bottom 4) for ECG data using, from top to bottom within each group, the Haar, D(4), C(6) and LA(8) wavelets

Handling Boundary Conditions: VI

- just delineating parts of $\mathbf{W}_j$ and $\mathcal{D}_j$ that are influenced by circular boundary conditions can be misleading (too pessimistic)
- effective width $\lambda_j = 2\tau_j = 2^j$ of jth level equivalent filters can be much smaller than actual width $L_j = (2^j - 1)(L - 1) + 1$
- arguably less pessimistic delineations would be to always mark boundaries appropriate for the Haar wavelet (its actual width is the effective width for other filters)

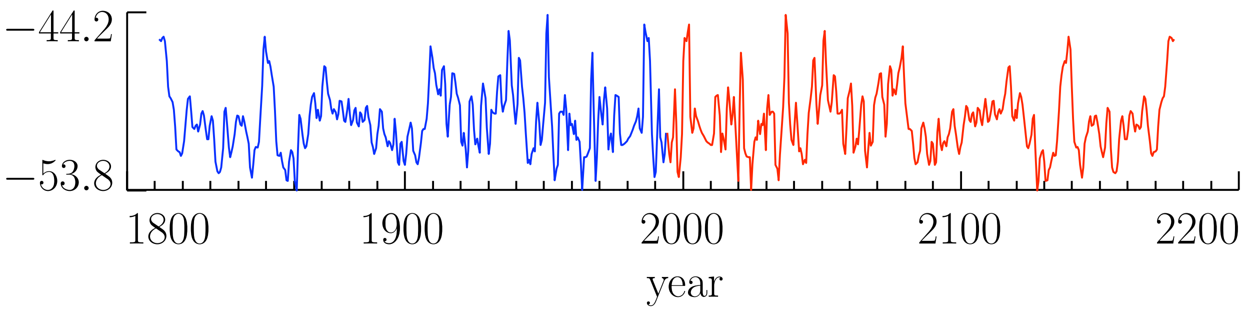
Handling Boundary Conditions: VII



- plots of LA(8) equivalent wavelet/scaling filters, with actual width L_j compared to effective width of 2^j

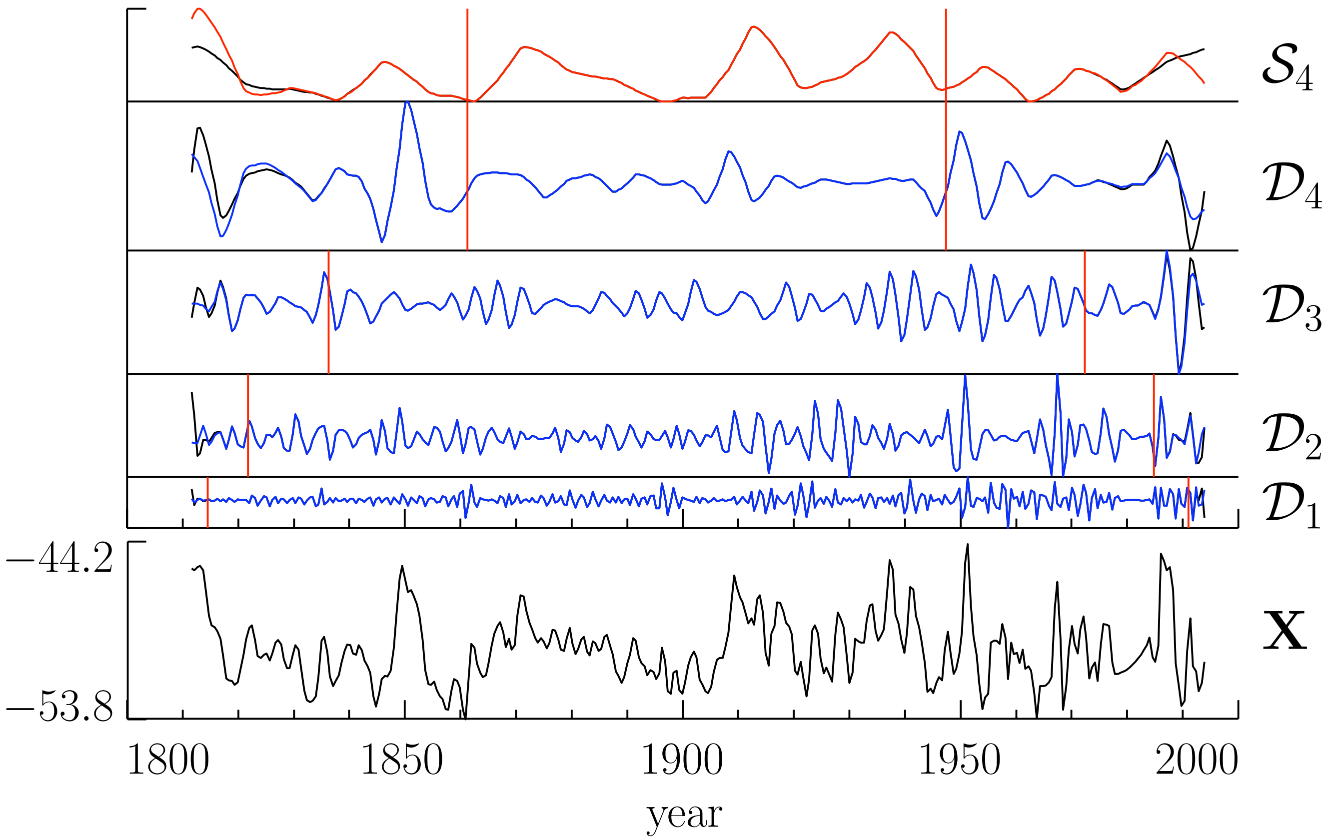
Handling Boundary Conditions: VIII

- to lessen the impact of boundary conditions, we can use 'tricks' from Fourier analysis, which also treats $\mathbf{X}$ as if it were circular
  - extend series with $\overline{X}$ (similar to zero padding)
  - polynomial extrapolations
  - use 'reflection' boundary conditions by pasting a reflected (time-reversed) version of $\mathbf{X}$ to end of $\mathbf{X}$



  - note that series so constructed of length $2N$ has same sample mean and sample variance as original series $\mathbf{X}$

Handling Boundary Conditions: IX



- comparison of effect of reflection (red/blue) and circular (black) boundary conditions on LA(8) DWT-based MRA for oxygen isotope data

Handling Non-Power of Two Sample Sizes

- not a problem with the MODWT, which is defined naturally for all sample sizes N
- partial DWT requires just $N = M2^{J_0}$ rather than $N = 2^J$
- can pad with sample mean $\overline{X}$ etc.
- can truncate down to multiple of 2^{J_0}
  - truncate at beginning of series & do analysis
  - truncate at end of series & do analysis
  - combine two analyses together
- can use a specialized pyramid algorithm involving at most one special term at each level

Lack of Standard Definition for DWT: I

- our definition of DWT matrix $\mathcal{W}$ based upon
  - convolutions rather than inner products
  - odd indexed downsampling rather than even indexed
  - using $(-1)^{l+1}h_{L-1-l}$ to define g_l rather than $(-1)^{l-1}h_{1-l}$
  - ordering coefficients in resulting transform from small to large scale rather than large to small
- choices other than the above are used frequently elsewhere, resulting in DWTs that can differ from what we have presented

Lack of Standard Definition for DWT: II

- two left-hand columns: D(4) DWT matrix $\mathcal{W}$ as defined here
- two right-hand columns: `S-Plus Wavelets` D(4) DWT matrix (after reordering of its row vectors)
- only the scaling coefficient is guaranteed to be the same!!!