Higher-dimensional Data Analysis Using Autocorrelation Wavelets via Julia

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Introduction

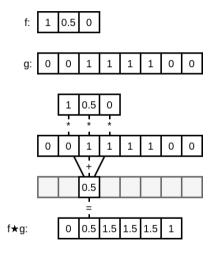
Task:

- Extend the autocorrelation wavelet transform to higher dimensions in the Julia programming language
- ▶ Perform denoising experiments on images and analyze multiple time series using autocorrelation wavelets

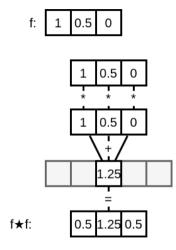
Signals and Filters

- Signal: A function carrying information, often with respect to time
- ► Filter: A function to extract certain information or feature from a signal (usually represented as a vector). Applied on a signal using sliding dot product
- Signal Operations
 - Cross Correlation
 - Measures the similarity between a filter and an input signal (Note: a filter could be yet another input signal)
 - Autocorrelation
 - Correlation of a signal with a delayed copy of itself
 - Autocorrelation function is symmetric

Discrete Correlation

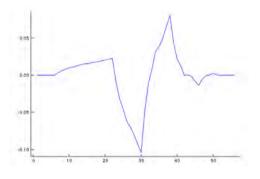


Discrete Autocorrelation

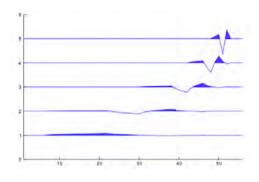


Wavelets

- ▶ Wavelet: A function that resembles a single oscillation of a wave
- ▶ Wavelets have both frequency and time domain info



Daubechies Wavelet



Daubechies Wavelets of various scales

Wavelet Transforms

▶ Represent a signal as a linear combination of wavelet basis functions

$$f(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i \phi_i(t)$$

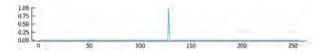
where a_i are expansion coefficients and $\phi(t)$ are the basis functions

Wavelet transform deconstructs the signal using the same wavelet at different scales

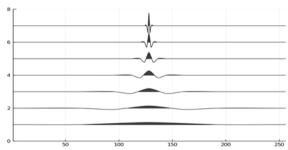
1D Autocorrelation Wavelet Transform

- Redundant wavelet tranform
- ▶ Autocorrelation properties: shift-invariant **and** symmetric

Original Signal



Autocorrelation Functions of Wavelets



2D Autocorrelation

Auto-correlation Wavelets

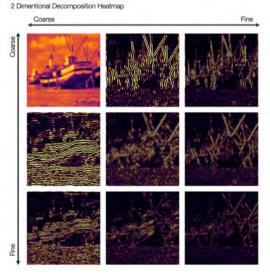


Image De-noising

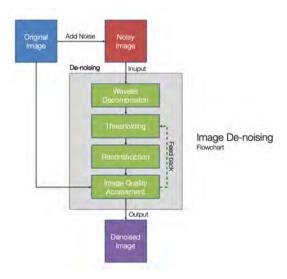
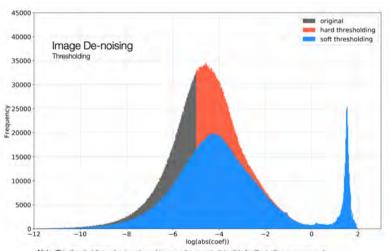


Image De-noising



Note: This thresholding value is not used in any subsequent plots. It is for illustration purposes only.

De-noising: Peak Signal to Noise Ratio (PSNR)

Peak Signal to Noise Ratio (PSNR)

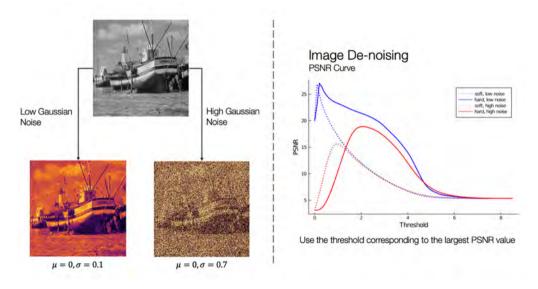
- Ratio between maximum power of a signal and maximum power of corrupting noise
- Quantifies image quality degradation

$$MSE = \frac{1}{mn} \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} [I(i,j) - K(i,j)]^2$$
 (1)

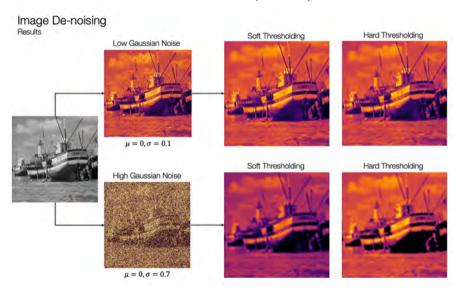
$$PSNR = 20 \log_{10} \left(\frac{MAX_I}{\sqrt{MSE}} \right) \tag{2}$$

- ▶ I, K, MAX_I : original image, denoised image and the maximum possible pixel value of I
- ► The smaller the *MSE*, the larger the value

De-noising: Peak Signal to Noise Ratio (PSNR)

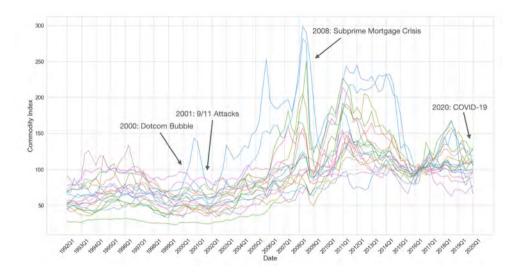


De-noising: Peak Signal to Noise Ratio (PSNR)

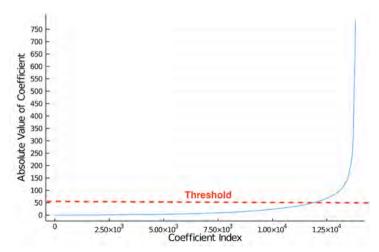


- ► Commodity index: weighted average of the prices of a selected basket of goods relative to their prices in some base year
- Source: International Monetary Fund
 - Includes commodity indices such as Industrial Materials Index, Food Index, Energy Index, etc.
 - Quarterly data which spans from 1992Q1 to 2020Q1
- ▶ The indices are based in 2016
 - Example

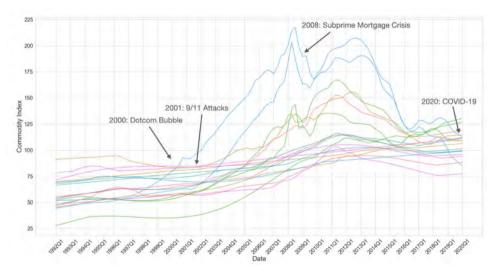
Commodity Index for
$$2020 = \frac{\text{Price of Basket in } 2020}{\text{Price of Basket in } 2016} * 100$$



► Goal: denoise the data by thresholding the coefficients obtained from the autocorrelation wavelet transform

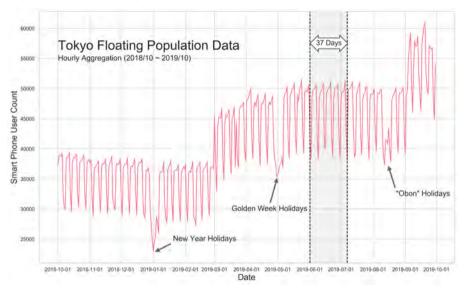


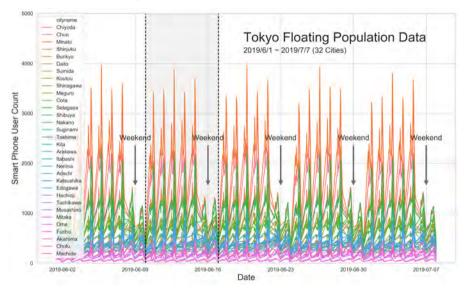
After thresholding:

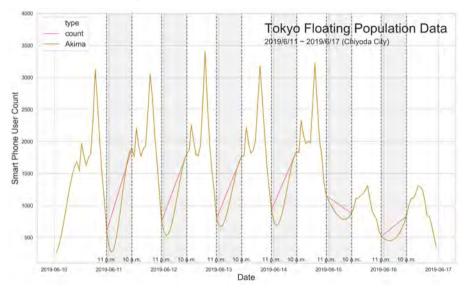


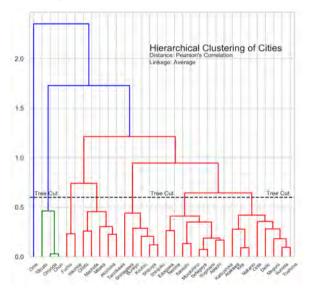
Floating Population Data

- Source: Tokyo Public Transportation Open Data Challenge
 - Agoop: Subsidiary of SoftBank(Largest network provider in Japan)
- ► Smart Phone Log Data (2018/10 to 2019/10)
 - Date
 - Location
 - Gender
 - Various Settings e.g. Currency, Language, Country
- Goal: Use 2D auto-correlation wavelet decomposition to find trends in the flow of people.

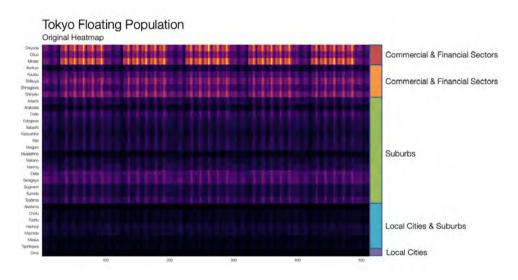


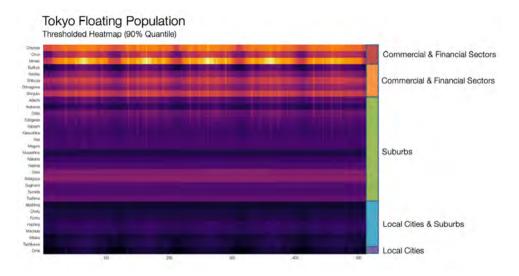












Summary

- Wavelets are functions that contain frequency and time information
- ▶ We can represent signals with a basis of wavelets
- ► The advantages of the autocorrelation wavelet transform is that it is both shift-invariant and symmetric
- Some useful applications of the 2D autocorrelation wavelet transform are denoising and trend analysis