

LECTURE 21

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SHORT TIME FOURIER TRANSFORM AND WAVELET TRANSFORM IN GENERAL

Short Time
Fourier Transform:
Choose a window
function: $V(t)$

Finite time Variance:

$$tv(t) \in L_2(\mathbb{R})$$

$$v(t) \in L_2(\mathbb{R})$$

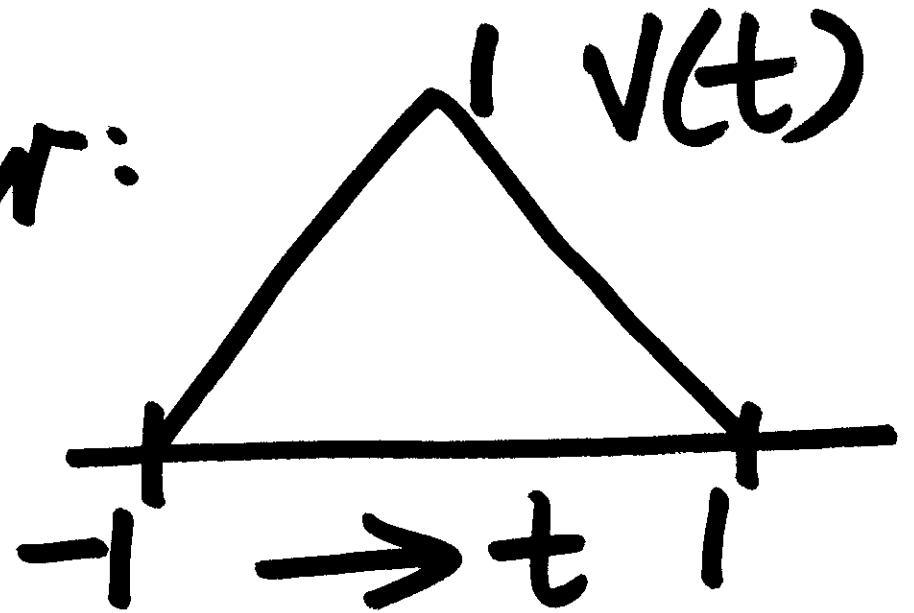
Finite frequency
variance:

$$\frac{dv(t)}{dt} \in \mathcal{L}_2(\mathbb{R})$$

$$v(t) \in \mathcal{L}_2(\mathbb{R}).$$

Examples of
windows:

Triangular:

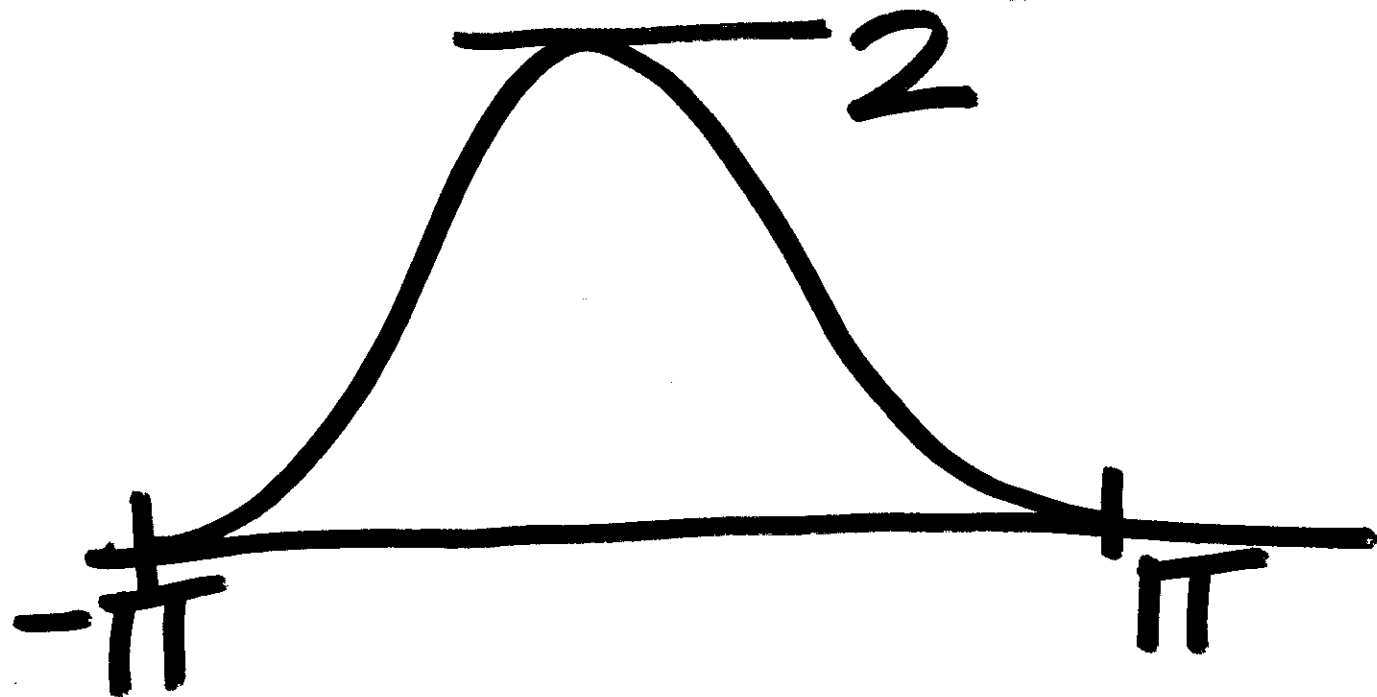


Gaussian:

$$v(t) = e^{-t^2/2}$$



Raised cosine
(1 + cos t)
over $[-\pi, \pi]$



$$x(t) \in L_2(\mathbb{R})$$

$$v(t) \in L_2(\mathbb{R})$$

window.

STFT $\equiv$ Short Time
Fourier Transform

STFT(x, v)(τ_0, Ω_0)

secondary
arguments



primary
arguments



= dot product of
(inner product)
 $x(t)$ with
 $v(t - \tau_0) e^{j\omega_0 t}$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \overline{x(t)} v(t - \tau_0) e^{j\Omega_0 t} dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) \overline{v(t - \tau_0)} e^{-j\Omega_0 t} dt$$

Parserval's theorem

= inner product
of Fourier Transforms
of x , and $\underline{v(t-t_0)e^{j\Omega_0 t}}$

Fourier Transform

of $v(t - \tau_0) e^{j\omega_0 t}$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} v(t - \tau_0) e^{j\omega_0 t} e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$\text{let } t - \tau_0 = \lambda$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} v(\lambda) e^{j(\omega_0 - \omega)(\lambda + \tau_0)} d\lambda$$

$$= e^{j(\omega_0 - \omega)\tau_0} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \dots$$

$$\dots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} v(\lambda) e^{-j(\Omega - \Omega_0)\lambda} d\lambda$$

$$\hat{v}(\Omega - \Omega_0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Fourier Transform} \\ & \text{of } v(t-\tau_0)e^{j\Omega_0 t} \\ & = \{\hat{v}(\Omega-\Omega_0)\} \{e^{j(\Omega_0-\Omega)\tau_0}\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{STFT}(x, v)(\tau_0, \omega_0)$$

