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On the Statistical Decorrelation of the Wavelet Packet Coefficients of a Band-Limited Wide-Sense Stationary Random Process

Abdourrahmane M. Atto* Dominique Pastor†
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Abstract

This paper is a contribution to the analysis of the statistical correlation of the wavelet packet coefficients resulting from the decomposition of a random process, stationary in the wide-sense, whose power spectral density is bounded with support in $[-\pi, \pi]$.

Consider two quadrature mirror filters (QMF) that depend on a parameter r , such that these filters tend almost everywhere to the Shannon QMF when r increases. The parameter r is called the order of the QMF under consideration. The order of the Daubechies filters (resp. the Battle-Lemarié filters) is the number of vanishing moments of the wavelet function (resp. the spline order of the scaling function).

Given any decomposition path in the wavelet packet tree, the wavelet packet coefficients are proved to decorrelate for every packet associated with a large enough resolution level, provided that the QMF order is large enough and above a value that depends on this wavelet packet.

Another consequence of our derivation is that, when the coefficients associated with a given wavelet packet are approximately decorrelated, the value of the autocorrelation function of these coefficients at lag 0 is close to the value taken by the power spectral density of the decomposed process at a specific point. This specific point depends on the path followed in the wavelet packet tree to attain the wavelet packet under consideration.

Some simulations highlight the good quality of the “whitening” effect that can be obtained in practical cases.

Keywords Wavelet packets, wide-sense stationary random process, autocorrelation function, Daubechies filters, Battle-Lemarié filters, mean-square integral, spectral representation of a process.

1 Introduction

The transforms that map an original continuous-time random process into a set of uncorrelated random variables can be regarded as optimal discretisations in

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the sense that the analysis of a random sequence whose elements are not correlated is much simpler than the analysis of a continuous-time random process. Therefore, such transforms are of great practical interest in signal processing and communications applications. The Karhunen-Loève (KL) expansion is a typical example of such an optimal discretisation. It applies to any Wide-Sense-Stationary (WSS) random process, that is, any Hilbertian or second-order process $X(t)$ ($\mathbb{E}[|X(t)|^2] < \infty$) whose correlation function $R(t, s) = \mathbb{E}[X(t)\overline{X(s)}]$ depends only on the time-increment $t - s$ between its two arguments.

The analysis of time-series through the Wavelet transform has thus received much interest in recent years. Many authors have studied various aspects of the statistical correlation of the wavelet coefficients (see [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7], amongst others). These works highlight that, for many stationary and non-stationary input random processes, the between-scale and within-scale coefficients returned by a Discrete Wavelet Transform (DWT) tend to decorrelate as the resolution level increases; for further details, the reader may refer to the very nice overview given in [7]. The DWT can thus be regarded as a “nearly” optimal discretisation. For WSS processes, it is a relevant alternative to KL theory because, unlike the KL expansion, the DWT expansion achieves the “whitening effect” without solving any eigen equation and without having to assume that the process is time-limited, a constraint of importance in KL theory. For instance, in [8], the DWT whitening effect is used to design a telecommunication receiver robust in presence of WSS noise; this system performs without knowing the noise Power Spectral Density (PSD) and it yields binary error rates comparable to those achieved by the optimal receiver based on the noise KL expansion. Note also that when the autocorrelation function of a given WSS process is known, it is even possible to construct a non-orthogonal wavelet basis in terms of which the process can be expanded with uncorrelated coefficients; the construction of this basis still requires no eigen equation to solve and does not need us to assume that the process is time-limited [9].

In addition to the results recalled above and dedicated to the DWT, the present paper addresses the Discrete Wavelet Packet Transform (DWPT) of a zero-mean WSS random process. In particular, it proposes an analysis of the whitening effect that the DWPT can achieve in any path when the resolution level increases. This analysis is motivated by the following facts.

Let $(c_{j,n}[k])_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be the sequence of the DWPT within-scale coefficients that are returned at node (j, n) of the wavelet packet tree by decomposing the input WSS random process; j is the resolution level and n is the shift parameter valued in $\{0, 1, \dots, 2^j - 1\}$ (see section 2.2).

If n is constant with j or if the value of n depends on j but remains upper-bounded by a constant independent of j , it follows from [10] that, when j tends to infinity, the coefficients $(c_{j,n}[k])_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ tend to decorrelate and that the autocorrelation function at lag 0 of the discrete random process $(c_{j,n}[k])_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ tends to the value of the PSD of the input random process at the origin.

However, as explained below, when n is not a fixed constant or does not remain upper-bounded by a value independent of j , the analysis of the autocorrelation function of $(c_{j,n}[k])_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ becomes significantly more intricate: in this case, given an arbitrary pair of quadrature mirror filters (QMF), we cannot guarantee that increasing only the resolution level is sufficient to obtain asymptotically decorrelated wavelet packet coefficients. Moreover, even when the whitening effect is guaranteed, the value of the asymptotic autocorrelation

function at lag 0 of the discrete random process $(c_{j,n}[k])_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is no longer the value of the PSD at the origin but actually depends on the sequence of the values of n in the DWPT path followed when j varies; for example, if we choose $n = 2^j - 1$ at every resolution level j , the value of the asymptotic autocorrelation function at the origin is the value taken by the PSD at π .

The principal contribution of this paper is thus theorem 1. The asymptotic decorrelation of the wavelet packet coefficients stated by this theorem for a large class of WSS random processes encountered in practice is obtained by considering QMF $h_0^{[r]}$ and $h_1^{[r]}$ whose Fourier transforms $H_0^{[r]}$ and $H_1^{[r]}$ tend almost everywhere to the Fourier transforms of the Shannon QMF when r increases. The parameter r is hereafter called the *order* of the QMF $h_0^{[r]}$ and $h_1^{[r]}$. If $h_0^{[r]}$ and $h_1^{[r]}$ are Daubechies QMF, the order r is the number of vanishing moments of the wavelet function associated with $H_0^{[r]}$; if these QMF are Battle-Lemarié filters, r is the spline order of the scaling function associated with $H_0^{[r]}$.

Several papers have already stressed the importance of parameters such as the order r for analysing the statistical correlation of the DWT and DWPT coefficients. For a fractional Brownian motion, [1] shows that the larger the number of wavelet vanishing moments, the more decorrelated the wavelet coefficients. In [11], an asymptotic within-scale nearly-whiteness inequality is achieved for wavelet packet coefficients when the regularity of the scaling function increases. Recently, [7] has highlighted the role played by the length L of the impulse response of the Daubechies filters to obtain decorrelated between-scale wavelet coefficients: the covariance of the between-scale coefficients of some stationary process tends to 0 at rate $L^{-1/4}$ as L tends to infinity.

This paper is organized as follows. In section 2, we recall basic results concerning the wavelet packet decomposition of a random process. In particular, we give the expressions of the autocorrelation functions of the discrete sequences formed by the wavelet packet coefficients. The convergence of these function sequences when the resolution level tends to infinity is studied in section 3, and is achieved in two steps. In section 3.2, the asymptotic decorrelation is established for the Shannon wavelet packet decomposition, which employs the Shannon QMF that are ideal filters. In section 3.3, we consider QMF for which the above notion of order makes sense. We use the convergence of such filters to the Shannon filters when the order increases to prove that the wavelet packet coefficients tend to be decorrelated when both the resolution level and the order of the QMF are large enough; the order must be chosen according to the resolution level. In section 4, we present some experimental results to illustrate the role played by the resolution level and the order of the QMF in the decorrelation process. Finally, we conclude in section 5.

2 Discrete wavelet packet decomposition of a wide-sense stationary random process

In section 2.1, we present some aspects concerning wavelet packet analysis. We adopt the same notations as [12]. Section 2.2 gives the decomposition of a WSS random process and the expressions of the autocorrelation functions of its wavelet packet coefficients.

2.1 Discrete wavelet packet analysis

Let Φ be a function such that $\{\tau_k\Phi : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ is an orthonormal system of $L^2(\mathbb{R})$, where $\tau_k\Phi : t \mapsto \Phi(t - k)$. Let \mathbf{U} be the closure of the space spanned by this orthonormal system.

Consider two QMF h_0 and h_1 and define

$$\begin{cases} H_0(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} h_0[\ell] e^{-i\ell\omega}, \\ H_1(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} h_1[\ell] e^{-i\ell\omega}. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

The functions H_0 and H_1 are, up to the factor $1/\sqrt{2}$, the Fourier transforms of h_0 and h_1 , respectively. The quadrature mirror condition is equivalent to the unitarity of the matrix

$$M(\omega) = \begin{pmatrix} H_0(\omega) & H_1(\omega) \\ H_0(\omega + \pi) & H_1(\omega + \pi) \end{pmatrix}, \quad (2)$$

for every ω . We assume that the functions H_0 and H_1 are such that

$$H_1(\omega) = e^{-i\omega} \overline{H_0(\omega + \pi)}. \quad (3)$$

where \bar{z} stands for the complex conjugate of z .

