

EE123 Spring 2015
Discussion Section 6

Frank Ong

Outline

- Lab 2 short overview
- Wavelet transform short overview
- Wavelet problems

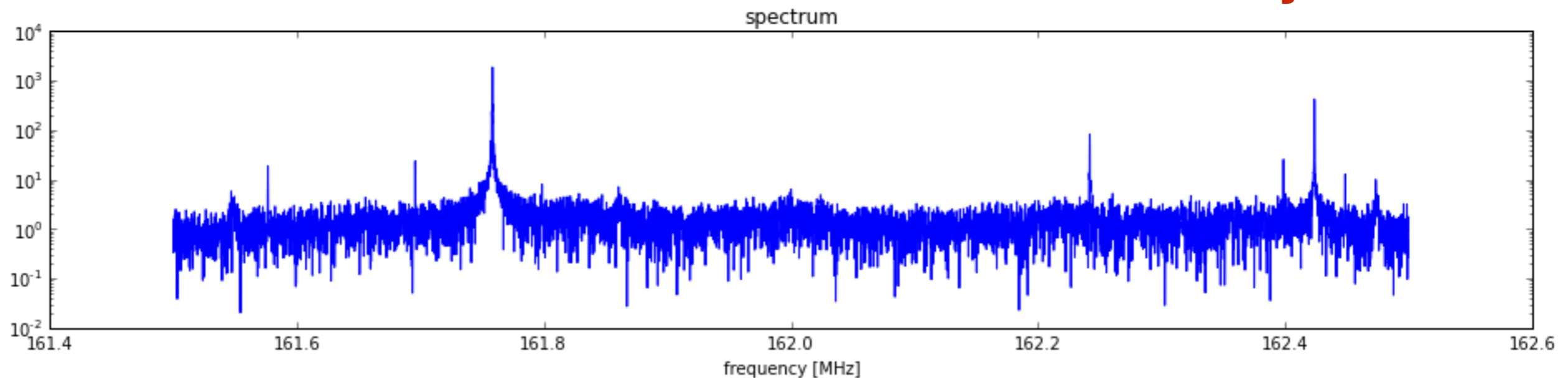
Lab 2

- Two parts:
 - 1. Install rtl-sdr**
 2. Compute power spectrum for NOAA weather station
 3. Preamble detection for ADS-B

Part I: How to get spectrum in practice?

1. First need to crop signal
 - Gibbs ringing
 - Spectral broadening
2. Window chunk
3. FFT

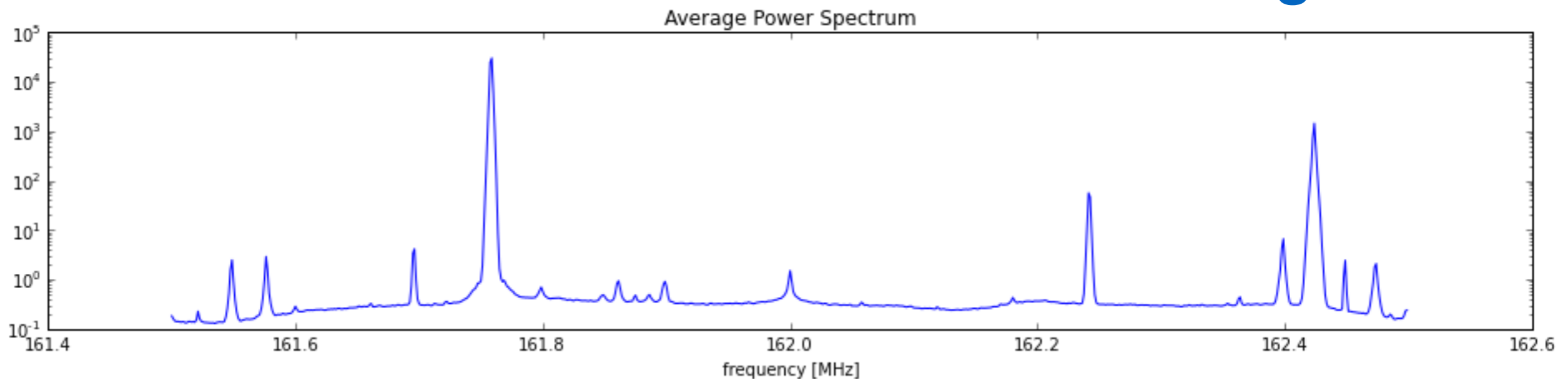
Noisy



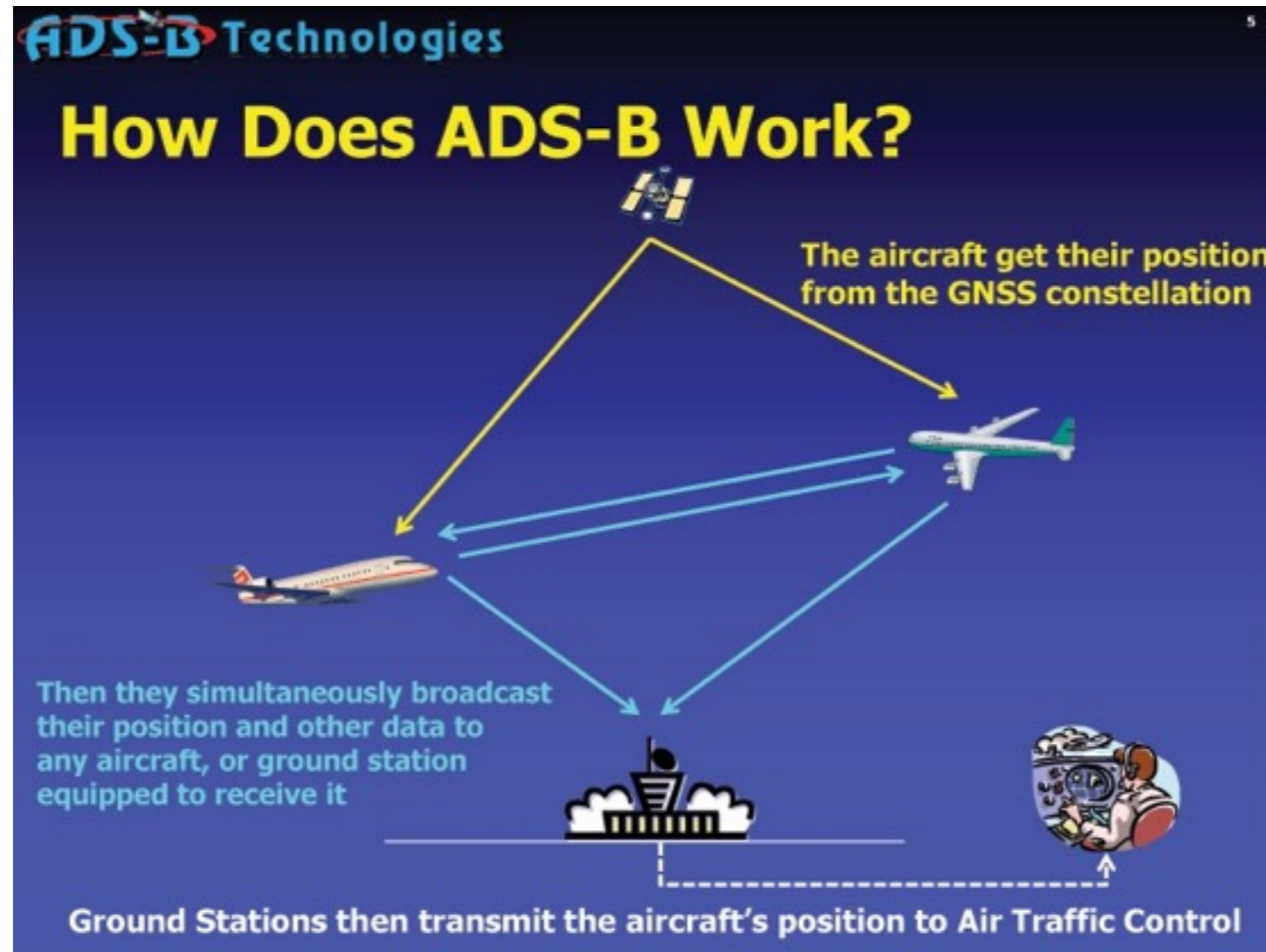
Part I: How to get spectrum in practice?

1. First need to crop signal
 - Gibbs ringing
 - Spectral broadening
2. Window chunk
3. FFT

Average



Part II: ADS-B

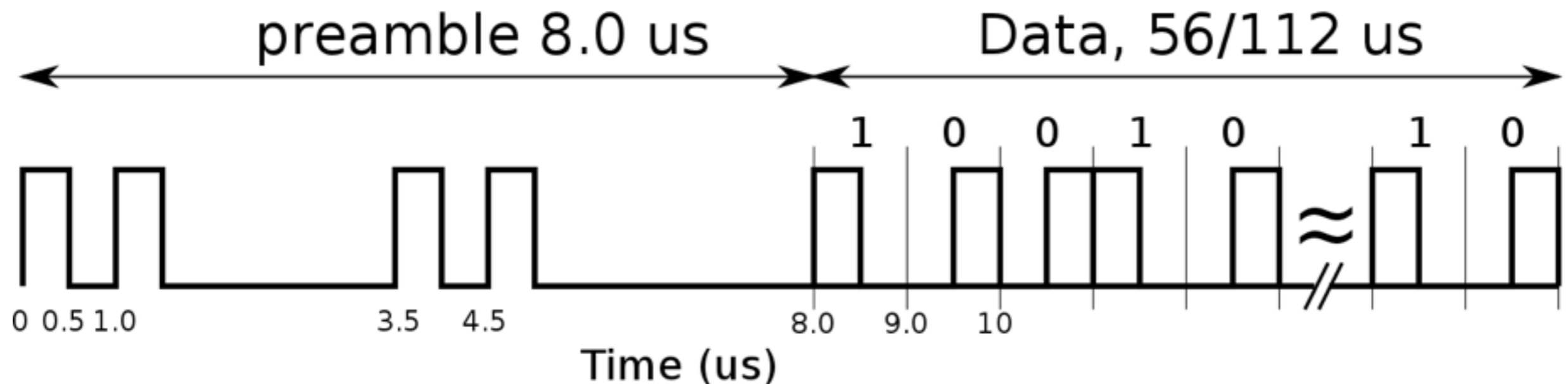


By 2020, all aircraft operating in the US airspaces (A, B, C) will be required to carry equipment that produces an ADS-B Out broadcast.

Part II: ADS-B Detection

- Use preamble for detection
- Data does not contain pattern like preamble

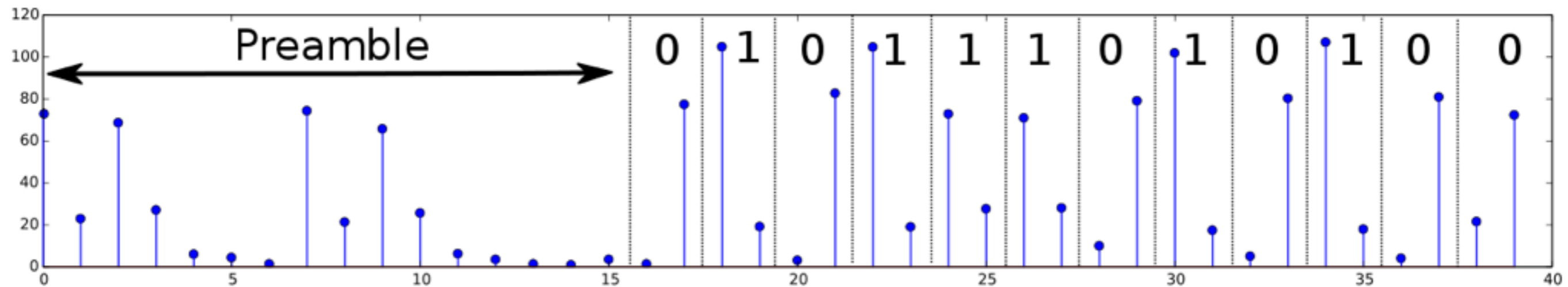
ADS-B mode S Packet



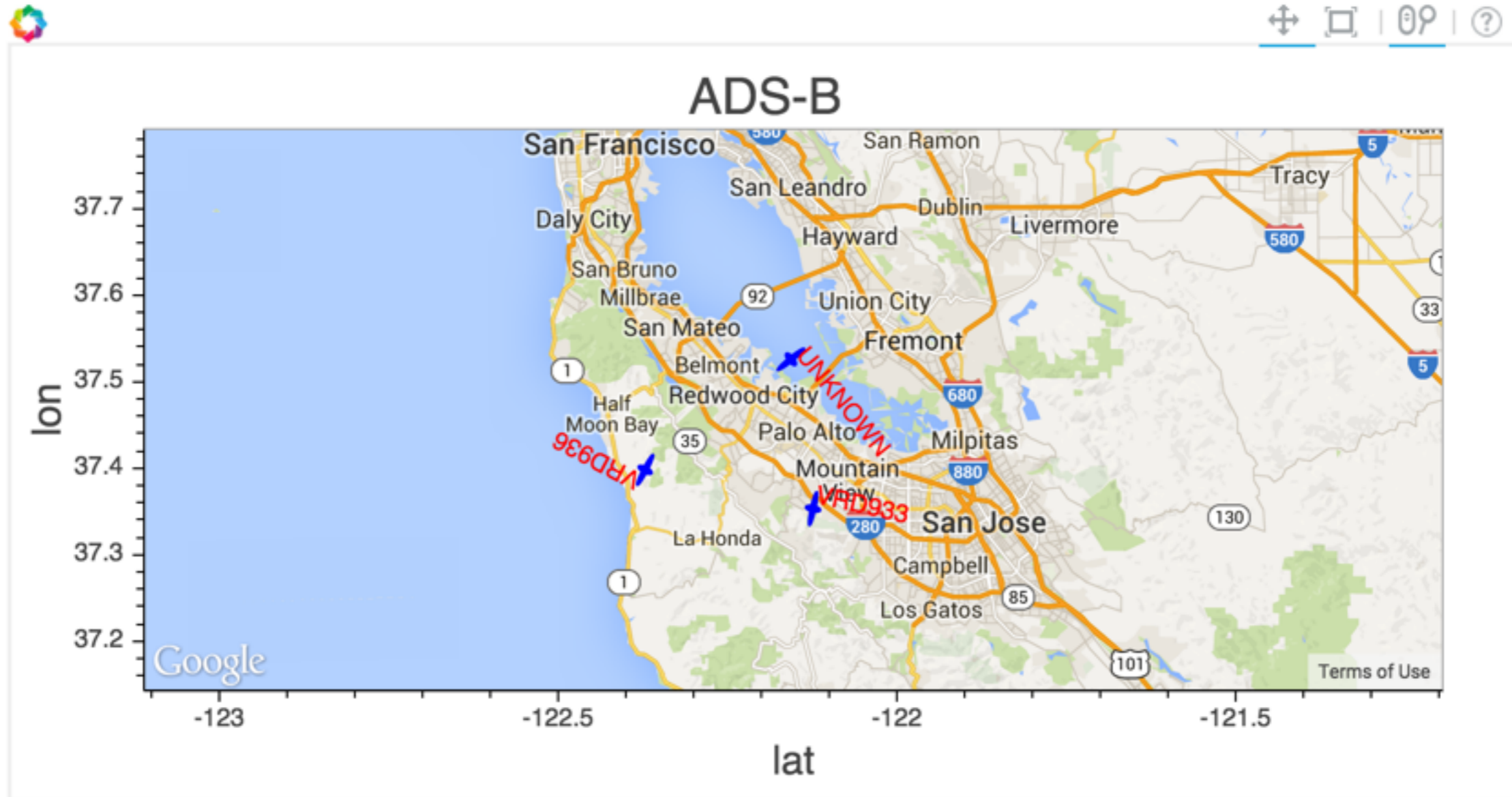
Part II: ADS-B Detection

1. Matched filtering
2. Logic

rtl-sdr measured ADS-B mode S packet



Real-Time ADS-B

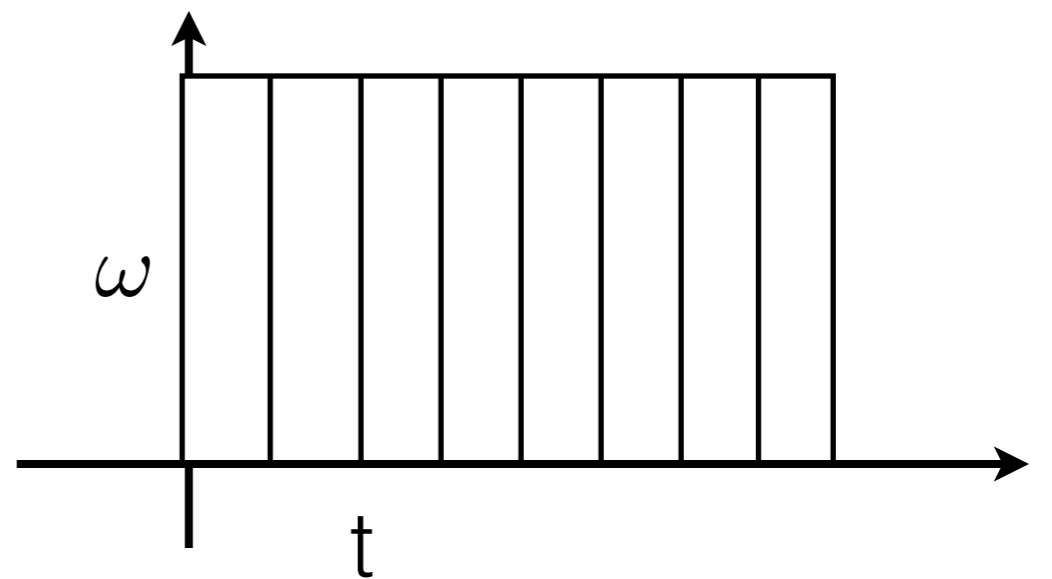
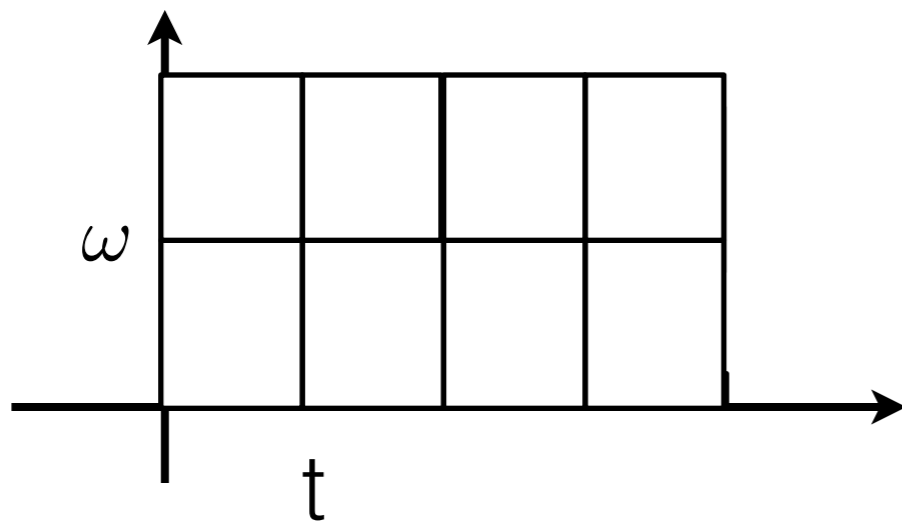
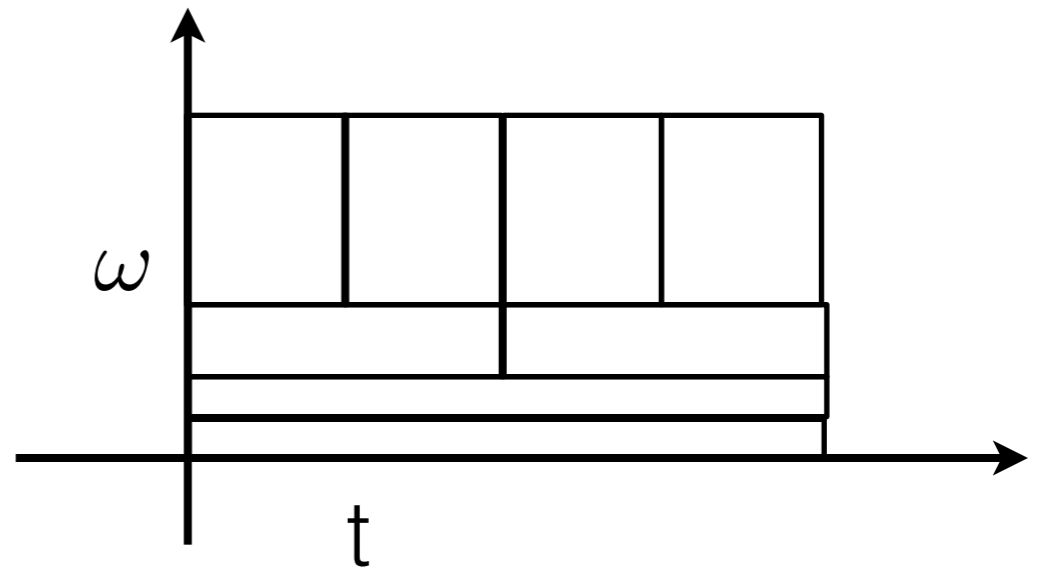
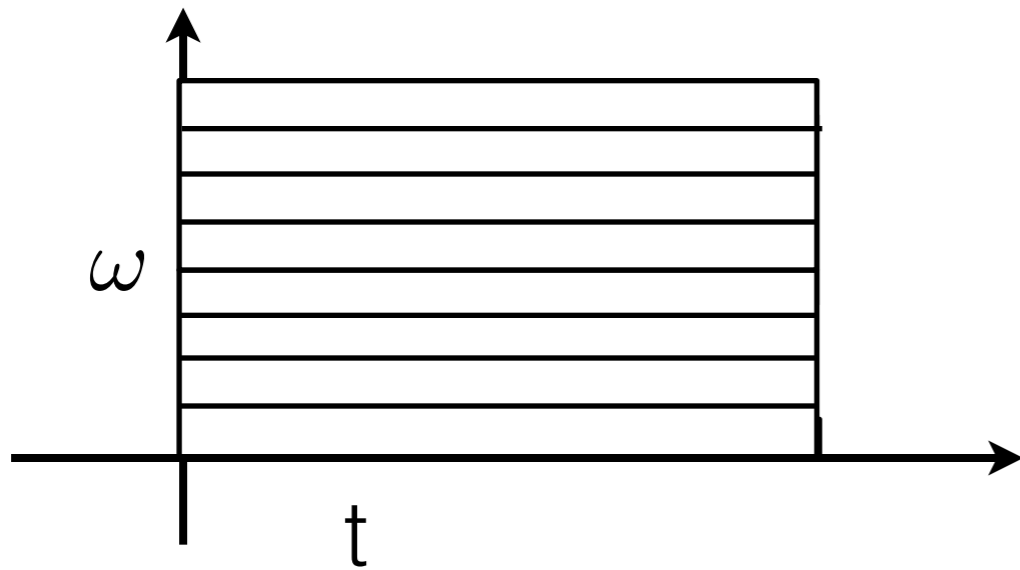


- Found 1 plane
- Found 2 planes
- Found 3 planes
- Found 5 planes

Motivation for wavelet transform

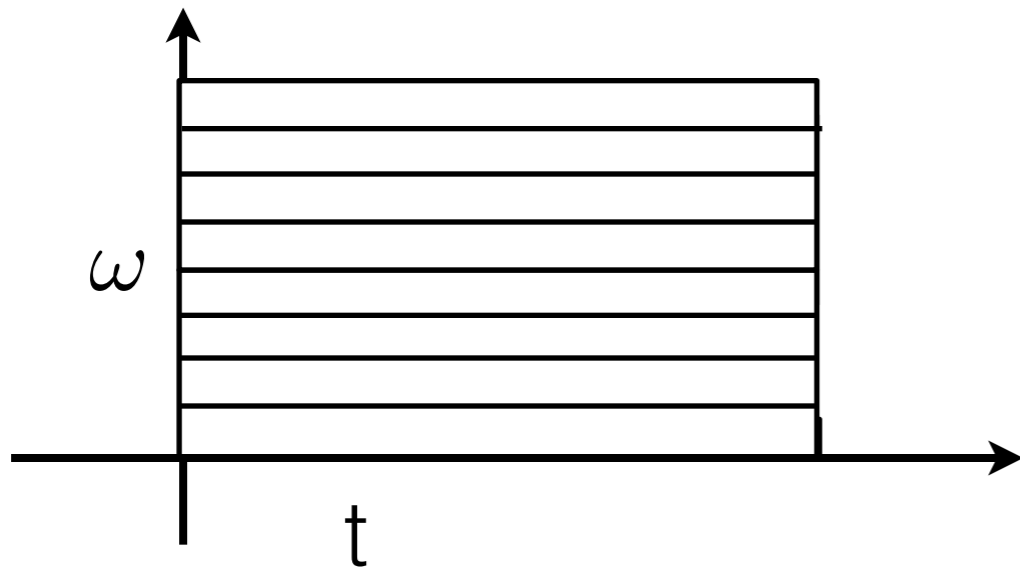
- **Fourier Transform**
 - does not show temporal information
- **Short Time Fourier Transform**
 - Same tradeoff between temporal and spectral resolution across all frequency (Same Heisenberg boxes)
- **Wavelet Transform**
 - high temporal resolution for high frequency
 - high spectral resolution for low frequency

Which frequency tiling is which?

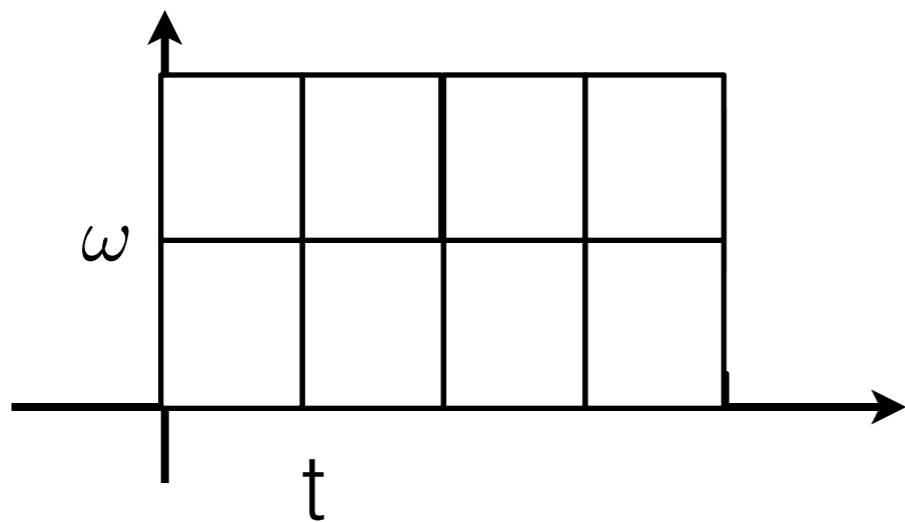
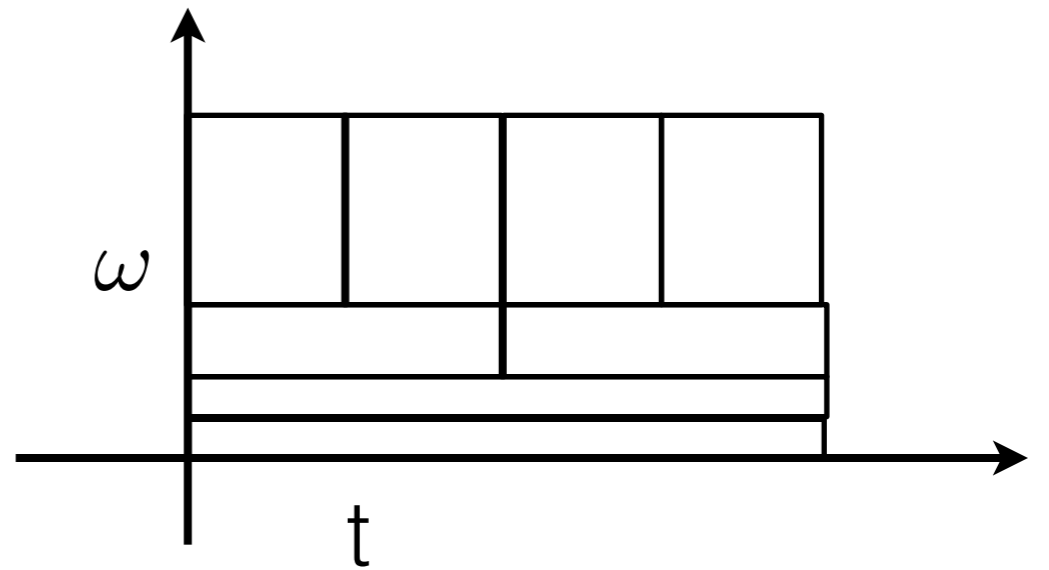


Which frequency tiling is which?

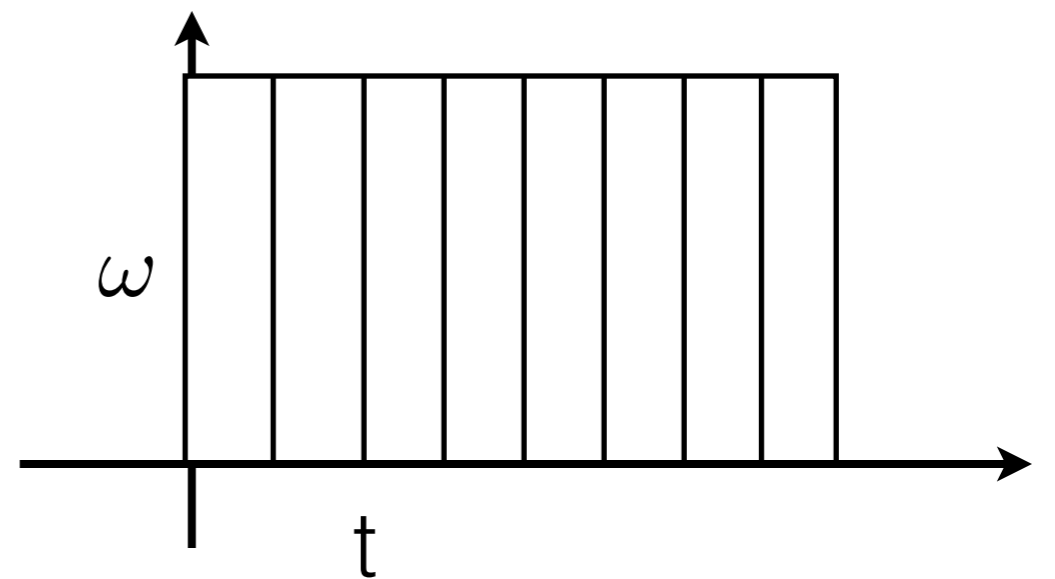
- Fourier Transform



- Wavelet



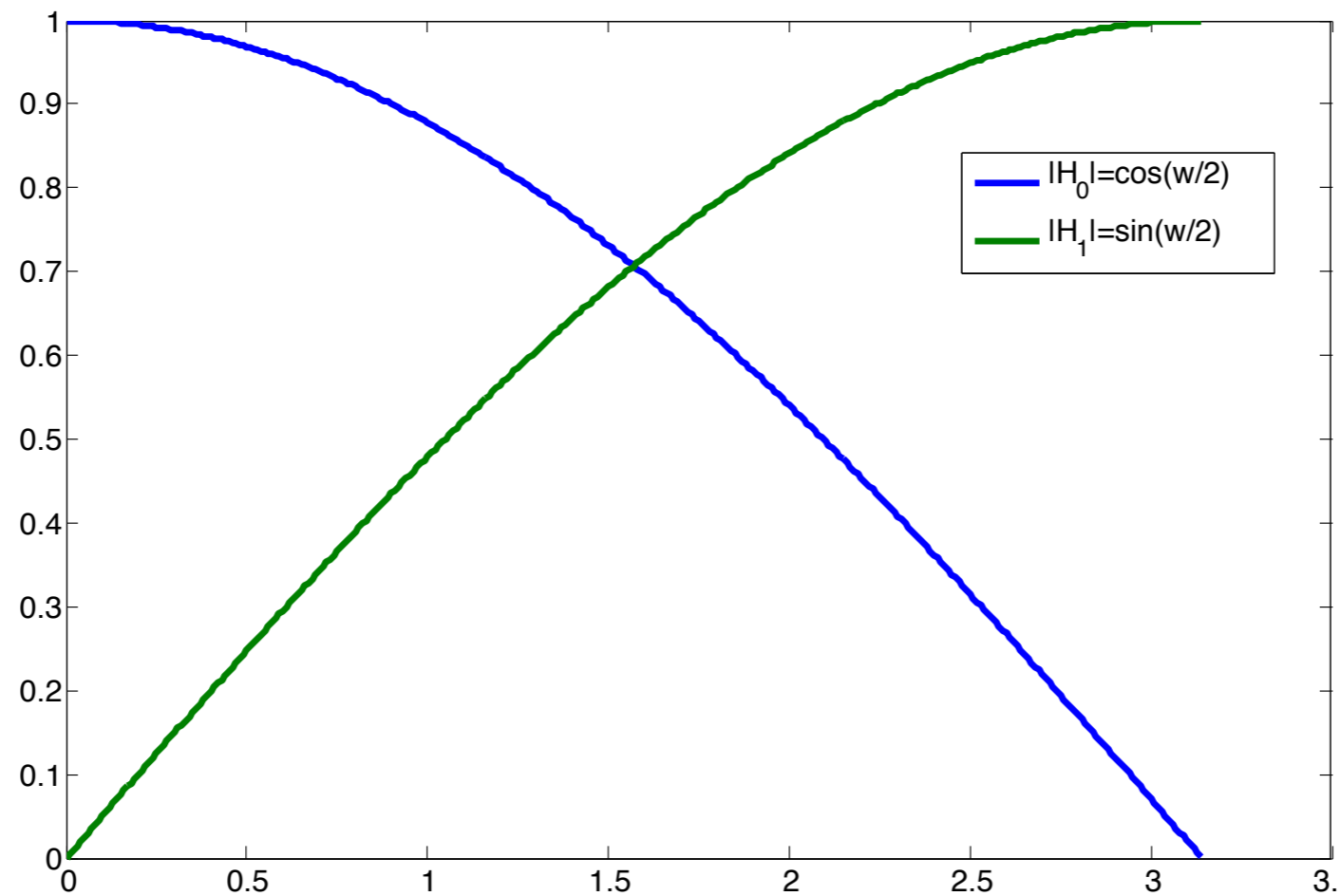
- Short Time Fourier Transform



- Time Domain

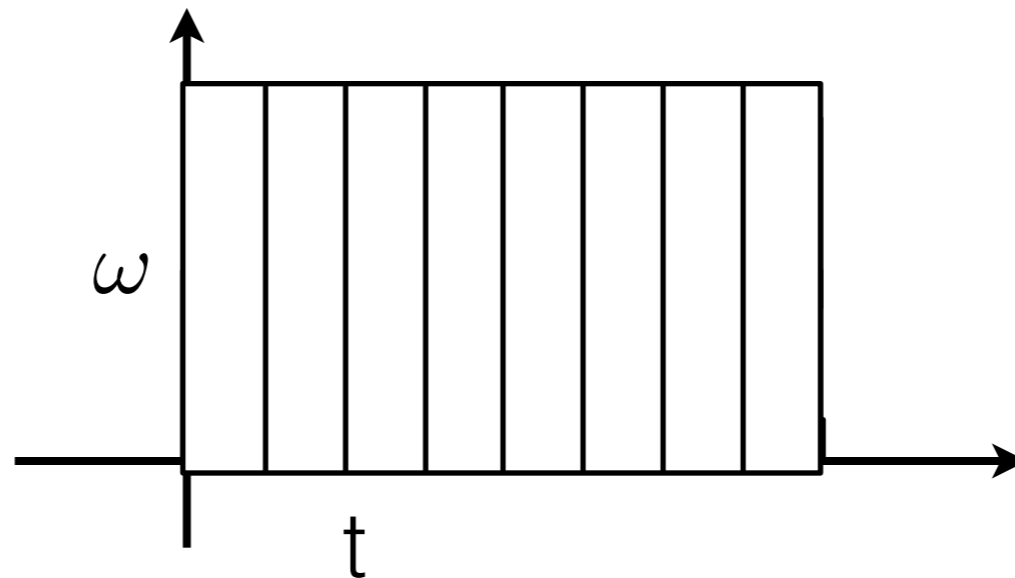
How to realize wavelet time-frequency tiles?

Use filters!

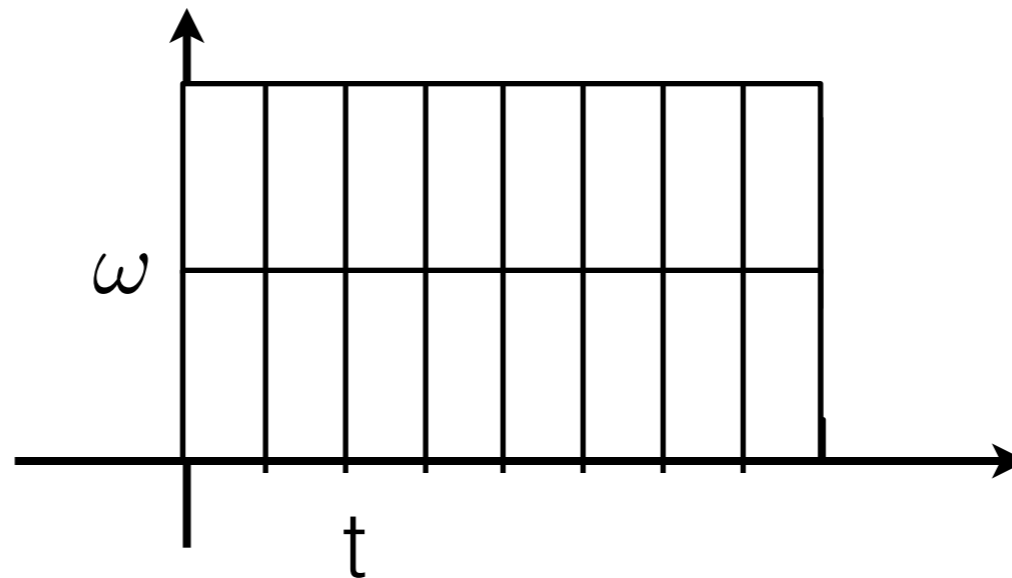
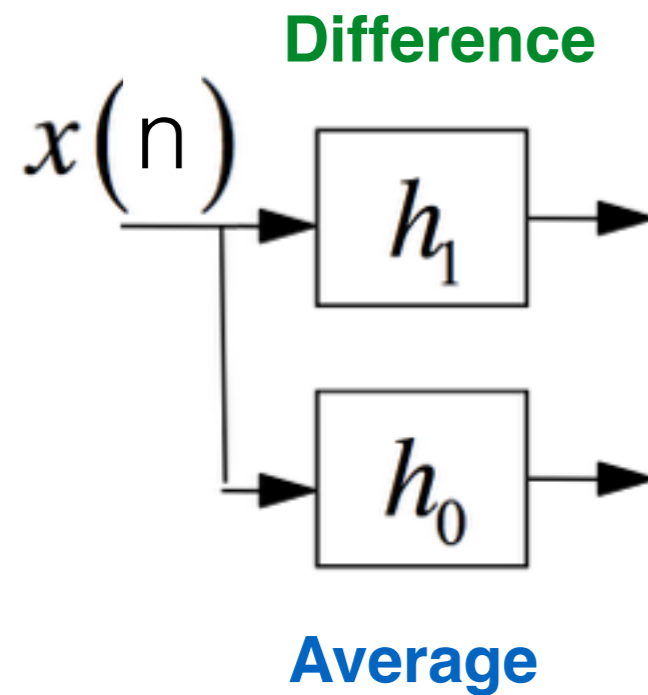


How to realize wavelet time-frequency tiles?

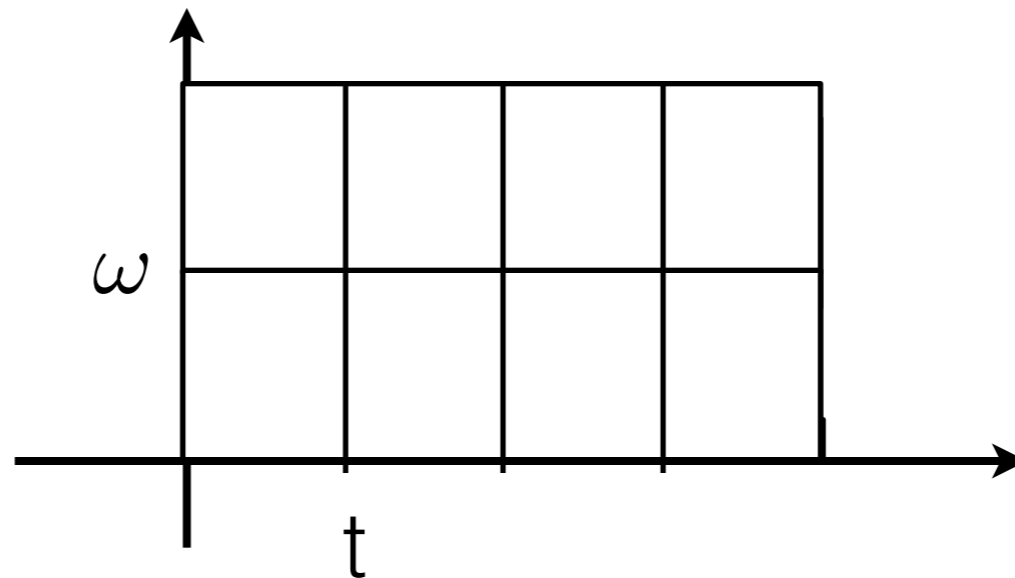
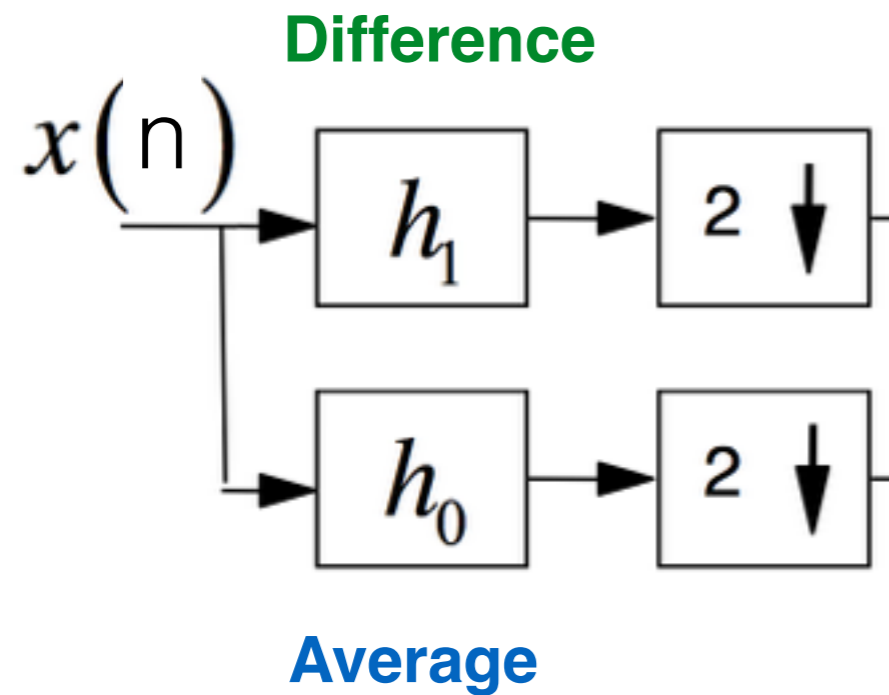
$x(n)$



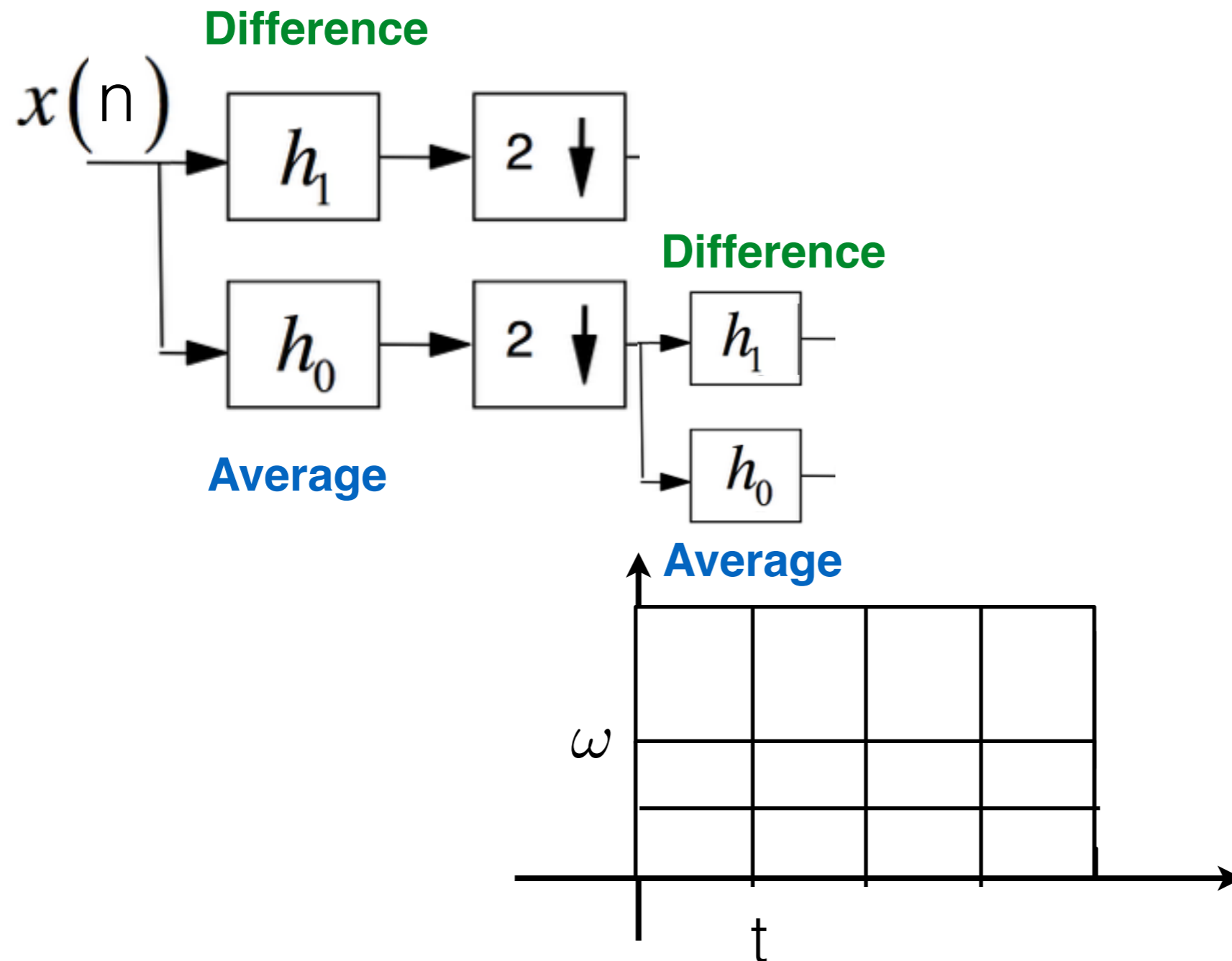
How to realize wavelet time-frequency tiles?



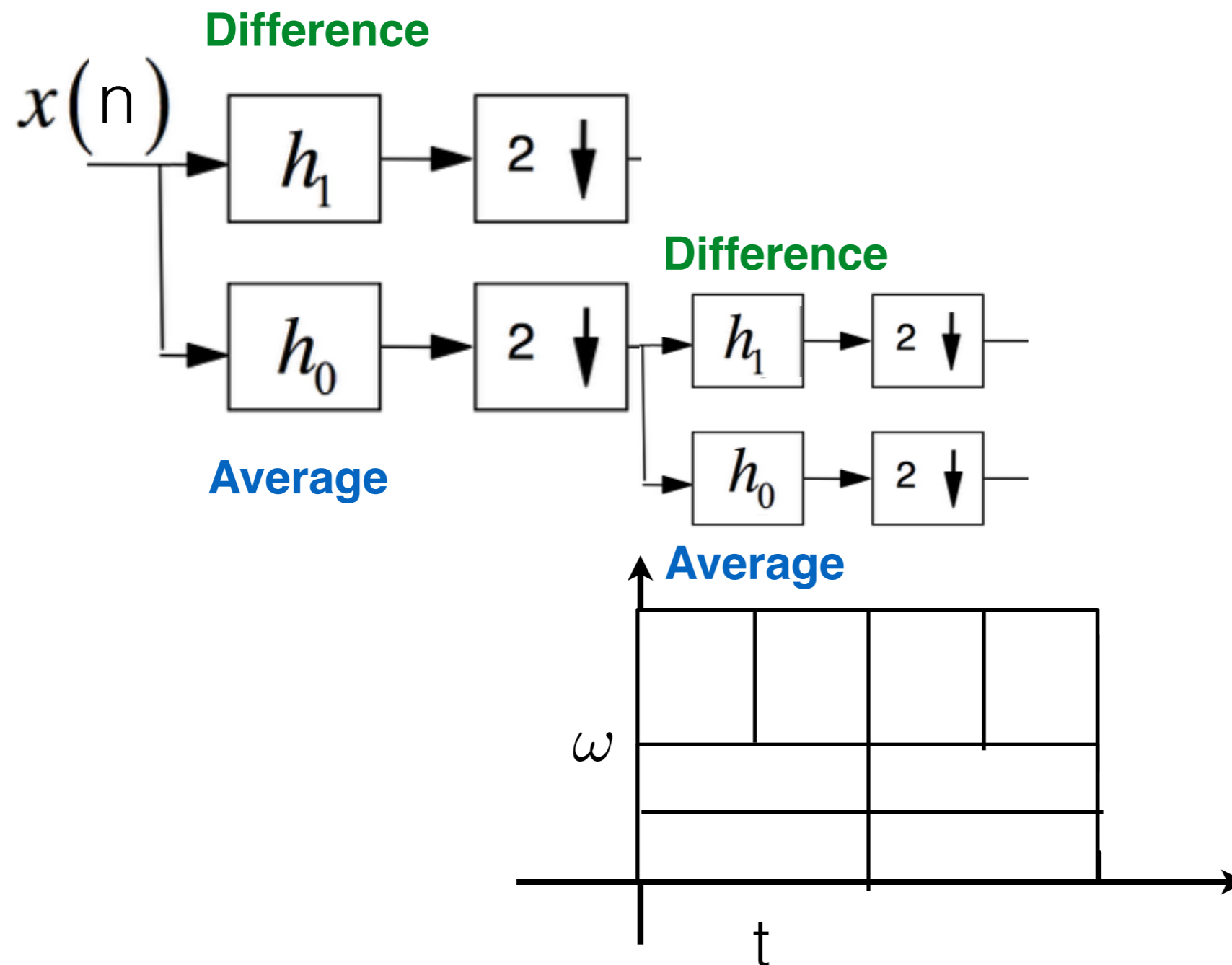
How to realize wavelet time-frequency tiles?



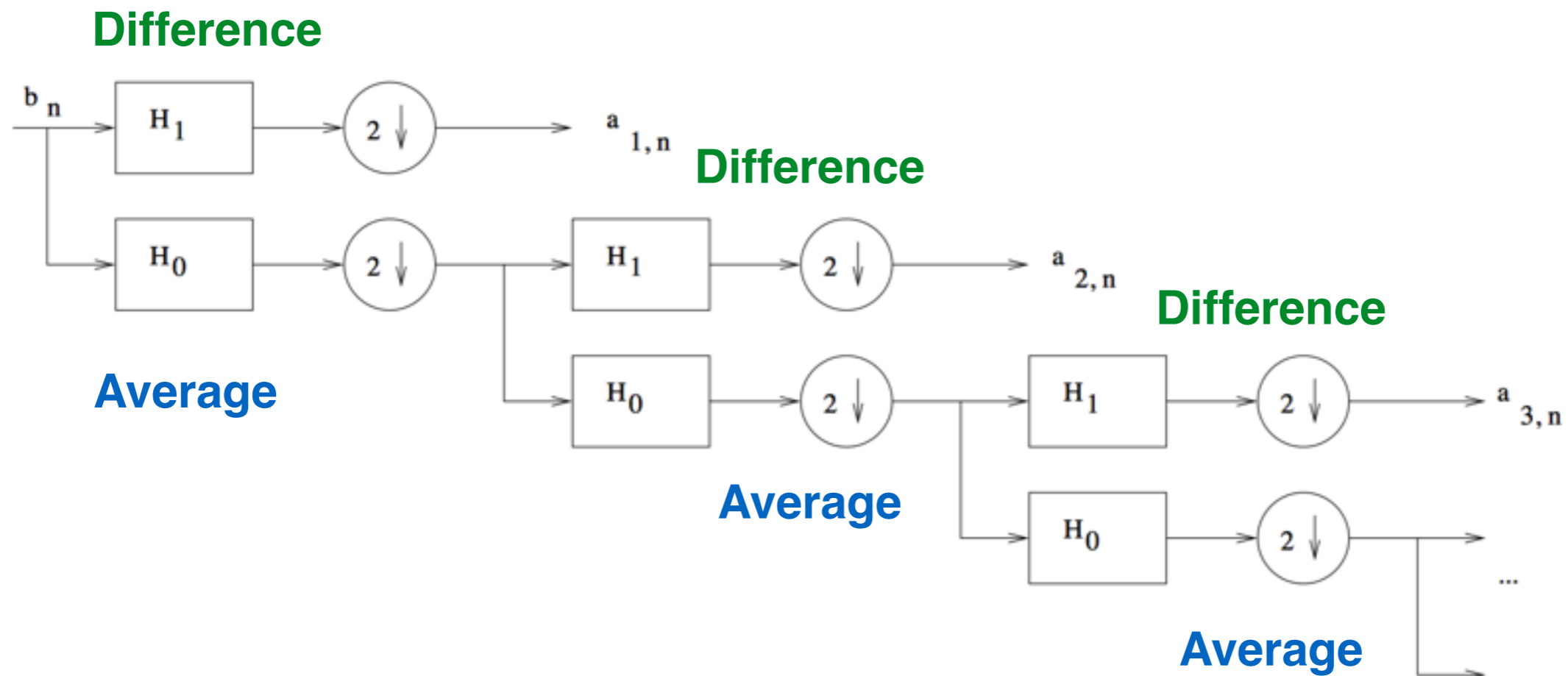
How to realize wavelet time-frequency tiles?



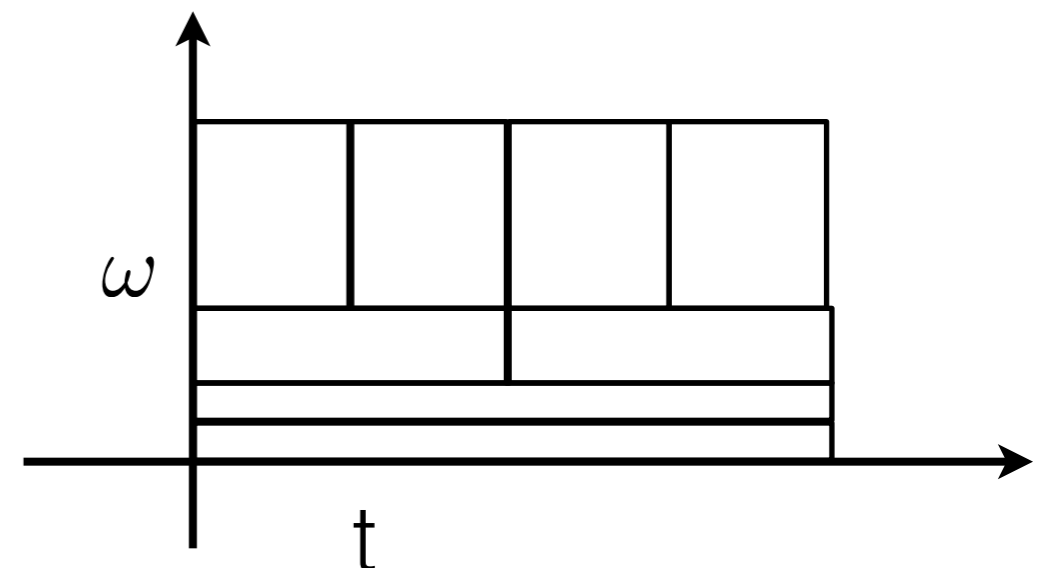
How to realize wavelet time-frequency tiles?



Multiscale Representation



- Iterate on the average subband



Haar decomposition example (ignoring scaling)

- $x[n] = [5, 5, 5, 5, 6, 6, 7, 7]$
 - $xd1 = [0, 0, 0, 0]$
 - $xa1 = [10, 10, 12, 14]$
 - $xd2 = [0, 2]$
 - $xa2 = [20, 26]$
 - $xd3 = [-6]$
 - $xa3 = [46]$

Haar decomposition example (ignoring scaling)

- $x[n] = [5, 5, 5, 5, 6, 6, 7, 7]$

- **$xd1 = [0, 0, 0, 0]$**

- $xa1 = [10, 10, 12, 14]$

- **$xd2 = [0, 2]$**

- $xa2 = [20, 26]$

- **$xd3 = [6]$**

- **$xa3 = [46]$**

Save

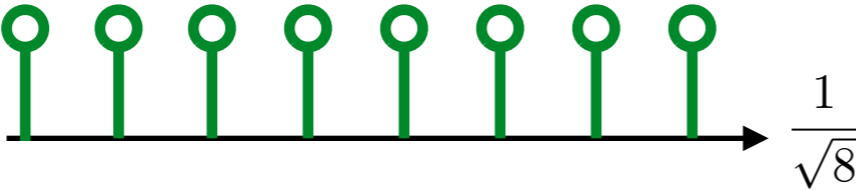


Haar Wavelet Basis Functions

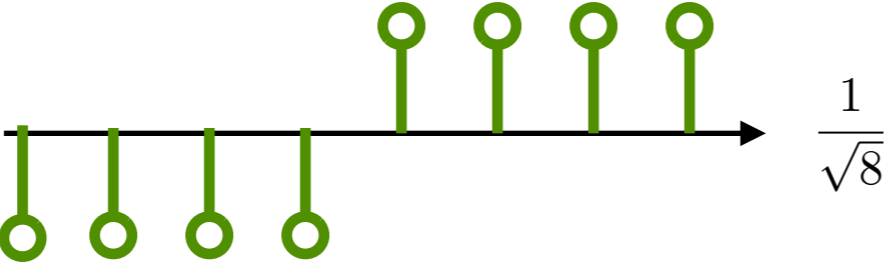
Haar for n=8

scaling

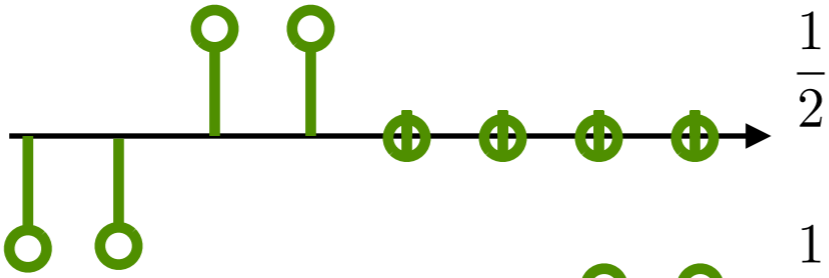
Φ_{20}



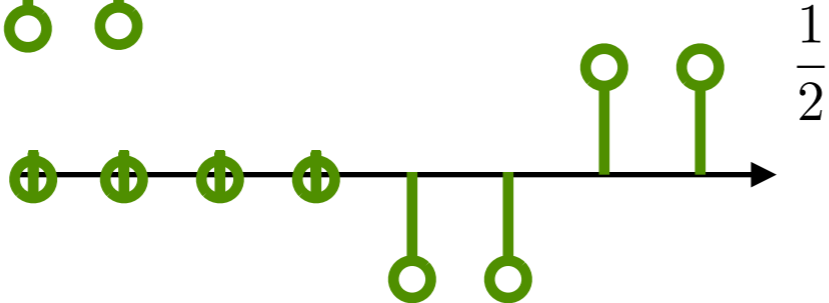
Ψ_{20}



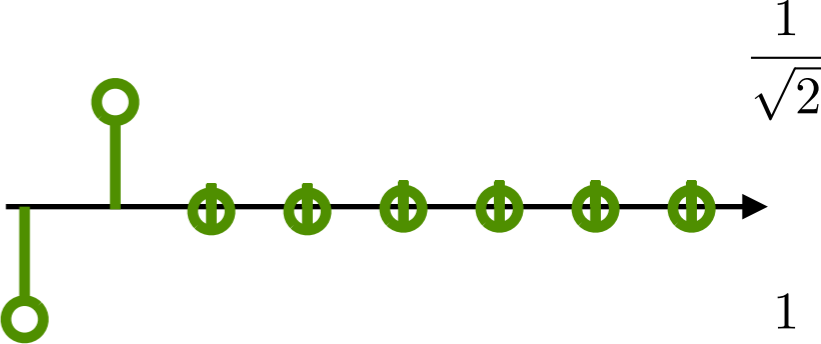
Ψ_{10}



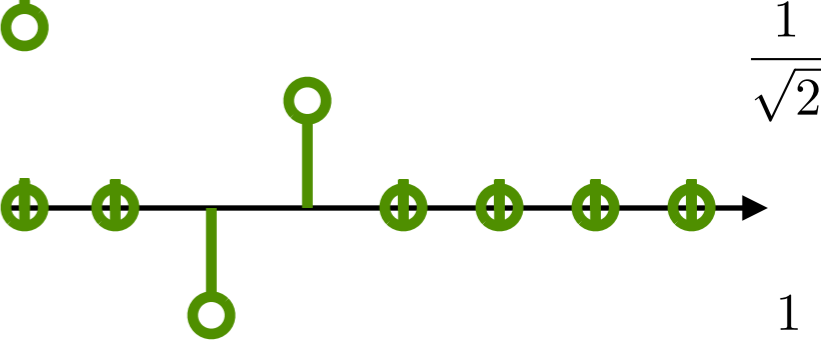
Ψ_{11}



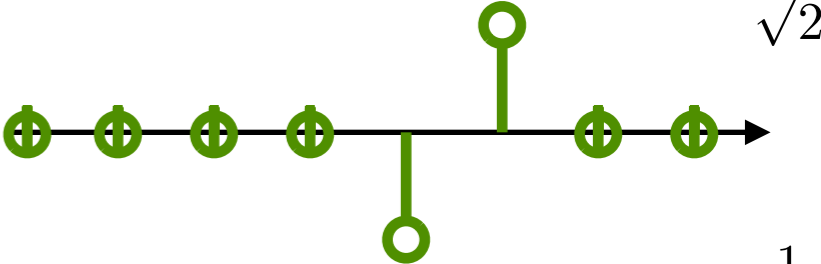
Ψ_{00}



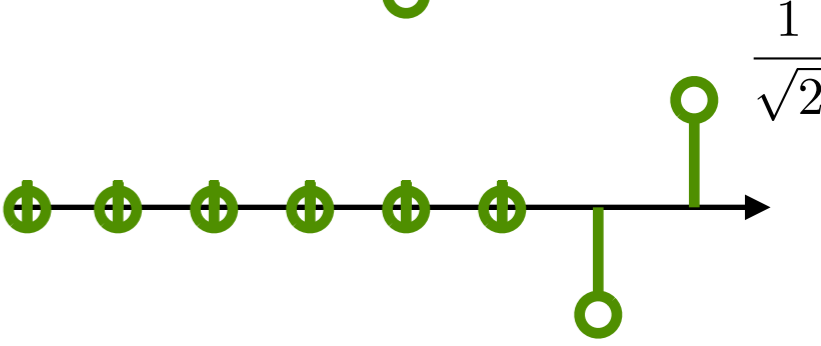
Ψ_{01}



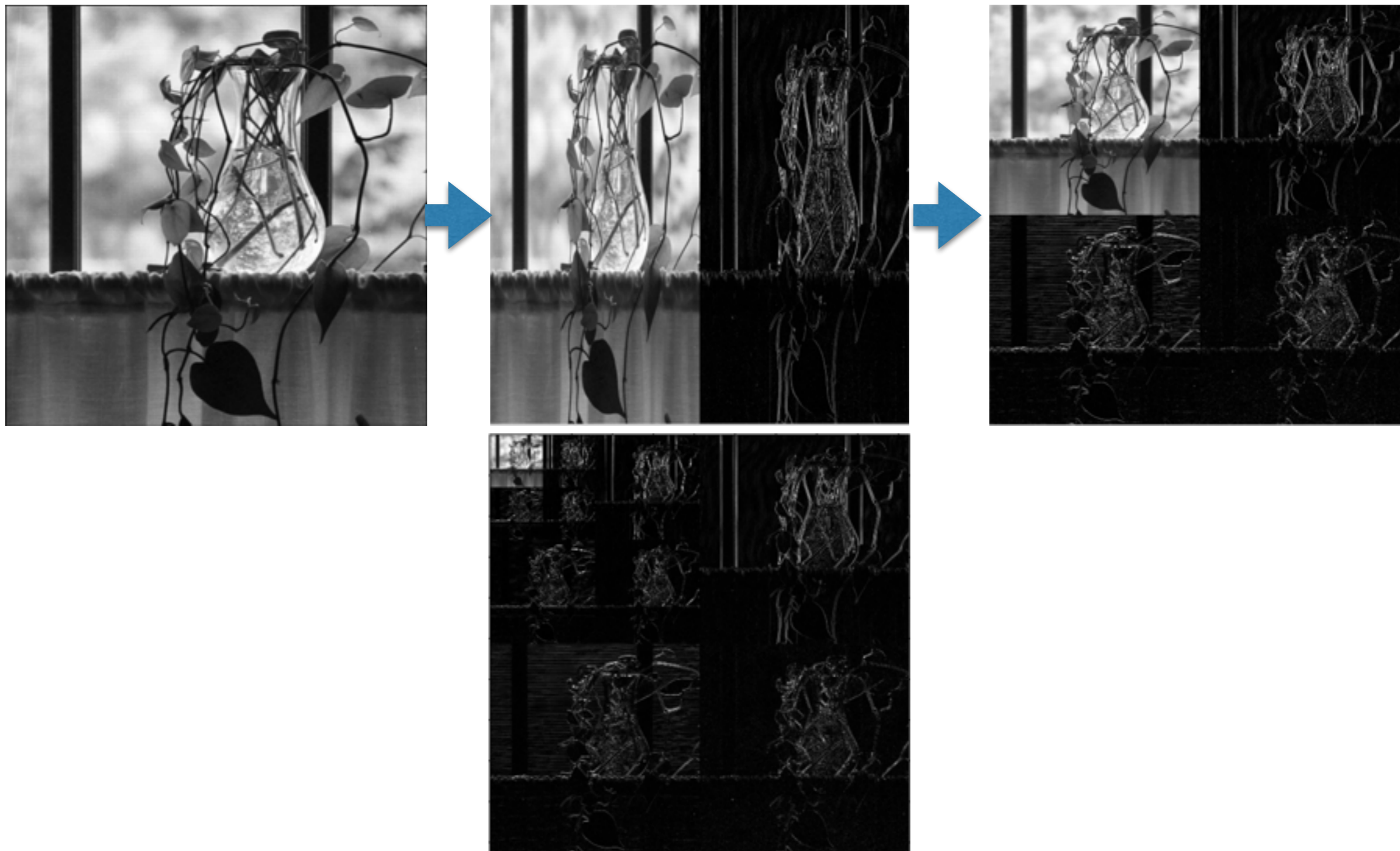
Ψ_{02}



Ψ_{03}



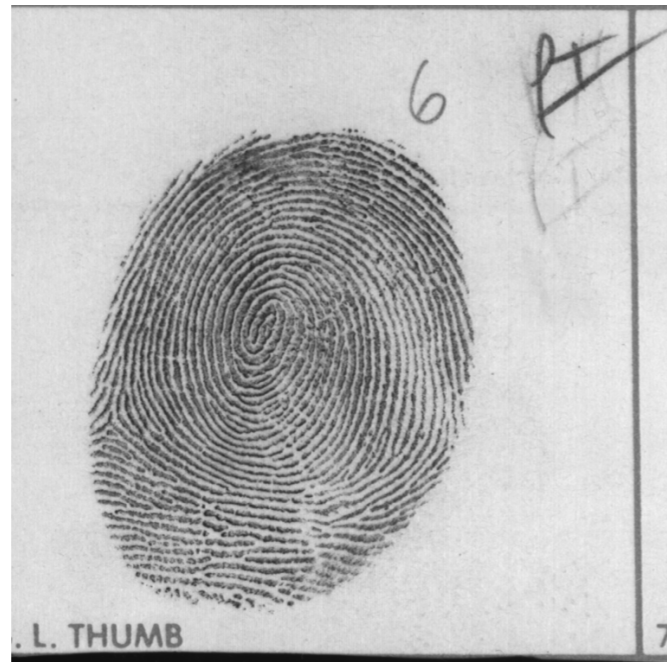
2D Wavelet Transform



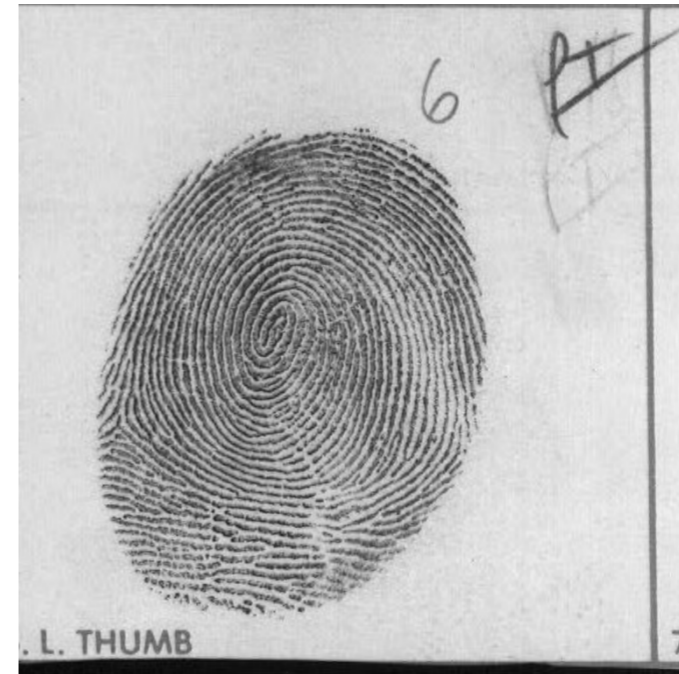
Wavelet application: Fingerprint compression

The FBI needs to digitize its ~200 million fingerprint records
=> need compression

Original



Wavelet



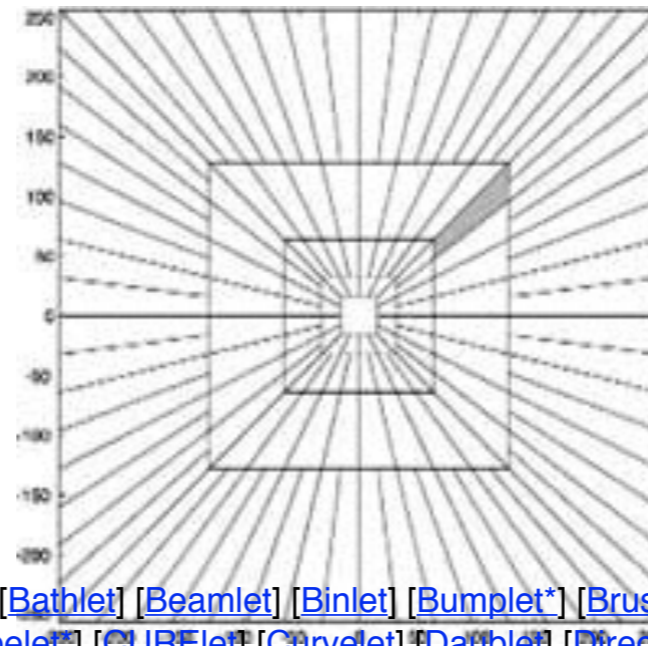
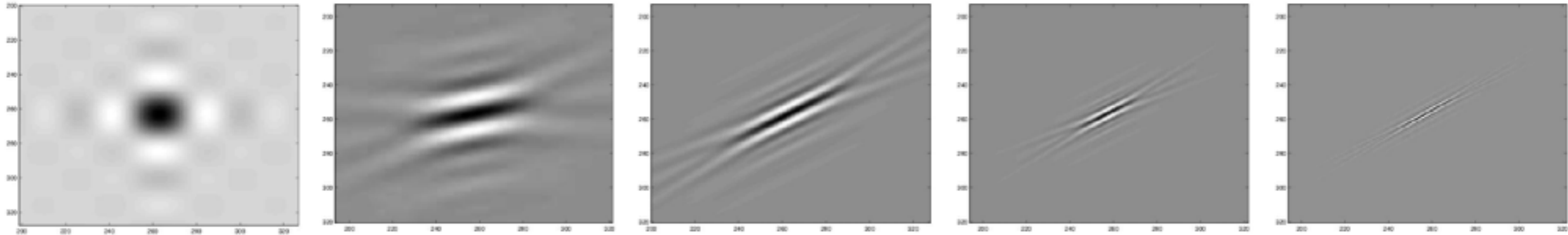
Wavelet



JPEG



Going beyond wavelet: Curvelet



[[Activelet](#)] [[AMlet](#)] [[Aniset*](#)] [[Armllet](#)] [[Bandlet](#)] [[Barlet](#)] [[Bathlet](#)] [[Beamlet](#)] [[Binlet](#)] [[Bumplet*](#)] [[Brushlet](#)] [[Camplet](#)] [[Caplet](#)] [[Chirplet](#)] [[*Chordlet](#)] [[Circlet](#)] [[Coiflet](#)] [[Contourlet](#)] [[Cooklet](#)] [[Coslet*](#)] [[Craplet](#)] [[Cubelet*](#)] [[CURElet](#)] [[Curvelet](#)] [[Dabplet](#)] [[Directionlet](#)] [[Dreamlet*](#)] [[Edgelet](#)] [[ERBlet](#)] [[FAMlet*](#)] [[FLaglet*](#)] [[Flatlet](#)] [[Formlet](#)] [[Fourierlet*](#)] [[Framelet](#)] [[Fresnelet](#)] [[Gaborlet](#)] [[Gabor shearlet*](#)] [[GAMlet](#)] [[Gausslet](#)] [[Graphlet](#)] [[Grouplet](#)] [[Haarlet](#)] [[Haardlet](#)] [[Heatlet](#)] [[Hutlet](#)] [[Hyperbolet](#)] [[Icalet \(Icalette\)](#)] [[Interpolet](#)] [[Lesslet \(cf. Morelet\)](#)] [[Loglet](#)] [[Marrlet*](#)] [[MIMOlet](#)] [[Monowavelet*](#)] [[Morelet](#)] [[Morphlet](#)] [[Multiselectivelet](#)] [[Multiwavelet](#)] [[Needlet](#)] [[Noiselet](#)] [[Ondelette/wavelet](#)] [[Ondulette](#)] [[Prewavelet*](#)] [[Phaselet](#)] [[Planelet](#)] [[Platelet](#)] [[Purelet](#)] [[Quadlet/q-Quadlet*](#)] [[QVlet](#)] [[Radonlet](#)] [[RAMlet](#)] [[Randlet](#)] [[Ranklet](#)] [[Ridgelet](#)] [[Riezlet*](#)] [[Ripplelet \(original, type-I and II\)](#)] [[Scalet](#)] [[S2let*](#)] [[Seamlet](#)] [[Seislet](#)] [[Shadelet*](#)] [[Shapelet](#)] [[Shearlet](#)] [[Sincllet](#)] [[Singlet](#)] [[Sinlet*](#)] [[Slantlet](#)] [[Smoothlet](#)] [[Snakelet*](#)] [[SOHOlet](#)] [[Sparselet](#)] [[Speclet*](#)] [[Spikelet](#)] [[Splinelet](#)] [[Starlet*](#)] [[Steerlet](#)] [[Stokeslet*](#)] [[Subwavelet \(Sub-wavelet\)](#)] [[Superwavelet](#)] [[SURE-let \(SURElet\)](#)] [[Surfacelet](#)] [[Surflet](#)] [[Symlet/Symmlet](#)] [[S2let*](#)] [[Tetrolet](#)] [[Treelet](#)] [[Vaguelette](#)] [[Walet*](#)] [[Wavelet-Vaguelette](#)] [[Wavelet](#)] [[Warplet](#)] [[Warplet](#)] [[Wedgelet](#)] [[Xlet/X-let](#)]

Problem 1

- Compute the Haar wavelet transform of the following signal (ignore scaling):
 - $x[n] = [1, 1, 2, 10, 4, 4, 1, 1]$

Solution 1

- $x[n] = [1, 1, 2, 10, 4, 4, 1, 1]$
- **$xd1 = [0, 8, 0, 0]$**
- $xa1 = [2, 12, 8, 2]$
 - **$xd2 = [10, -6]$**
 - $xa2 = [14, 10]$
 - **$xd1 = [-4]$**
 - **$xa1 = [24]$**

Problem 2

- $x[n] = ???$
- **$xd1 = [0, 0, 0, 0]$**
- $xa1 = ???$
 - **$xd2 = [10, -5]$**
 - $xa2 = ???$
 - **$xd1 = [-4]$**
 - **$xa1 = [24]$**

Reconstruct $x[n]$ from its Haar wavelet coefficients

Solution 2

- $x[n] = [1, 1, 6, 6, 3.75, 3.75, 1.25, 1.25]$
- **$xd1 = [0, 0, 0, 0]$**
- $xa1 = [2, 12, 7.5, 2.5]$
 - **$xd2 = [10, -5]$**
 - $xa2 = [14, 10]$
 - **$xd1 = [-4]$**
 - **$xa1 = [24]$**

Problem 3

Problem 2. Consider the uncertainty relation $\Delta_w^2 \cdot \Delta_t^2 \geq \pi/2$, where $\Delta_t^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t^2 |f(t)|^2 dt$ and $\Delta_w^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \omega^2 |F(\omega)|^2 d\omega$

Can you give the time-bandwidth product of a rectangular pulse, $p(t) = 1, -1/2 \leq t \leq 1/2, 0$ else?

Hint: Approximate the sinc(x) function with $1/x$

Solution 3

- The frequency deviation for a rect function blows up to infinity, so the time-frequency product is infinity
- Interestingly, the time-frequency product for a triangular pulse is finite because we have a sinc² instead. The product has the value:

$$\Delta_t^2 \Delta_\omega^2 = \left(\frac{1}{10}\right) (6\pi) = 0.6\pi \geq \frac{\pi}{2}$$