# Using discrete wavelets to explore anisotropy in solar wind plasma turbulence











# question 1



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#### extreme time locality (difference filter)



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# extreme frequency locality (Fourier modes)



Good for stationary frequency-domain analysis; Good for theory - Fourier modes are eigenmodes for linear physics

# extreme frequency locality (Fourier modes)



Good for stationary frequency-domain analysis; Good for theory - Fourier modes are eigenmodes for linear physics



# Can we obtain the best of both worlds and live 'well' in the time <u>and</u> frequency domains?

# time (space) domain

better reference to detailed physics and structure



# Fourier domain

much theory; normally coarse-grained picture



# Can we obtain the best of both worlds and live 'well' in the time <u>and</u> frequency domains?

time domain



Fourier domain

# outline

- Discrete wavelets as band-pass digital filters
- Picking and designing an appropriate wavelet/transform
- Some results on separating anisotropic signatures in plasma turbulence in the solar wind

# adaptive local scale-dependent fluctuations **and** background guide field



local scale-dependent fluctuations and background field using low/high pass filters



local scale-dependent fluctuations and background field using low/high pass filters



#### discrete wavelet transform (dwt)



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# <u>DWT steps:</u> Leave filter as it is Decimate signal by 2



























# choice of wavelet transform & filters

- Self-consistent high/low pass filters [Quadrature Mirror Filters], full reconstruction -- can't use continuous wavelets.
- 2. Time event preservation -- can't use normal discrete wavelets.
- 3. Zero or linear phase (symmetric filters) -- for exact time localisation of events.
- 4. Sharp Fourier frequency resolution for studying spectra -- need higher order wavelets.
- 5. Time domain implementation with compact digital filters to minimise edge effects, increase time locality and reduce computational expense -- wavelet order can't be too high; again can't use continuous wavelets.

# undecimated discrete wavelet transform (udwt)



#### undecimated discrete wavelet transform (udwt)













Rice wavelet toolbox for Matlab (C mex files) <u>https://github.com/ricedsp/rwt</u> <u>ttp://dsp.rice.edu/software/rice-wavelet-toolbox</u>

PyWavelets (Cython)

http://www.pybytes.com/pywavelets/

# Anisotropic plasma turbulence applications

local scale-dependent fluctuations and background field using low/high pass filters



local scale-dependent fluctuations and background field using low/high pass filters



# adaptive local scale-dependent fluctuations **and** background guide field





#### higher order scaling



#### Structure Functions

$$S_{\parallel(\perp)}^{m}(\tau) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \left| \frac{\delta B_{\parallel(\perp)}(t_j, \tau)}{\sqrt{\tau}} \right|^{m}$$

note: Inertial range data is from ACE

Also see: K. H. Kiyani et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. **103**, 075006 (2009)

# standardised probability densities



#### angles of measurement w.r.t. B



#### Anisotropy (angle between B and V)



- Wavelets are excellent tools for studying turbulence and anisotropy
- They are especially useful for both simultaneous event localisation as well as frequency localisation
- Tried extending this to m-band wavelet packets to get better frequency resolution; but generally this is not possible. Recent work on over/undersampling is more promising.

#### guides and literature

- M. Farge et al., *Wavelets and Turbulence*, Proc. IEEE, **84**(4), 639, (1996)
- A. Walden & A. Cristan, Proc. R. Soc. Lond. A, 454, 2243 (1998)
- K. Kiyani et al, ApJ, (2013)



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