We define the sequence $(W_n)_{n \geq 0}$ of elements of $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ by :

$$\begin{cases} W_0(t) = \sqrt{2} \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} h_0[\ell] \Phi(2t - \ell) \\ W_1(t) = \sqrt{2} \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} h_1[\ell] \Phi(2t - \ell), \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

and by setting, for all $n \geq 1$,

$$\begin{cases} W_{2n}(t) = \sqrt{2} \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} h_0[\ell] W_n(2t - \ell) \\ W_{2n+1}(t) = \sqrt{2} \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} h_1[\ell] W_n(2t - \ell). \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

The *wavelet packet* functions are then defined by

$$W_{j,n}(t) = 2^{-j/2} W_n(2^{-j}t). \quad (6)$$

For $j \geq 1$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, we put $W_{j,n,k} = \tau_{2^j k} W_{j,n}$, that is,

$$W_{j,n,k}(t) = 2^{-j/2} W_n(2^{-j}t - k). \quad (7)$$

The set $\{W_{j,n,k} : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ is orthonormal. With a slight abuse of language, the closure of the space spanned by $\{W_{j,n,k} : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ will hereafter be called the *packet* $\mathbf{W}_{j,n}$.

The wavelet packet decomposition of the function space \mathbf{U} is obtained by recursively applying the so-called *splitting lemma* (see [13], for example). We can thus write that

$$\mathbf{U} = \mathbf{W}_{1,0} \oplus \mathbf{W}_{1,1}, \quad (8)$$

and

$$\mathbf{W}_{j,n} = \mathbf{W}_{j+1,2n} \oplus \mathbf{W}_{j+1,2n+1}, \quad (9)$$

for every $j = 1, 2, \dots$, and every $n \in I_j$ with

$$I_j = \{0, 1, \dots, 2^j - 1\}. \quad (10)$$

The sets $\{W_{j+1,2n,k} : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ and $\{W_{j+1,2n+1,k} : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ are orthonormal bases of the vector spaces $\mathbf{W}_{j+1,2n}$ and $\mathbf{W}_{j+1,2n+1}$, respectively. The wavelet packet tree of figure 1 illustrates such a decomposition.

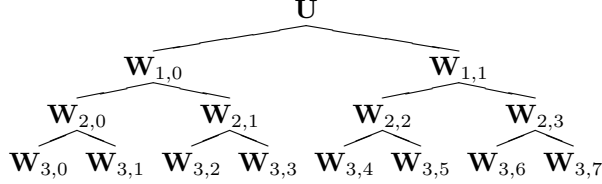


Figure 1: Wavelet packet decomposition tree down to resolution level $j = 3$.

The projection of a function $f \in \mathbf{U}$ on $\mathbf{W}_{j,n}$ yields the coefficients

$$c_{j,n}[k] = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(t)W_{j,n,k}(t)dt. \quad (11)$$

Remark 1 *With respect to what follows, it is worth emphasizing that the decomposition concerns an arbitrary space \mathbf{U} generated by the translated versions of Φ . Therefore, the function Φ is not necessarily the scaling function associated with the low-pass filter H_0 . If Φ is this scaling function, we have $W_0 = \Phi$ in (4).*

In practice, when the input data of the wavelet packet decomposition are the samples of some function that satisfies Shannon's sampling theorem, we implicitly use the wavelet packet decomposition of the space $\mathbf{U} = \mathbf{U}^S$ of those elements of $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ that have their Fourier transforms with support in $[-\pi, \pi]$. The elements of \mathbf{U}^S are said to be band-limited functions. According to Shannon's sampling theorem, \mathbf{U}^S is the space spanned by the translated versions of $\Phi^S = \text{sinc}$.

2.2 Discrete wavelet packet decomposition of a second-order WSS random process

Let (Ω, \mathcal{A}, P) be a probability space, where P is a probability measure on the elements of \mathcal{A} , and let $X : \mathbb{R} \times \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a second-order random process:

$$\|X\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 = \mathbb{E}[|X|^2] = \int_{\Omega} |X|^2 dP < \infty. \quad (12)$$

We assume that X is zero-mean and continuous in quadratic mean. The auto-correlation function of X , denoted by R , is a continuous function. This function is defined by

$$R(t, s) = \langle X(t), X(s) \rangle_{L^2(\Omega)} = \mathbb{E}[X(t)\overline{X(s)}].$$

The wavelet packet decomposition of X returns, at level j and for $n \in I_j$, the random variables

$$c_{j,n}[k] = \int_{\mathbb{R}} X(t)W_{j,n,k}(t)dt, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad (13)$$

provided that the Riemann integral

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} R(t, s) W_{j,n,k}(t) W_{j,n,k}(s) dt ds \quad (14)$$

exists (see appendix A). The discrete random process $(c_{j,n}[k])_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$, where $c_{j,n}[k]$ is defined by the mean-square integral (13), represents the sequence of the *coefficients* of X on the packet $\mathbf{W}_{j,n}$.

Remark 2 According to the splitting lemma (9), $\mathbf{W}_{j,n}$ is decomposed into two packets $\mathbf{W}_{j+1,2n}$ and $\mathbf{W}_{j+1,2n+1}$. For $\epsilon \in \{0, 1\}$, the coefficients of X on the packet $\mathbf{W}_{j+1,2n+\epsilon}$ are defined by

$$c_{j+1,2n+\epsilon}[k] = \int_{\mathbb{R}} X(t) W_{j+1,2n+\epsilon,k}(t) dt. \quad (15)$$

We have (see appendix B),

$$W_{j+1,2n+\epsilon,k} = \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} h_{\epsilon}[\ell - 2k] W_{j,n,\ell} \quad (16)$$

and then, we can write, with convergence in $L^2(\Omega)$,

$$c_{j+1,2n+\epsilon}[k] = \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} h_{\epsilon}[\ell - 2k] c_{j,n}[\ell]. \quad (17)$$

Thus, we can obtain the wavelet packet coefficients of a second-order random process by applying Mallat's algorithm based on convolution and downsampling [14]. The principle of the decomposition is then the same as that used to decompose functions of $L^2(\mathbb{R})$, the only difference being the kind of convergence involved.

Now, let $R_{j,n}$ stand for the autocorrelation function of the discrete random process $c_{j,n}$ defined by (13). We have

$$\begin{aligned} R_{j,n}[k, \ell] &= \mathbb{E}[c_{j,n}[k] \overline{c_{j,n}[\ell]}] \\ &= \mathbb{E} \left[\int_{\mathbb{R}} X(t) W_{j,n,k}(t) dt \int_{\mathbb{R}} \overline{X(s) W_{j,n,\ell}(s)} ds \right] \\ &= \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} R(t, s) W_{j,n,k}(t) W_{j,n,\ell}(s) dt ds. \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

Assume that X is a WSS random process. As usual, we write that $R(t, s) = R(t - s)$. We also assume that X has a Power Spectral Density (PSD) γ , which is the Fourier transform of R , and that $\gamma \in L^{\infty}(\mathbb{R})$.

If we denote by \widehat{f} the Fourier transform of any element f of $L^1(\mathbb{R})$ or $L^2(\mathbb{R})$, it follows from (18) and appendix C, that the discrete random process $c_{j,n}$ is WSS and that

$$R_{j,n}[m] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \gamma\left(\frac{\omega}{2^j}\right) |\widehat{W}_n(\omega)|^2 e^{im\omega} d\omega. \quad (19)$$

where, with the same abuse of language as above, $R_{j,n}[k - \ell] = R_{j,n}[k, \ell]$. This autocorrelation function can also be written

$$R_{j,n}[m] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \gamma(\omega) |2^{j/2} \widehat{W}_n(2^j \omega)|^2 e^{i2^j m \omega} d\omega. \quad (20)$$

With an easy change of variable, we obtain

$$R_{j,n}[m] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \gamma(\omega) |\widehat{W}_{j,n}(\omega)|^2 e^{i2^j m \omega} d\omega, \quad (21)$$

which will prove useful in the sequel.

3 Asymptotic decorrelation of the wavelet packet coefficients of a band-limited wide-sense stationary random process

Our purpose is to analyse the behaviour of the autocorrelation functions (21) when the resolution level j tends to infinity.