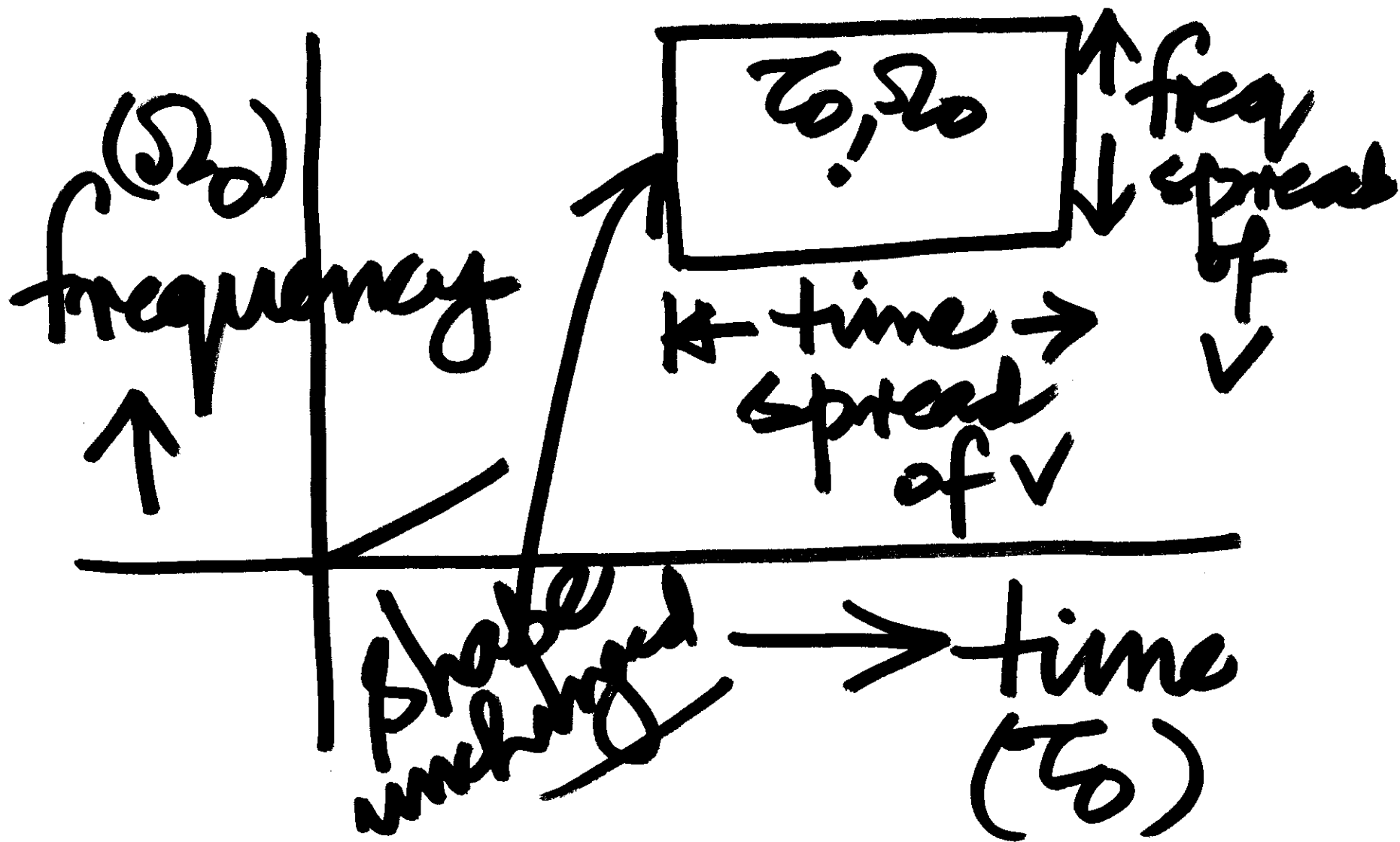
$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{x}(\omega) \hat{v}(\omega - \omega_0) e^{j(\omega_0 - \omega)\tau_0} d\omega$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= e^{-j\Omega_0\tau_0} \dots \\
 &\quad \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{x}(\Omega) \hat{v}(\Omega - \Omega_0) e^{j\Omega\tau_0} d\Omega
 \end{aligned}$$

In the STFT, we
have fixed-shape
tiles:

τ_0 : movement, along
time.

Ω_0 : movement along
'angular frequency'



Continuous Wavelet Transform:

Inner product of
 $x(t)$ with $\psi\left(\frac{t-t_0}{s_0}\right)$
 ψ : wavelet? $s_0 \in \mathbb{R}^+$

$$\langle x(t), \psi\left(\frac{t-\tau_0}{\beta_0}\right) \rangle$$

We need to normalize $\psi\left(\frac{t-\tau_0}{\beta_0}\right)$

i.e. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta_0}} \psi\left(\frac{t-z_0}{\beta_0}\right)$ Same norm as $\psi(x)$

should be used

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) \overline{\psi\left(\frac{t-z_0}{\delta_0}\right)} dt$$

$\psi(\cdot)$ is real, $\Rightarrow$
is redundant

Parseval's theorem:

= Inner product of
 $x(t)$ with FT
of $\frac{1}{\sqrt{B_0}} \psi\left(\frac{t-t_0}{B_0}\right)$

Fourier Transform of

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{B_0}} \psi\left(\frac{t - \tau_0}{B_0}\right)$$

2 steps:

$$\psi(t) \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{z_0}} \psi\left(\frac{t}{z_0}\right)$$

Scaling independent
variable

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{z_0}} \psi\left(\frac{t}{z_0}\right) \longrightarrow$$

$$\sqrt{z_0} \hat{\psi}(z_0 \Omega)$$

remember: $z_0 \in \mathbb{R}^+$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\delta_0}} \psi\left(\frac{t-\tau_0}{\delta_0}\right)$$

Replace $t \leftarrow t - \tau_0$
 $\Rightarrow$ multiply in FT
by $e^{-j\omega\tau_0}$

