Package 'rwt'

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Title Rice Wavelet Toolbox wrapper

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Description Provides a set of functions for performing digital signal processing

Depends R (>= 1.9), matlab

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URL http://odin.mdacc.tmc.edu/~roebuck/R/index.html#rwt

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R topics documented:

daubcqf *Daubechies Filter Creation*

Description

Computes the Daubechies' scaling and wavelet filters (normalized to $sqrt(2)$).

Usage

```
daubcqf(N, type = PHASE.MINIMUM)
```

Arguments

N	Length of filter (must be even)
type	Distinguishes the minimum phase, maximum phase and mid-phase solutions. Valid values are:

```
PHASE.MINIMUM
PHASE.MID
PHASE.MAXIMUM
```

Value

Returns a list with components:

h.0	Minimal phase Daubechies' scaling filter
h.1	Minimal phase Daubechies' wavelet filter

Author(s)

P. Roebuck, ⟨roebuck@mdanderson.org⟩

References

"Orthonormal Bases of Compactly Supported Wavelets", CPAM, Oct.89

Examples

```
h <- daubcqf(6)
```

`denoise` *Wavelet-based Denoising*

Description

Denoise the signal `x` using the 2-band wavelet system described by the filter `h` using either the traditional discrete wavelet transform (DWT) or the linear shift invariant discrete wavelet transform (also known as the undecimated DWT (UDWT)).

Usage

```
denoise(x, h, type, option)
denoise.dwt(x, h, option = default.dwt.option)
denoise.udwt(x, h, option = default.udwt.option)
```

Arguments

`x`	1D or 2D signal to be denoised
`h`	Scaling filter to be applied

`type`	Type of transform. Valid values are:
	`DWT.TRANSFORM.TYPE`
	`UDWT.TRANSFORM.TYPE`

`option`	List containing desired transformation settings

Details

The transformation settings in the `option` list are:

threshold.low.pass.part: Logical flag. If `TRUE`, threshold the low-pass component.

threshold.multiplier: `thld = c*MAD(noise_estimate)`

variance.estimator: Valid values are:

MAD.VARIANCE.ESTIMATOR	Mean absolute deviation
STD.VARIANCE.ESTIMATOR	Classical numerical std estimate

threshold.type: Valid values are:

SOFT.THRESHOLD.TYPE	Soft thresholding
HARD.THRESHOLD.TYPE	Hard thresholding

num.decompression.levels: Number of levels in wavelet decomposition. Setting this to `MAX.DECOMPOSITION` will allow maximal decomposition.

threshold: Actual threshold to use. Setting this to anything but `CALC.THRESHOLD.TO.USE`

will disable the `variance.estimator` setting.

Value

Returns a list with components:

`xd`	Estimate of noise free signal
`xn`	Estimated noise signal (`x-xd`)
`option`	List of actual parameters used. It is configured the same way as the input option list with an additional element - `option[[7]] = type`.

Note

Both `denoise.dwt` and `denoise.udwt` are convenience routines that call the `denoise` routine with appropriate default arguments.

Author(s)

P. Roebuck, ⟨roebuck@mdanderson.org⟩

References

~put references to the literature/web site here ~

Examples

```
sig <- makesig(SIGNAL.DOPPLER)
h <- daubcqf(6)
ret.dwt <- denoise.dwt(sig$x, h$h.0)
```

`makesig` *Make Signal*

Description

Creates artificial test signal identical to the standard test signals proposed and used by D. Donoho and I. Johnstone in WaveLab (a MATLAB toolbox developed by Donoho et al. the statistics department at Stanford University).

Usage

```
makesig(sigName, N)
```

Arguments

`sigName`	Name of desired signal. Valid values are: SIGNAL.ALL SIGNAL.HEAVI.SINE SIGNAL.BUMPS SIGNAL.BLOCKS SIGNAL.DOPPLER SIGNAL.RAMP SIGNAL.CUSP SIGNAL.SING SIGNAL.HI.SINE SIGNAL.LO.SINE SIGNAL.LIN.CHIRP SIGNAL.TWO.CHIRP SIGNAL.QUAD.CHIRP SIGNAL.MISH.MASH SIGNAL.WERNER.SORROWS (Heisenburg) SIGNAL.LEOPOLD (Kronecker)
`N`	Length in samples of desired signal (512 by default)

Value

Returns a list with components:

`x`	vector (or matrix) of test signals
`N`	length of signal returned

Note

Using the value `SIGNAL.ALL.SIG` for *sigName* returns a matrix containing the vectors of all the other signals.

Author(s)

P. Roebuck, ⟨roebuck@mdanderson.org⟩

References

~put references to the literature/web site here ~

Examples

```
ret.sig <- makesig(SIGNAL.DOPPLER, 32)
```

mdwt *Discrete Wavelet Transform*

Description

Computes the discrete wavelet transform `y` for input signal `x` using the scaling filter `h`.

Usage

```
mdwt(x, h, L)
```

Arguments

`x`	Finite 1D or 2D signal (implicitly periodized)
`h`	Scaling filter to be applied
`L`	Number of levels in wavelet decomposition. In the case of a 1D signal, length(x) must be divisible by 2^L; in the case of a 2D signal, the row and the column dimension must be divisible by 2^L. If no argument is specified, a full DWT is returned for maximal possible L.

Value

Returns a list with components:

`y`	Wavelet transform of the signal
`L`	Number of levels in wavelet decomposition

Author(s)

P. Roebuck, ⟨roebuck@mdanderson.org⟩

References

~put references to the literature/web site here ~

Examples

```
sig <- makesig(SIGNAL.LIN.CHIRP, 8)
h <- daubcqf(4)
L <- 2
ret.mdwt <- mdwt(sig$x, h$h.0, L)
```

`midwt` *Inverse Discrete Wavelet Transform*

Description

Computes the inverse discrete wavelet transform `x` for input signal `y` using the scaling filter `h`.

Usage

```
midwt(y, h, L)
```

Arguments

`y`	Finite 1D or 2D signal (implicitly periodized)
`h`	Scaling filter to be applied
`L`	Number of levels in wavelet decomposition. In the case of a 1D signal, length(x) must be divisible by 2^L; in the case of a 2D signal, the row and the column dimension must be divisible by 2^L. If no argument is specified, a full DWT is returned for maximal possible L.

Value

Returns a list with components:

`x`	Periodic reconstructed signal
`L`	Number of levels in wavelet decomposition

Author(s)

P. Roebuck, ⟨roebuck@mdanderson.org⟩

References

~put references to the literature/web site here ~

Examples

```
sig <- makesig(SIGNAL.LIN.CHIRP, 8)
h <- daubcqf(4)
L <- 1
ret.mdwt <- mdwt(sig$x, h$h.0, L)
ret.midwt <- midwt(ret.mdwt$y, h$h.0, ret.mdwt$L)
```

`mirdwt` *Inverse Redundant Discrete Wavelet Transform*

Description

Computes the inverse redundant discrete wavelet transform `x` for input signal `y` using the scaling filter `h`. (Redundant means here that the sub-sampling after each stage of the forward transform has been omitted.)

Usage

```
mirdwt(yl, yh, h, L)
```

Arguments

`yl`	Lowpass component
`yh`	Highpass components
`h`	Scaling filter to be applied
`L`	Number of levels in wavelet decomposition. In the case of a 1D signal, length(yl) must be divisible by 2^L; in the case of a 2D signal, the row and the column dimension must be divisible by 2^L. If no argument is specified, a full DWT is returned for maximal possible L.

Value

Returns a list with components:

`x`	Finite length 1D or 2D signal
`L`	Number of levels in wavelet decomposition

Author(s)

P. Roebuck, ⟨roebuck@mdanderson.org⟩

References

~put references to the literature/web site here ~

Examples

```
sig <- makesig(SIGNAL.LEOPOLD, 8)
h <- daubcqf(4)
L <- 1
ret.mrdwt <- mrdwt(sig$x, h$h.0, L)
ret.mirdwt <- mirdwt(ret.mrdwt$yl, ret.mrdwt$yh, h$h.0, ret.mrdwt$L)
```

mrdwt *Redundant Discrete Wavelet Transform*

Description

Computes the redundant discrete wavelet transform y for input signal x using the scaling filter h. Redundant means here that the sub-sampling after each stage is omitted.

Usage

```
mrdwt(x, h, L)
```

Arguments

x	Finite 1D or 2D signal (implicitly periodized)
h	Scaling filter to be applied
L	Number of levels in wavelet decomposition. In the case of a 1D signal, length(x) must be divisible by 2^L; in the case of a 2D signal, the row and the column dimension must be divisible by 2^L. If no argument is specified, a full DWT is returned for maximal possible L.

Value

Returns a list with components:

yl	Lowpass component
yh	Highpass components
L	Number of levels in wavelet decomposition

Author(s)

P. Roebuck, ⟨roebuck@mdanderson.org⟩

References

~put references to the literature/web site here ~

Examples

```
sig <- makesig(SIGNAL.LEOPOLD, 8)
h <- daubcqf(4)
L <- 1
ret.mrdwt <- mrdwt(sig$x, h$h.0, L)
```

plotSignalTransformation *Plot Signal and its Transform*

Description

Plots the signal `s` and its transform `x` on graphics device.

Usage

```
plotSignalTransformation(x, s, title, col.x = 'blue', col.s = 'red')
```

Arguments

`x`	Wavelet transformed signal to be plotted
`s`	Original signal to be plotted
`title`	Overall title for the plot
`col.x`	Color to be used for plotting `x` values as lines
`col.s`	Color to be used for plotting `s` values as lines

Details

Used by demo code to display the results of a transformation.

Author(s)

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threshold *Threshold Input Signal*

Description

Thresholds the input signal `y` with the threshold value `thld`.

Usage

```
hardTh(y, thld)
softTh(y, thld)
```

Arguments

`y`	1D or 2D signal to be thresholded
`thld`	Threshold value to be applied

Value

x	Thresholded output

Author(s)

P. Roebuck, ⟨roebuck@mdanderson.org⟩

References

"De-noising via Soft-Thresholding" Tech. Rept. Statistics, Stanford, 1992. D.L. Donoho.

Examples

```
sig <- makesig(SIGNAL.WERNER.SORROWS, 8)
thld <- 1
x <- rwt:::hardTh(sig$x, thld)
```

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