If n is constant, Lebesgue's dominated convergence theorem can be used to compute the limit of $R_{j,n}[m]$ when j tends to infinity. More precisely, if we assume that the PSD γ of X is an element of $L^\infty(\mathbb{R})$, it follows from (19) that

$$|R_{j,n}[m]| \leq \|\gamma\|_\infty \|W_n\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}^2 = \|\gamma\|_\infty, \quad (22)$$

and therefore, if n is constant, we have from (19):

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} R_{j,n}[m] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \gamma(0) \int_{\mathbb{R}} |\widehat{W}_n(\omega)|^2 e^{im\omega} d\omega. \quad (23)$$

But

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} |\widehat{W}_n(\omega)|^2 e^{im\omega} d\omega = 2\pi \langle \tau_m W_n, W_n \rangle = 2\pi \delta[m], \quad (24)$$

where

$$\delta[m] = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } m = 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } m \neq 0 \end{cases} \quad (25)$$

and then

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} R_{j,n}[m] = \gamma(0) \delta[m]. \quad (26)$$

The result thus obtained is that given in [10] and is partially proved in [15]. Note that (26) embraces the cases $n = 0$ and $n = 1$, which correspond to the *approximation coefficients* and the *detail coefficients* of the DWT, respectively.

The situation becomes more intricate if n is a function of j . For instance, if we choose $n = 2^j - 1$ for all $j > 0$ or $n = 2^{j-L}$ where $L \in \mathbb{N}$, the behaviour of $R_{j,n}[m]$ when j tends to infinity is no longer a straightforward consequence of Lebesgue's dominated convergence theorem.

The approach proposed below is valid whether n depends on j or not. This approach concerns the case where the random process X is second-order, zero-mean, WSS, continuous in quadratic mean, with PSD $\gamma \in L^\infty([-\pi, \pi])$. Therefore X is a band-limited random process, and we have (see proof in appendix D),

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} X(t) \Phi^S(t-k) dt = X[k]. \quad (27)$$

Consequently, \mathbf{U}^S is the natural representation space of such a random process. Note that according to (27), we can initialise the decomposition with the samples

$(X[k])_k$, by setting $c_{0,0}[k] = X[k]$, and calculating the wavelet packet coefficients with the recurrence described by relation (17). From now on, we will assume that the wavelet packet decomposition concerns the space \mathbf{U}^S .

Before detailing this approach, the next subsection reminds the reader of a useful description of an arbitrary sequence $(\mathbf{W}_{j,n})_{j \geq 1}$ of wavelet packets by means of a binary sequence [16]. Then, in subsection 3.2, we treat the case where the quadrature mirror filters are the ideal low and high pass filters of the Shannon decomposition. The general case is addressed in subsection 3.3.

3.1 The binary sequence associated with a given sequence of wavelet packets

Let $\kappa = (\epsilon_\ell)_\ell \in \{0,1\}^{\mathbb{N}}$ be an infinite binary sequence. For any natural number j , let $n_j(\kappa)$, in short n_j , stand for the non negative integer

$$n_j = n_j(\kappa) = \sum_{\ell=1}^j \epsilon_\ell 2^{j-\ell} \quad (28)$$

associated with the finite subsequence $(\epsilon_\ell)_{\ell=1,2,\dots,j}$. Clearly, n_j is an element of I_j : $n_j = 0$ when “ $\epsilon_\ell = 0$ for all $\ell = 1, 2, \dots, j$ ”, and $n_j = 2^j - 1$ when “ $\epsilon_\ell = 1$ for all $\ell = 1, 2, \dots, j$ ”.

Given an arbitrary infinite sequence $\kappa = (\epsilon_\ell)_\ell \in \{0,1\}^{\mathbb{N}}$, the finite subsequence $(\epsilon_\ell)_{\ell=1,2,\dots,j}$, formed by the j first terms of κ , defines a unique non negative integer $n_j \in I_j$ and hence, is associated with the unique wavelet packet located at node (j, n_j) of the decomposition tree. Moreover, this subsequence gives the unique path from \mathbf{U}^S to \mathbf{W}_{j,n_j} in the wavelet packet tree. Basically, $(\epsilon_\ell)_{\ell=1,2,\dots,j}$ corresponds to the sequence $H_{\epsilon_1}, H_{\epsilon_2}, \dots, H_{\epsilon_j}$, of filters successively used to calculate the packet \mathbf{W}_{j,n_j} .

Conversely, let $n \in I_j$. There exists a unique finite sequence $(\epsilon_\ell)_{\ell \in \{1,2,\dots,j\}}$ of $\{0,1\}^j$ such that $n = n_j$ where n_j is given by (28).

From now on, given an infinite sequence κ , the natural number $n_j = n(\kappa_j)$ and the packet \mathbf{W}_{j,n_j} are said to be associated with each other. We also say that the sequences κ and $(\mathbf{W}_{j,n_j})_j$ are associated with each other.

Example 1: The following four sequences will often be used in the sequel to illustrate the results we present. These four sequences are

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa_0 &= (0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \dots), & \kappa_1 &= (1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \dots), \\ \kappa_2 &= (0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, \dots), & \kappa_3 &= (0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, \dots). \end{aligned}$$

In other words, the general term of the sequence κ_q , $q = 0, 1, 2$ and 3 , is $\delta[q - \ell]$ for every natural number ℓ . Clearly, we have that $n_j(\kappa_0) = 0$ for every natural number j . It is also very easy to see that, for $q = 1, 2, 3$, we have $n_j(\kappa_q) = 0$ for $j = 1, 2, \dots, q - 1$, and that $n_j(\kappa_q) = 2^{j-q}$ for $j = q, q + 1, \dots$

3.2 Asymptotic decorrelation with the Shannon wavelet packets

The QMF h_0^S and h_1^S of the Shannon wavelet packet decomposition are the ideal low pass and high pass filters whose Fourier transforms H_0^S and H_1^S are:

$$\begin{cases} H_0^S(\omega) = \sqrt{2} \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} \chi_{\Delta_0}(\omega - 2\pi\ell) \\ H_1^S(\omega) = \sqrt{2} \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} \chi_{\Delta_1}(\omega - 2\pi\ell), \end{cases} \quad (29)$$

where $\Delta_0 = [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$, and $\Delta_1 = [-\pi, -\frac{\pi}{2}] \cup [\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi]$. Hereafter, we will use an upper index S in the notations of section 2 when the decomposition is achieved by using the ideal QMF H_0^S and H_1^S .

Let us define the map G by $G(0) = 0$ and the recurrence

$$G(2\ell) = \begin{cases} 2G(\ell) & \text{if } G(\ell) \text{ is even} \\ 2G(\ell) + 1 & \text{if } G(\ell) \text{ is odd,} \end{cases} \quad (30)$$

$$G(2\ell + 1) = \begin{cases} 2G(\ell) + 1 & \text{if } G(\ell) \text{ is even} \\ 2G(\ell) & \text{if } G(\ell) \text{ is odd.} \end{cases} \quad (31)$$

In a more compact form, we can write that

$$G(2\ell + \epsilon) = 3G(\ell) + \epsilon - 2 \left\lfloor \frac{G(\ell) + \epsilon}{2} \right\rfloor, \quad (32)$$

where $\epsilon \in \{0, 1\}$ and $\lfloor z \rfloor$ is the largest integer less than or equal to z . The map G is a permutation of \mathbb{N} .

For every $(k, \ell) \in \mathbb{N}^2$, we define the sets $\Delta_{k,\ell}$ by

$$\Delta_{k,\ell} = \left[-\frac{(\ell+1)\pi}{2^k}, -\frac{\ell\pi}{2^k} \right] \cup \left[\frac{\ell\pi}{2^k}, \frac{(\ell+1)\pi}{2^k} \right]. \quad (33)$$

According to [14, p. 328] (see also [17]), for every $j > 0$ and every $n \in I_j$, there exists a unique $p = G(n) \in I_j$ such that

$$|\widehat{W_{j,n}^S}(\omega)| = 2^{j/2} \chi_{\Delta_{j,p}}(\omega), \quad (34)$$

where, like in (6), $W_{j,n}^S(t) = 2^{-j/2} W_n^S(2^{-j}t)$, W_n^S stands for the map W_n recursively defined by (5) when the pair of QMF is (H_0^S, H_1^S) , and $\Delta_{j,p}$ is given by (33). The set $\Delta_{j,p}$ is the so-called *subband*. The wavelet packet decomposition of a signal of \mathbf{U}^S , when this decomposition is based on the Shannon QMF, is the ideal subband coding of the signal under consideration. The parameters of each subband can be selected using the integers j and p . The first one controls the bandwidth and the second one controls the central frequency.

For every $j > 0$, we have $G(I_j) = I_j$. Hence, the restriction of G to I_j is a permutation of I_j . This permutation makes it possible to re-order the wavelet packets $W_{j,n}^S$ from the lowest to the highest frequency supports. For further details on this re-ordering, the reader may refer to [14, p. 329-330].

Consider the sequence of wavelet packets $(\mathbf{W}_{j,n_j}^S)_j$ associated with an arbitrary binary sequence κ in the sense given in subsection 3.1. At every resolution

level j , it follows from (34) that, $|\widehat{W_{j,n_j}^S}| = 2^{j/2} \chi_{\Delta_{j,p_j}}$, with

$$\Delta_{j,p_j} = \left[-\frac{(p_j+1)\pi}{2^j}, -\frac{p_j\pi}{2^j} \right] \cup \left[\frac{p_j\pi}{2^j}, \frac{(p_j+1)\pi}{2^j} \right] \quad (35)$$

and $p_j = G(n_j)$. When j ranges over \mathbb{N} , (35) defines a sequence $(\frac{p_j\pi}{2^j})_j$. It is easy to see that this sequence is Cauchy. Indeed, according to (9), we have $n_{j+1} = 2n_j + \epsilon$, for some $\epsilon \in \{0, 1\}$. Taking (32) into account, we can write that $p_{j+1} = 2p_j + \epsilon'$, for some $\epsilon' \in \{0, 1\}$. With an easy recurrence, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} p_{j+q} &= 2p_{j+q-1} + \epsilon'_{j+q} \\ &= 2^q p_j + 2^{q-1} \epsilon'_{j+1} + \dots + 2^1 \epsilon'_{j+q-1} + \epsilon'_{j+q}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\frac{p_{j+q}\pi}{2^{j+q}} - \frac{p_j\pi}{2^j} = \frac{1}{2^j} \sum_{\ell=1}^q \frac{\epsilon'_{j+\ell}}{2^\ell} \leq \frac{1}{2^j} - \frac{1}{2^{j+q}} < \frac{1}{2^j}.$$

As the sequence $(\frac{p_j\pi}{2^j})_j$ is Cauchy, it has a unique limit. This limit

$$a(\kappa) = \lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{p_j\pi}{2^j} \quad (36)$$

will play a crucial role in the sequel. Note that $0 \leq a(\kappa) \leq \pi$ for every arbitrary sequence κ .

Example 1 (continued): Consider the four sequences k^q , $q = 0, 1, 2, 3$, introduced in example 1 above. For every natural number j , we have that $p_j(\kappa_0) = G(n_j(\kappa_0)) = 0$ since the general term of the sequence κ_0 is zero.

The first $q-1$ terms of the sequence κ_q when $q = 1, 2, 3$ are also 0. Therefore, we have $p_j(\kappa_q) = G(n_j(\kappa_q)) = 0$ for $j = 1, 2, \dots, q-1$. Now, an easy recurrence shows that $p_j(\kappa_q) = G(n_j(\kappa_q)) = 2^{j-q+1} - 1$ for $j = q, q+1, \dots$.

As far as the value of $a(\kappa_q)$ is concerned, for $q = 0, 1, 2, 3$, we easily see that $\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} p_j(\kappa_0)/2^j = 0$, whereas $\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} p_j(\kappa_q)/2^j = 1/2^{q-1}$ for $q \neq 0$. Therefore, we have $a(\kappa_0) = 0$ and $a(\kappa_q) = \pi/2^{q-1}$ for $q = 1, 2$ and 3.

We now state the following result.

Proposition 1 *Let X be a second-order random process. Assume that X is zero-mean, WSS, continuous in quadratic mean with PSD $\gamma \in L^\infty([-\pi, \pi])$.*

Let $\kappa = (\epsilon_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a binary sequence of $\{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{N}}$. If $a(\kappa)$ is a continuity point of γ , then

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} R_{j,n_j(\kappa)}^S[m] = \gamma(a(\kappa))\delta[m] \quad (37)$$

uniformly in $m \in \mathbb{Z}$, and where $R_{j,n_j(\kappa)}^S$ is the autocorrelation function of the wavelet packet coefficients of X with respect to \mathbf{W}_{j,n_j}^S .

Remark 3 *The autocorrelation function R_{j,n_j}^S of the Shannon wavelet packet coefficients c_{j,n_j} derives from (21) and, hence, is given by*

$$R_{j,n_j}^S[m] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \gamma(\omega) |\widehat{W_{j,n_j}^S}(\omega)|^2 e^{i2^j m \omega} d\omega. \quad (38)$$

Proof: [of proposition 1]

The function γ is even because it is the Fourier transform of the even function R . As above, we write n_j for $n_j(\kappa)$. From (34) and (38), we derive

$$R_{j,n_j}^S[m] = \frac{2^j}{\pi} \int_{\Delta_{j,p_j}^+} \gamma(\omega) \cos(2^j m \omega) d\omega. \quad (39)$$

where

$$\Delta_{j,p_j}^+ = \left[\frac{p_j \pi}{2^j}, \frac{(p_j + 1) \pi}{2^j} \right]. \quad (40)$$

Let $\eta > 0$. Since γ is continuous at $a(\kappa)$, there exists a positive real number $\alpha > 0$, such that, for every $\omega \in [a(\kappa) - \alpha, a(\kappa) + \alpha]$, we have $|\gamma(\omega) - \gamma(a(\kappa))| < \eta$.

In addition, it follows from (36) that

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} p_j \pi 2^{-j} = \lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} (p_j + 1) \pi 2^{-j} = a(\kappa), \quad (41)$$

Thereby, there exists an integer $j_0 = j_0(\alpha)$, such that, for every natural number $j \geq j_0$, the values $p_j \pi 2^{-j}$ and $(p_j + 1) \pi 2^{-j}$ are within the interval $[a(\kappa) - \alpha, a(\kappa) + \alpha]$. It follows that, for every natural number $j \geq j_0$ and every $\omega \in \Delta_{j,p_j}^+$,

$$|\gamma(\omega) - \gamma(a(\kappa))| < \eta. \quad (42)$$

Therefore, for any natural number $j \geq j_0$,

$$\frac{2^j}{\pi} \int_{\Delta_{j,p_j}^+} |\gamma(\omega) - \gamma(a(\kappa))| d\omega < \eta \frac{2^j}{\pi} \int_{\Delta_{j,p_j}^+} d\omega = \eta. \quad (43)$$

On the other hand, we derive from (39) that for any natural number $j \geq j_0$,

$$\begin{aligned} \left| R_{j,n_j}^S[m] - \frac{2^j}{\pi} \int_{\Delta_{j,p_j}^+} \gamma(a(\kappa)) \cos(2^j m \omega) d\omega \right| \\ = \left| \frac{2^j}{\pi} \int_{\Delta_{j,p_j}^+} (\gamma(\omega) - \gamma(a(\kappa))) \cos(2^j m \omega) d\omega \right| \\ \leq \frac{2^j}{\pi} \int_{\Delta_{j,p_j}^+} |\gamma(\omega) - \gamma(a(\kappa))| d\omega. \end{aligned} \quad (44)$$

Hence, we derive from (43) and (44) that, for every natural number $j \geq j_0$ and every integer m ,

$$\left| R_{j,n_j}^S[m] - \frac{2^j}{\pi} \int_{\Delta_{j,p_j}^+} \gamma(a(\kappa)) \cos(2^j m \omega) d\omega \right| < \eta. \quad (45)$$

Since

$$\frac{2^j}{\pi} \int_{\Delta_{j,p_j}^+} \gamma(a(\kappa)) \cos(2^j m \omega) d\omega = \gamma(a(\kappa)) \delta[m], \quad (46)$$

we conclude that, for every natural number $j \geq j_0$,

$$\left| R_{j,n_j}^S[m] - \gamma(a(\kappa)) \delta[m] \right| < \eta \quad (47)$$

uniformly in $m \in \mathbb{Z}$. ■

Remark 4 Proposition 1 shows that the coefficients returned by the Shannon wavelet packet decomposition of process X tend to be decorrelated when the resolution level tends to infinity.

Roughly speaking, the spectral measure of the discrete signal returned in a given subband by the Shannon wavelet packet decomposition of a WSS process tends, with increasing j , to $\gamma(a(\kappa))$.

This result also emphasizes the dependence between the autocorrelation function and the binary sequence κ . For instance, if we consider the four sequences κ_q , $q = 0, 1, 2, 3$ of example 1, we have

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} R_{j, n_j(\kappa_q)}^S[m] = \gamma(\pi/2^{q-1})\delta[m] \quad (48)$$

for $q = 1, 2$ and 3 , whereas

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} R_{j, n_j(\kappa_0)}^S[m] = \gamma(0)\delta[m]. \quad (49)$$

Remark 5 (On the speed of the decorrelation process) Let $\omega_0 > 0$ and

$$\gamma(\omega) = \left(1 - \frac{|\omega|}{\omega_0}\right) \chi_{[-\pi, \pi] \cap [-\omega_0, \omega_0]}(\omega). \quad (50)$$

We assume that γ represents the PSD of some zero-mean WSS random process. We have

$$R_{j, n_j}^S[m] = \frac{2^j}{\pi} \int_{\Delta_{j, p_j}^+ \cap [0, \omega_0]} \left(1 - \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right) \cos(2^j m \omega) d\omega. \quad (51)$$

If $\omega_0 > \pi$, $\Delta_{j, p_j}^+ \cap [0, \omega_0] = \Delta_{j, p_j}^+$, and we obtain that

$$R_{j, n_j}^S[m] = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{\pi}{\omega_0} \frac{p_j}{2^j} - \frac{\pi}{\omega_0} \frac{1}{2^{j+1}} & \text{if } m = 0 \\ \frac{(-1)^{m p_j} - (-1)^{m(p_j+1)}}{\pi \omega_0 m^2 2^j} & \text{if } m \neq 0, \end{cases} \quad (52)$$

and thus,

$$\left| R_{j, n_j}^S[m] - \gamma\left(\frac{\pi p_j}{2^j}\right) \delta[m] \right| \leq \frac{\pi}{\omega_0} \frac{1}{2^{j+1}}. \quad (53)$$

It follows that $\gamma(\pi p_j/2^j)\delta[m]$ is an approximation of $R_{j, n_j}^S[m]$ with a margin of $\pi/\omega_0 2^{j+1}$. This highlights the speed of the decorrelation process for $\omega_0 > \pi$.

If $\omega_0 \leq \pi$, then the function γ is null on $[\omega_0, \pi]$. If $a(\kappa)$ is such that $\omega_0 < a(\kappa) \leq \pi$, then there exists $\alpha > 0$ such that γ is null on $]a(\kappa) - \alpha, a(\kappa) + \alpha[$ and there exists j_1 such that for all $j \geq j_1$, $\Delta_{j, p_j}^+ \subset]a(\kappa) - \alpha, a(\kappa) + \alpha[$. Thus, the autocorrelation $R_{j, n_j}^S[m]$ is null for all $j \geq j_1$. Now, consider that $0 \leq a(\kappa) < \omega_0$. Then for j greater than or equal to a certain j_2 , $\Delta_{j, p_j}^+ \subset [0, \omega_0]$. Thus, for all $j \geq j_2$, $\Delta_{j, p_j}^+ \cap [0, \omega_0] = \Delta_{j, p_j}^+$ and we obtain that (53) holds true. It is also easy to see that for j greater than or equal to a certain j_3 , (53) holds true when $a(\kappa) = \omega_0$. It follows that if $\omega_0 \leq \pi$, there exists j_0 such that for all $j \geq j_0$, (53) holds true.

More generally, consider an arbitrary PSD γ with support in $[-\pi, \pi]$. When the resolution level j is sufficiently large, γ can be seen as a linear function

in Δ_{j,p_j}^+ . Then, we can generalise the above result, saying that there exists a finite level j_0 such that for any resolution level $j \geq j_0$, $R_{j,n_j}^S[m]$ is appreciatively equivalent to $\gamma(\pi p_j/2^j)\delta[m]$ with a margin of $A/2^j$. The constant A and the level j_0 depend on the shape of γ on Δ_{j,p_j}^+ .

3.3 Asymptotic decorrelation with non-ideal QMF

We consider QMF $(h_0^{[r]}, h_1^{[r]})$ that depend on a parameter r such that, for $\epsilon \in \{0, 1\}$,

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} H_\epsilon^{[r]} = H_\epsilon^S \quad (\text{a.e}), \quad (54)$$

where $H_0^{[r]}$ and $H_1^{[r]}$ are the Fourier transforms of $h_0^{[r]}$ and $h_1^{[r]}$ respectively, and where, as above, H_0^S and H_1^S are the Fourier transforms of the Shannon QMF. We assume that r is an integer. As mentioned in the introduction, this parameter is called the order of the QMF $H_0^{[r]}$ and $H_1^{[r]}$. It has different meanings for the Daubechies and the Battle-Lemarié QMF.

According to [18, 19, 20], the Daubechies QMF satisfy (54), the order r of a given pair $(h_0^{[r]}, h_1^{[r]})$ of such QMF being the number of vanishing moments of the associated Daubechies wavelet function. The order r is also the zero multiplicity at π of $H_0^{[r]}$.

It follows from [21] that the Battle-Lemarié filters satisfy (54) as well; the order r of a given pair $(h_0^{[r]}, h_1^{[r]})$ of such QMF is the spline order of the scaling function associated with $H_0^{[r]}$.

Theorem 1 *Let X be a second-order random process that satisfies the assumptions of proposition 1. Let $\kappa = (\epsilon_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a binary sequence of $\{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{N}}$. Consider, for every r , the sequence of wavelet packets $(\mathbf{W}_{j,n_j(\kappa)}^{[r]})_{j \geq 0}$ associated with κ , where the decomposition of \mathbf{U}^S is achieved by the QMF $(h_0^{[r]}, h_1^{[r]})$.*

For every given natural number j , let $R_{j,n_j(\kappa)}^{[r]}$ stands for the autocorrelation function of X with respect to the packet $\mathbf{W}_{j,n_j(\kappa)}^{[r]}$.

i) *We have*

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow +\infty} R_{j,n_j}^{[r]}[m] = R_{j,n_j}^S[m], \quad (55)$$

and this convergence is uniform in $m \in \mathbb{Z}$.

ii) *In addition, if γ is continuous at $a(\kappa)$, then,*

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\lim_{r \rightarrow +\infty} R_{j,n_j(\kappa)}^{[r]}[m] \right) = \gamma(a(\kappa))\delta[m] \quad (56)$$

uniformly in $m \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Remark 6 *According to theorem 1 and if γ is continuous at $a(\kappa)$, then, for every given real number $\eta > 0$, there exists a natural number j_0 with the following*

property: For every $j \geq j_0$, there exists $r_0 = r_0(j, n_j) > 0$ such that, for every $r \geq r_0$ and every $m \in \mathbb{Z}$,

$$\left| R_{j, n_j(\kappa)}^{[r]}[m] - \gamma(a(\kappa))\delta[m] \right| < \eta. \quad (57)$$

Thus, according to (57) we obtain nearly-white DWPT coefficients (with a margin of η) at resolution level j_0 and by using QMF with order r_0 .

Proof: [of theorem 1]

As above, we set $n_j = n_j(\kappa)$. The autocorrelation function $R_{j, n_j}^{[r]}$ derives from (21) and is equal to

$$R_{j, n_j}^{[r]}[m] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \gamma(\omega) \widehat{|W_{j, n_j}^{[r]}(\omega)|^2} e^{i2^j m \omega} d\omega. \quad (58)$$

For every $m \in \mathbb{Z}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| R_{j, n_j}^{[r]}[m] - R_{j, n_j}^S[m] \right| \\ & \leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} |\gamma(\omega)| \left| \widehat{|W_{j, n_j}^{[r]}(\omega)|^2} - \widehat{|W_{j, n_j}^S(\omega)|^2} \right| d\omega. \end{aligned} \quad (59)$$

But from appendix E, we have

$$\widehat{|W_{n_j}^S(\omega)|^2} = \left[\prod_{\ell=1}^j H_{\epsilon_\ell}^S\left(\frac{\omega}{2^{j+1-\ell}}\right) \right] \widehat{\Phi^S}\left(\frac{\omega}{2^j}\right), \quad (60)$$

and

$$\widehat{|W_{n_j}^{[r]}(\omega)|^2} = \left[\prod_{\ell=1}^j H_{\epsilon_\ell}^{[r]}\left(\frac{\omega}{2^{j+1-\ell}}\right) \right] \widehat{\Phi^S}\left(\frac{\omega}{2^j}\right). \quad (61)$$

Thus, from (6), (54), (60) and (61), and taking into account that $|H_{\epsilon_\ell}^{[r]}(\omega)|$ and $|H_{\epsilon_\ell}^S(\omega)|$ are less than or equal to 1, we obtain

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow +\infty} \widehat{|W_{j, n_j}^{[r]}|^2} = \widehat{|W_{j, n_j}^S|^2} \quad (\text{a.e}), \quad (62)$$

and

$$\left| \widehat{|W_{j, n_j}^{[r]}(\omega)|^2} - \widehat{|W_{j, n_j}^S(\omega)|^2} \right| \leq 2^{j+1} \left| \widehat{\Phi^S}(\omega) \right|^2. \quad (63)$$

Statement i) follows from (59), (62), (63), and Lebesgue's dominated convergence theorem.

We just obtain statement ii) from proposition 1 and statement i). \blacksquare

4 Experimental results

The theoretical results presented above are of asymptotic nature. The role of this section is to reflect the manner in which the decorrelation appears in practice when the resolution level and the order of the filters are finite.

Consider a random process satisfying the assumptions of theorem 1. With the same notations as those used above, a consequence of theorem 1 is the

existence of some resolution level j and some order r such that (57) holds true when the wavelet packet decomposition is initialised with the samples of the process. Equation (56) also tells us that the value of the autocorrelation function at lag 0 of the wavelet packet coefficients tends to the value of the PSD at a specific point that depends on the path followed in the wavelet packet tree. The following experimental results are aimed at illustrating these two facts.

We carried out experimental tests where the samples $(X(k))_k$ of process X at the input of the wavelet packet decomposition form a discrete Auto-Regressive (AR) process. This AR process is such that $X(k) = \alpha X(k-1) + W(k)$, where $0 < \alpha < 1$, and $k = 1, 2, \dots, 2^{20}$. The random variables $(W(k))_k$ are Gaussian, independent and identically distributed with zero-mean and unitary standard-deviation. The samples $(X(k))_k$ were generated by filtering the discrete random process $(W(k))_k$ through the discrete AR filter whose transfer function is $(1 - \alpha)/(1 - \alpha z^{-1})$. We present the results obtained with $\alpha = 0.9$. The corresponding PSD is displayed in figure 2, and the autocorrelation is displayed in figure 3.

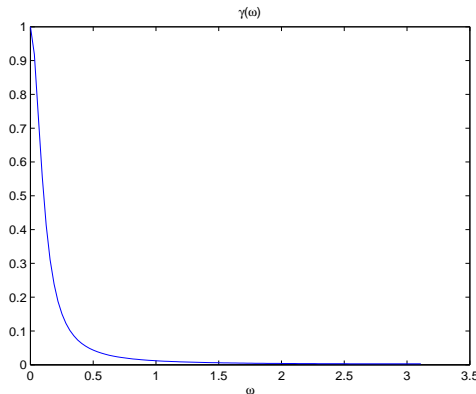


Figure 2: PSD of the random process used to carried out experimental tests. These random processes were synthesized by filtering some white noise with a first order AR filter.

The experimental results detailed below show that, for the AR process considered above, the asymptotic decorrelation stated by theorem 1 can actually be attained with reasonable values for the resolution level j and the order r of the filters. These experimental results have been obtained by achieving full wavelet packet decompositions of 100 realizations of the AR random process specified above. The decompositions are performed by using Daubechies filters and the results given hereafter are average values over these 100 realizations.

We begin with experimental results illustrating the influence of the resolution level and the order of the QMF on the decorrelation process. We then address the convergence of the autocorrelation functions of the wavelet packet coefficients at lag 0.

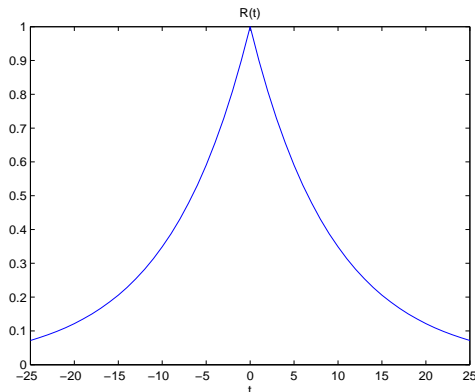


Figure 3: Autocorrelation function of the random process whose PSD is plotted in figure 2.

4.1 Influence of the resolution level and the order of the filters on the decorrelation process

The full wavelet packet decompositions are now achieved when the QMF are the Daubechies filters of orders $1, 2, \dots, 20$. The average empirical autocorrelation functions of the wavelet packet coefficients $c_{j,n_j(\kappa_q)}$ for $q = 0, 1, 2, 3$, (see example 1) are calculated on the basis of 1500 coefficients per packet $\mathbf{W}_{j,n_j(\kappa_q)}$, which is possible for every decomposition level considered below since we have 2^{20} input samples.

It turns out that the wavelet packet coefficients can be considered as significantly decorrelated when the resolution level is 6 and the order of the QMF is greater than, or equals 7. For instance, figure 4 shows the empirical normalized autocorrelation functions at resolution levels 3 and 6, when r equals 1 and 7 for the AR process. These autocorrelation functions are normalized in order to appreciate the gain in decorrelation. These figures underline the importance of the role played by the resolution level and the order of the QMF.

The importance of the resolution level can be appreciated by noting that the coefficients at resolution level 6 are less correlated than those obtained at level 3 (compare the first and the second columns of figure 4).

The role played by the QMF order is the following. At level 6 and for every wavelet packet, the decomposition based on the Daubechies QMF with order 7 yields better decorrelation than that obtained by the decomposition based on the Daubechies QMF of order 1 (in figure 4, compare the second and the third columns).

4.2 The limit value of the correlation function at lag 0

Consider the sequence $(R_{j,n_j}^{[r]})_j$ where, for every natural number j , $R_{j,n_j}^{[r]}$ is the autocorrelation function of the wavelet packet coefficients associated with X with respect to the sequence $(\mathbf{W}_{j,n_j}^{[r]})_j$. According to theorem 1, the value $R_{j,n_j}^{[r]}[m]$ must be close to $\gamma(a(\kappa))\delta[m]$ if j and r are both large enough, r being above a value that depends on j . We recall that $\gamma(a(\kappa))$ is the value of the PSD

of the random process X at $a(\kappa)$ where $a(\kappa)$ is given by (36) and κ is the binary sequence associated with $(\mathbf{W}_{j,n_j}^{[r]})_j$.

Let us illustrate this result for the value of the autocorrelation function at lag 0 and the binary sequences $\kappa_0, \kappa_1, \kappa_2$, and κ_3 , introduced in example 1. We focus on the Daubechies QMF with order $r = 7$.

We consider again the AR random process introduced above and whose PSD is that of figure 2. We observe that, quite rapidly, the terms of the sequence $(R_{j,n_j}^{[7]}[0])_j$ become close to $\gamma(a(\kappa))$ when j increases. This is shown in figure 5. This figure displays the average values $R_{j,n_j(\kappa_q)}^{[7]}[0]$ for $j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 9$ and $q = 0, 1, 2, 3$. We plot the limit value $\gamma(a(\kappa))$ in dotted line in these figures. We see that, as the resolution level j increases up to 6, the value at 0 of the autocorrelation function of the wavelet packet coefficients associated with each of the four sequences is sufficiently close to the value of the PSD at $a(\kappa)$.

In order to specify the accuracy of the results of figure 5, the following table presents the average values $R_{j,n_j(\kappa_q)}^{[7]}[0]$ for $j = 6, 7, 8, 9$, as well as their 95% confidence intervals calculated via the standard t-test. Compare these average values with the exact values of $\gamma(a(\kappa_q))$ that can easily be computed for the AR process considered in this section. We have $\gamma(a(\kappa_0)) = 1$, $\gamma(a(\kappa_1)) = 0.002770$, $\gamma(a(\kappa_2)) = 0.005703$ and $\gamma(a(\kappa_3)) = 0.020086$.

Level (j)	6	7
$R_{j,n_j(\kappa_0)}^{[7]}(0)$	0.9313 ± 0.0074	0.9810 ± 0.0075
$R_{j,n_j(\kappa_1)}^{[7]}(0)$	0.002777 ± 0.000021	0.002778 ± 0.000022
$R_{j,n_j(\kappa_2)}^{[7]}(0)$	0.005587 ± 0.000041	0.005591 ± 0.000041
$R_{j,n_j(\kappa_3)}^{[7]}(0)$	0.01887 ± 0.00012	0.01862 ± 0.00012
Level (j)	8	9
$R_{j,n_j(\kappa_0)}^{[7]}(0)$	0.9957 ± 0.0075	0.9938 ± 0.0061
$R_{j,n_j(\kappa_1)}^{[7]}(0)$	0.002779 ± 0.000020	0.002776 ± 0.000019
$R_{j,n_j(\kappa_2)}^{[7]}(0)$	0.005602 ± 0.000042	0.005555 ± 0.000041
$R_{j,n_j(\kappa_3)}^{[7]}(0)$	0.01849 ± 0.00012	0.01863 ± 0.00012

Table 1: Average values and associated 95% confidence intervals for $R_{j,n_j(\kappa_q)}^{[7]}[0]$ computed over 100 realizations of the process whose PSD is that of figure 2.

To conclude this section, note that the AR process used to illustrate the decorrelation process is chosen so that the slope of its PSD is quite sharp at $\omega = 0$. According to remark 5, this sharpness slows down the DWPT whitening effect stated by theorem 1. In fact, the flatter the PSD, the faster the decorrelation is achieved by increasing the decomposition level and the QMF order. In particular, the foregoing experimental results are even better for an AR process $X(k) = \alpha X(k-1) + W(k)$ with $0 < \alpha < 0.9$.

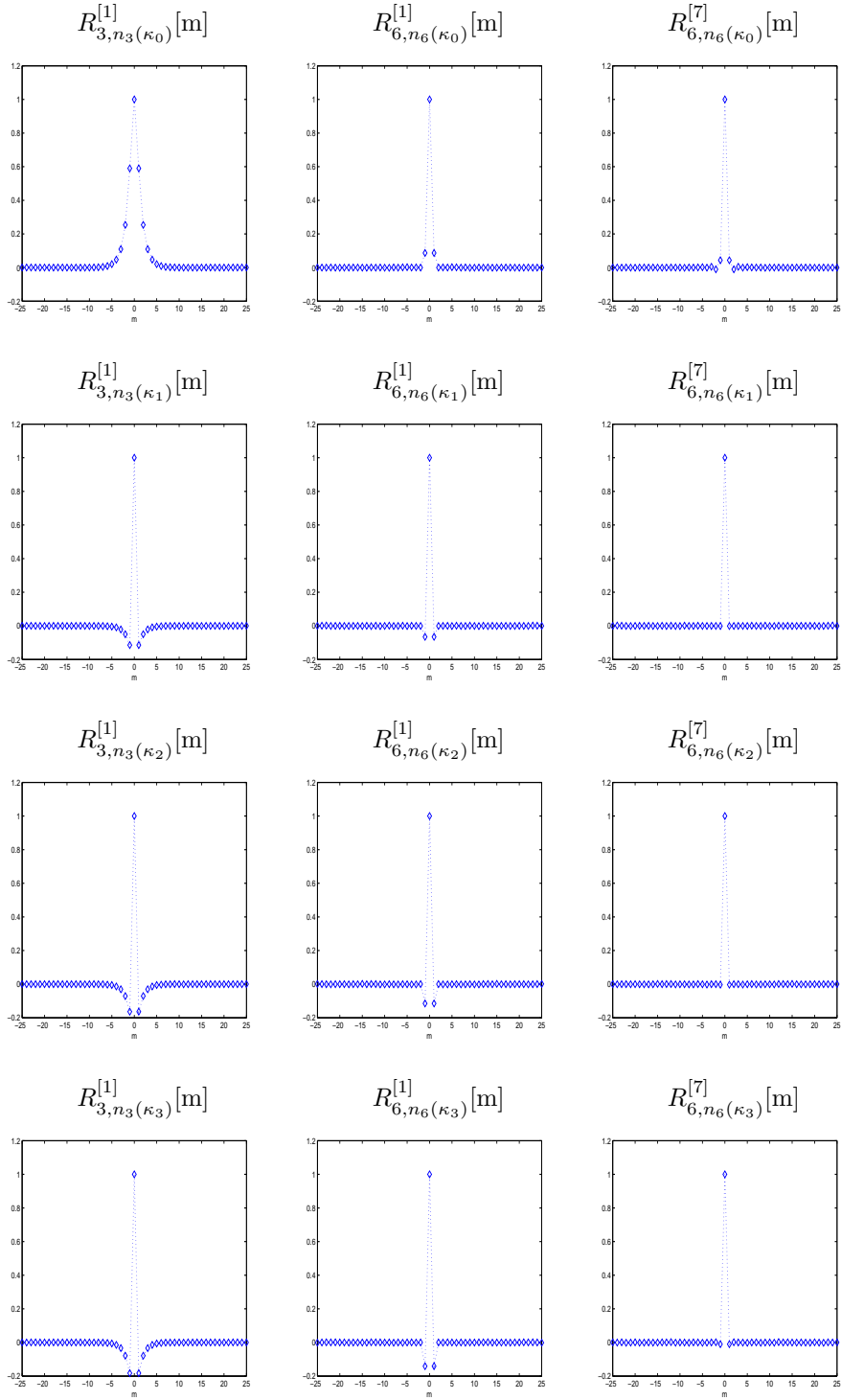


Figure 4: Some normalized autocorrelation functions of the wavelet packet coefficients returned for the 4 sequences of example 1, at decomposition levels 3 and 6. The decompositions concern the random process with PSD given by figure 2. They are achieved by using the Daubechies filters of orders 1 and 7.

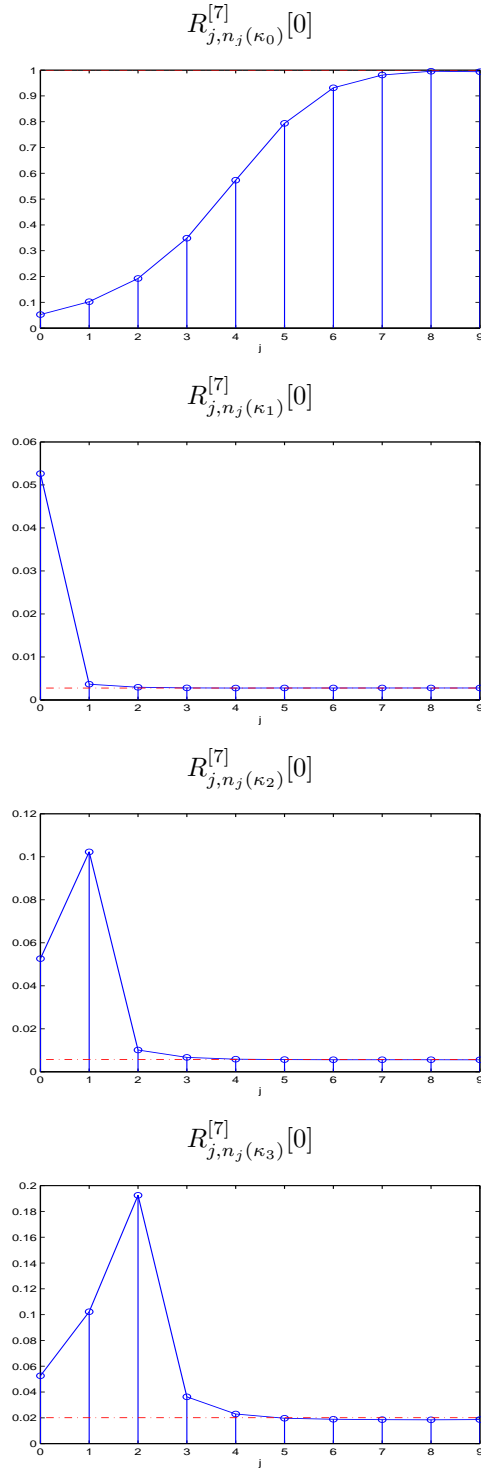


Figure 5: Convergence of $R_{j,n_j}^{[7]}[0]$ to $\gamma(a(\kappa_q))$ with j for the four test sequences. The decomposition concerns the random process whose PSD is that of figure 2, and has been achieved by using the Daubechies filters of order 7.

5 Conclusion

This paper provides further details concerning the asymptotic decorrelation of the wavelet packet coefficients resulting from the decomposition of a band-limited WSS random process. By choosing a sufficiently large resolution level and, then, by increasing the order of the filters with respect to the chosen resolution level, the wavelet packet coefficients tend to become decorrelated. The results presented in this paper complement those established in [10], [11] and [15].

Figure 4 highlights the quality of the decorrelation process. This quality can be regarded as rather good: compare the autocorrelation functions of the input WSS process (figure 3) to the autocorrelation functions of the associated coefficients (figure 4). The performance of this experiment can be improved by increasing the order of the QMF (compare the second and the third column of figure 4). These results suggest using a full wavelet packet decomposition with six or more resolution levels and Daubechies filters with seven or more vanishing moments. The experimental results presented in this paper indicate that the asymptotic decorrelation can be approximately attained in practice with reasonable values for the resolution level and the order of the QMF. This relates to the convergence speed of the Daubechies QMF to the Shannon filters (see figure 6) and also to the speed of the decorrelation process (see remark 5).

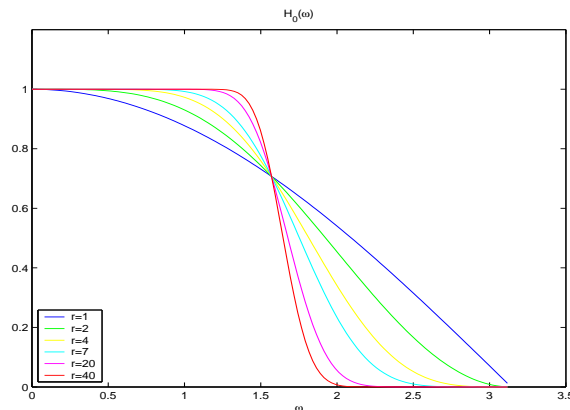


Figure 6: Magnitude response of some Daubechies scaling filters. This figure illustrates the convergence speed of the Daubechies QMF to the Shannon filters. It displays the magnitude response of the Daubechies scaling filters with orders $r = 1, 2, 4, 7, 20$, and 40 . This scaling filter is obtained by using the MATLAB routine `dbaux` of the wavelet toolbox.

Various applications of these results are thinkable. Indeed, many basic models and techniques employed in signal processing and statistics are valid, or significantly much simpler and efficient, when data are uncorrelated. For instance, we can think of immediate applications in spectral analysis, but also in denoising and deconvolution. In particular, the authors' feeling is that the result of the present paper can contribute to the study of non-uniform sampling or local analysis of the PSD of a signal [22], [23]. The analysis of the variance of the wavelet packets in order to detect change-points, [24], seems to be an-

other application of interest. Theorem 1 also suggests extending Donoho and Johnstone's approach [25], [26] to the denoising of signals corrupted by coloured noise. The idea would be to determine a wavelet packet basis that decorrelates sufficiently well the input noise. In each packet, noise could then be removed by applying a suitable thresholding function whose threshold height is a function of the variance of the noise coefficients. Denoising and deconvolution being very similar problems [14], [27], the approach described just above could possibly be extended to deconvolution.

In future work, we plan to investigate how the theoretical results presented above apply to telecommunication systems where wavelets are gaining more and more interest (see [28], [29], [30], [31], among others). In particular, it seems relevant to study to what extent the results of this paper extend to non-stationary or almost cyclostationary processes and relate to properties such as those given in [32].

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A

According to Loeve's lemma ([33]), and for $-\infty < a \leq b < \infty$, the stochastic integral

$$\int_a^b X(t)W_{j,n,k}(t)dt \quad (64)$$

is well defined if, and only if

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\int_a^b X(t)W_{j,n,k}(t)dt \int_a^b \overline{X(s)W_{j,n,k}(s)}ds \right] \quad (65)$$

is well defined, i.e. if, and only if the Riemann integral

$$\int_a^b \int_a^b R(t,s)W_{j,n,k}(t)W_{j,n,k}(s)dt ds \quad (66)$$

exists and is finite. We can then define the stochastic integral

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} X(t)W_{j,n,k}(t)dt \quad (67)$$

as the limit of $\int_a^b X(t)W_{j,n,k}(t)dt$ (with convergence in quadratic mean) when $a \rightarrow -\infty$ and $b \rightarrow +\infty$, and this, provided that the integral

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} R(t,s)W_{j,n,k}(t)W_{j,n,k}(s)dt ds \quad (68)$$

exists. This is the case if we suppose that W_n is compactly supported or has a sufficiently fast decay (see [6] among others). Given a resolution level j and

$n \in I_j$ (so, given $\mathbf{W}_{j,n}$), the wavelet packet decomposition of X returns the random variables

$$c_{j,n}[k] = \int_{\mathbb{R}} X(t)W_{j,n,k}(t)dt, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}. \quad (69)$$

B

According to (5), (6) and (7), and for $\epsilon \in \{0, 1\}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} W_{j+1,2n+\epsilon,k}(t) &= \tau_{2^{j+1}k}W_{j+1,2n+\epsilon}(t) \\ &= \tau_{2^{j+1}k}2^{-(j+1)/2}W_{2n+\epsilon}(2^{-(j+1)}t) \\ &= \tau_{2^{j+1}k}2^{-(j+1)/2}\sqrt{2}\sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} h_{\epsilon}[\ell]W_n(2^{-j}t - \ell) \\ &= \tau_{2^{j+1}k}2^{-j/2}\sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} h_{\epsilon}[\ell]W_n(2^{-j}t - \ell) \\ &= 2^{-j/2}\sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} h_{\epsilon}[\ell]W_n(2^{-j}t - 2k - \ell) \\ &= 2^{-j/2}\sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} h_{\epsilon}[\ell - 2k]W_n(2^{-j}t - \ell) \\ &= \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} h_{\epsilon}[\ell - 2k]W_{j,n,\ell}(t), \end{aligned} \quad (70)$$

and thus $W_{j+1,2n+\epsilon,k} = \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} h_{\epsilon}[\ell - 2k]W_{j,n,\ell}$. The equalities above must be understood in the quadratic sense. If the impulse response of the filters have finite length, these equalities hold true pointwise.

C

With the notations of appendix A, we assume that the mean-square integral (64) is well defined. The autocorrelation function $R_{j,n}$ of the discrete random process $c_{j,n}$ is defined by

$$R_{j,n}[k, \ell] = \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} R(t-s)W_{j,n,k}(t)W_{j,n,\ell}(s)dt ds, \quad (71)$$

which can be written in the following form

$$R_{j,n}[k, \ell] = \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} R(t)W_{j,n,k}(t+s)W_{j,n,\ell}(s)dt ds. \quad (72)$$

In addition, since $W_{j,n,k}(t) = 2^{-j/2}W_n(2^{-j}t - k)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}} W_{j,n,k}(t+s)W_{j,n,\ell}(s)ds &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} W_n(s + 2^{-j}t - k)W_n(s - \ell)ds, \\ &= \langle \tau_{k-\ell-2^{-j}t}W_n, W_n \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}, \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} |\widehat{W_n}(\omega)|^2 e^{i(k-\ell-2^{-j}t)\omega} d\omega, \end{aligned} \quad (73)$$

where we use the Parseval formula to obtain the last equality. We thus have

$$R_{j,n}[k, \ell] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} R(t) |\widehat{W}_n(\omega)|^2 e^{i(k-\ell-2^{-j}t)\omega} dt d\omega. \quad (74)$$

And since

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} R(t) e^{-i2^{-j}t\omega} dt = \gamma\left(\frac{\omega}{2^j}\right), \quad (75)$$

we derive that

$$R_{j,n}[k, \ell] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \gamma\left(\frac{\omega}{2^j}\right) |\widehat{W}_n(\omega)|^2 e^{i(k-\ell)\omega} d\omega. \quad (76)$$

D

Let Z be the orthogonal stochastic measure, associated with the spectral measure m of the continuous and second order WSS random process X (Wiener-Khinchine's theorem). We have

$$m(d\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \gamma(\omega) d\omega, \quad (77)$$

where γ is the PSD of X , γ has support in $[-\pi, \pi]$. Then, we can write $X(t)$ as a stochastic integral :

$$X(t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{it\omega} Z(d\omega). \quad (78)$$

Now, according to [34, lemma 5, p. 197-198], we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}} X(t) \Phi^S(t-k) dt &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{it\omega} Z(d\omega) \right) \Phi^S(t-k) dt, \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} \Phi^S(t-k) e^{it\omega} dt \right) Z(d\omega), \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \widehat{\Phi}^S(\omega) e^{ik\omega} Z(d\omega). \end{aligned} \quad (79)$$

We obtain

$$X(k) - \int_{\mathbb{R}} X(t) \Phi^S(t-k) dt = \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{ik\omega} (1 - \widehat{\Phi}^S(\omega)) Z(d\omega), \quad (80)$$

and then,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} \left[\left| X(k) - \int_{\mathbb{R}} X(t) \Phi^S(t-k) dt \right|^2 \right] &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} |1 - \widehat{\Phi}^S(\omega)|^2 m(d\omega). \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |1 - \widehat{\Phi}^S(\omega)|^2 \gamma(\omega) d\omega. \end{aligned} \quad (81)$$

Taking into account the fact that $\widehat{\Phi}^S = \chi_{[-\pi, \pi]}$, we derive

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\left| X(k) - \int_{\mathbb{R}} X(t) \Phi^S(t-k) dt \right|^2 \right] = 0, \quad (82)$$

and thus,

$$X(k) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} X(t) \Phi^S(t-k) dt \quad (83)$$

in quadratic mean.

E

Lemma 1 *With the same notations as in section 2.1, and for $n = \sum_{\ell=1}^j \epsilon_{\ell} 2^{j-\ell}$, we have*

$$\widehat{W}_n(\omega) = \left[\prod_{\ell=1}^j m_{\epsilon_{\ell}} \left(\frac{\omega}{2^{j+1-\ell}} \right) \right] \widehat{\Phi} \left(\frac{\omega}{2^j} \right). \quad (84)$$

■

Proof:

According to (5), for $\epsilon \in \{0, 1\}$, we have

$$\widehat{W}_{2n+\epsilon}(\omega) = m_{\epsilon} \left(\frac{\omega}{2} \right) \widehat{W}_n \left(\frac{\omega}{2} \right). \quad (85)$$

By taking of account (28), we obtain successively

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{W}_n(\omega) &= m_{\epsilon_j} \left(\frac{\omega}{2} \right) \widehat{W}_{\frac{n-\epsilon_j}{2}} \left(\frac{\omega}{2} \right), \\ &= m_{\epsilon_j} \left(\frac{\omega}{2} \right) m_{\epsilon_{j-1}} \left(\frac{\omega}{2^2} \right) \cdots m_{\epsilon_1} \left(\frac{\omega}{2^j} \right) \widehat{\Phi} \left(\frac{\omega}{2^j} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (86)$$

and thus

$$\widehat{W}_n(\omega) = \left[\prod_{\ell=1}^j m_{\epsilon_{\ell}} \left(\frac{\omega}{2^{j+1-\ell}} \right) \right] \widehat{\Phi} \left(\frac{\omega}{2^j} \right). \quad (87)$$

■

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