Fourier Transform

of $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\tau_0}} \psi\left(\frac{t-\tau_0}{\tau_0}\right)$

$$= \sqrt{\tau_0} \hat{\psi}(\omega \tau_0) e^{-j\omega \tau_0}$$

Continuous wavelet
transform : CWT

$CWT(x, \psi)(\tau_0, s_0)$

Secondary
argument

Primary
argument

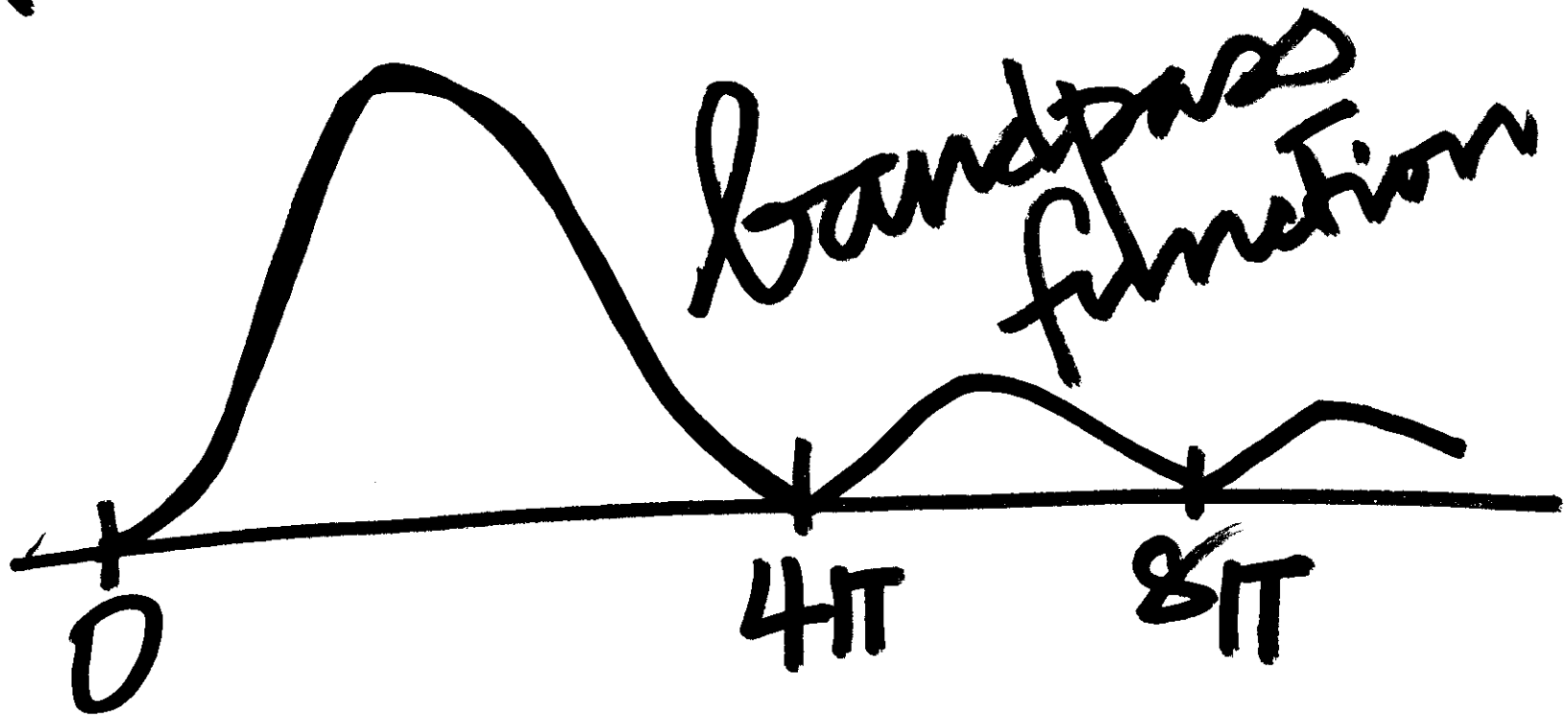
$$\text{CWT}(x, \psi)(\tau_0, \lambda_0)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) \overline{\psi\left(\frac{t - \tau_0}{\lambda_0}\right)} \frac{1}{\lambda_0} dt$$

or

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{x}(\Omega) \cdot e^{-j\Omega\tau_0} \sqrt{B_0} \hat{\psi}(B_0\Omega) d\Omega \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{B_0} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{x}(\Omega) \cdot \hat{\psi}(B_0\Omega) e^{j\Omega\tau_0} \dots d\Omega
 \end{aligned}$$

Recall Haar $\psi(\cdot)$:



If we accept
bandpass $\psi(\cdot)$
Interpretation:

