Time and Spatial Series

- Data and Transform domains
- *Z*- and Fourier Transforms

- <u>Reading:</u>
  - Shearer, A5
  - Telford *et al.*, Sections 4.7.2-6, A.9

Data Representation 'Domains'

- Data domain:
  - Domain in which data are acquired.
    - Examples: Output of a geophone as a *function of time*, value of gravity at a point on a spatial grid.
    - Time or space.
- Transform domains:
  - Transformed for interpretation and understanding of certain aspects of the record as a whole.
  - Frequency, 'wave number', velocity, *etc*….
- There are numerous transforms for continuous and discrete signal...
  - We are interested in *discrete, digital transforms*

Z-Transform

- Consider a digitized record that is represented simply by a *series* of N readings: U=$\{u_0, u_1, u_2, \ldots, u_{N-1}\}$. How can we represent this series differently?
- The Z transform simply associates a *polynomial function* with this time series:

$$U(z) = u_0 + u_1 z + u_2 z^2 + u_3 z^3 + \ldots$$

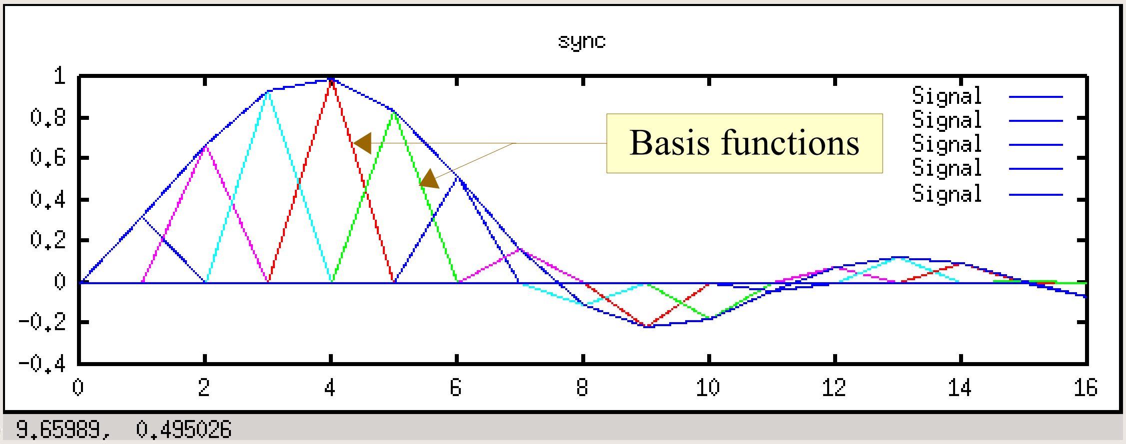
  - For example, a 3-sample record of {1,2,5} is represented by a quadratic polynomial: $1 + 2z + 5z^2$.
- In the Z-domain, the all-important operation of *convolution* of time series becomes simple multiplication of Z-transforms:

$$U_1 * U_2 \Leftrightarrow U_1(z) U_2(z)$$

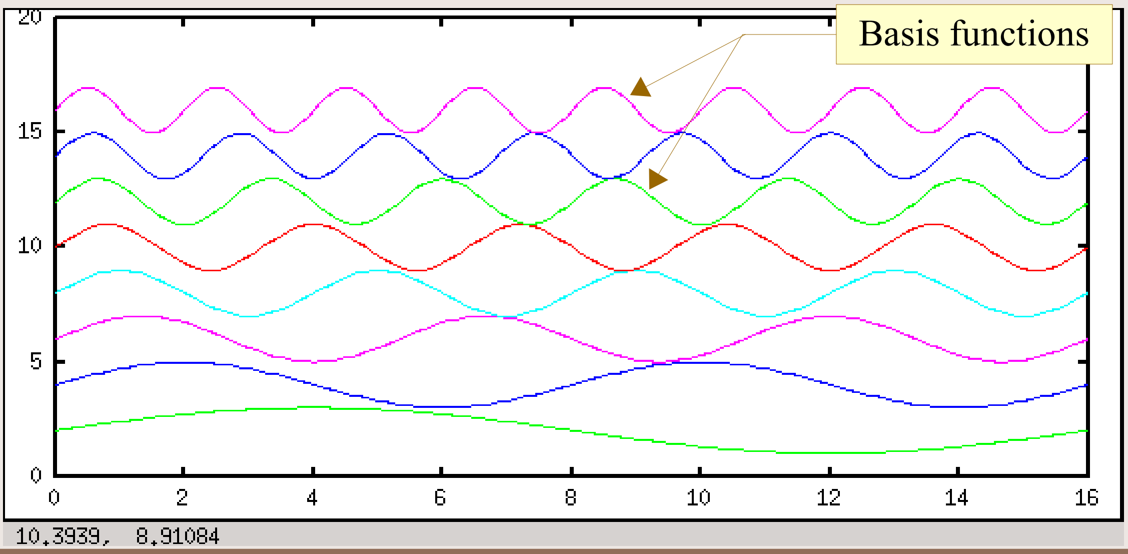
- We will return to this during the discussion of convolution.

Fourier Transform

- Time series represent the signal as a sum of *basis functions* - pulses localized in time:



- Fourier transform represents the signal as a sum of sin(...), cos(...), or complex exp(...) basis functions with different *frequencies*:



Summary of Forward and Inverse Fourier Transforms

- *Forward Fourier Transform* (from time to frequency domain):

$$U_k = \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} e^{-i\frac{2\pi k}{N}m} u_m \qquad (1)$$

- The *Inverse Fourier Transform* (from frequency to tine domain) is given by a similar formula:

$$u_j = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} e^{i\frac{2\pi k}{N}j} U_k \qquad (2)$$

Exercise: Prove this (plug (1) in (2) above)

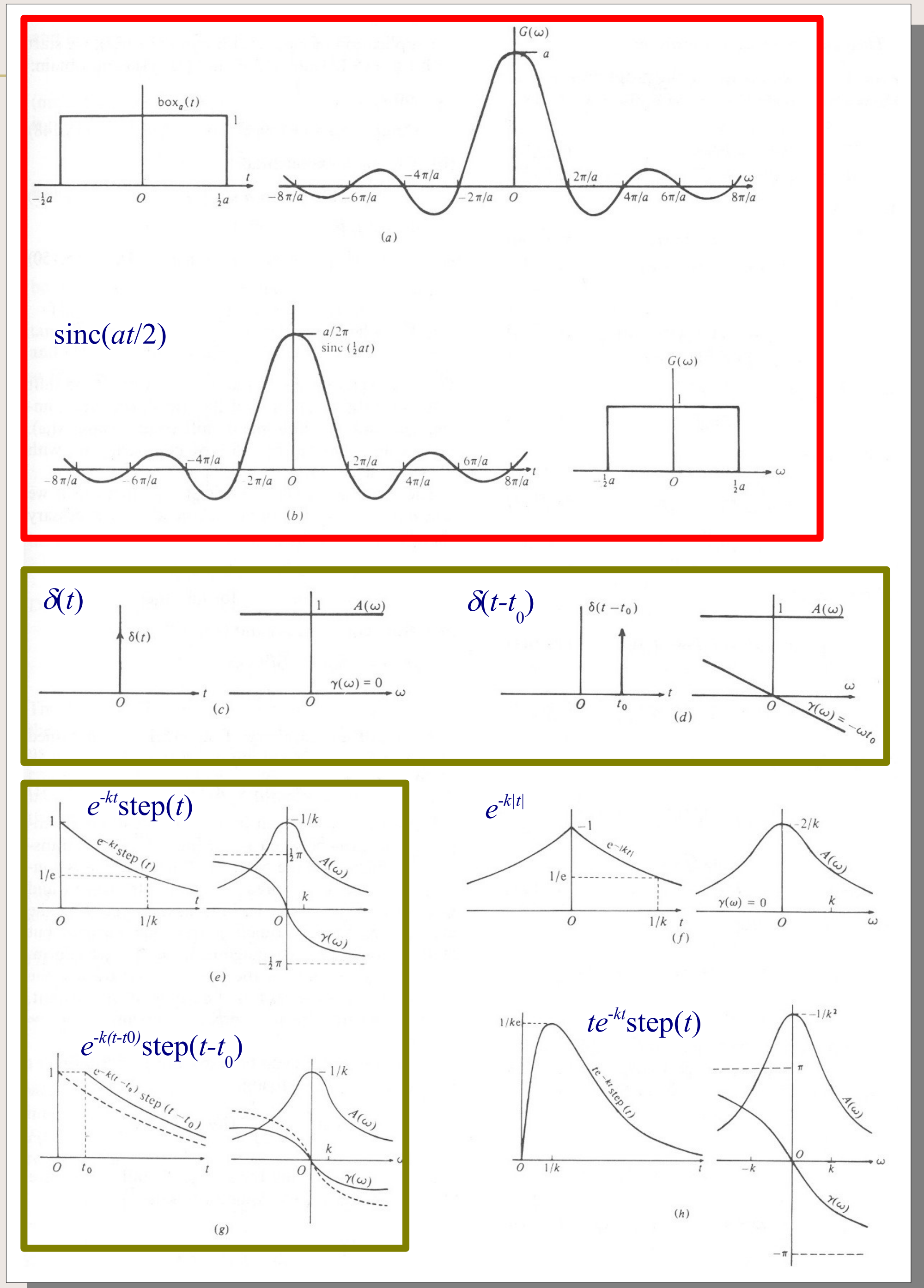
Spectra

- In *frequency domain*, the signal becomes complex-valued, and depends on frequencies rather than times:

$$u(t_l) \rightarrow U(f_k) = A(f_k)e^{i\theta(f_k)}$$

- $A(f)$ is called the *amplitude spectrum*, and $\theta(f)$ is the *phase spectrum* of the signal.
- $A(f)$ shows the amplitude of the particular *harmonic component* of the record, and $\theta(f)$ shows its relative phase delay.
- $A(f)$ is measured in the same units as the amplitude, and $\theta(f)$ is dimensionless (or *radians,* often also expressed *in degrees*: $180° = \pi$).

Sample Fourier Transforms

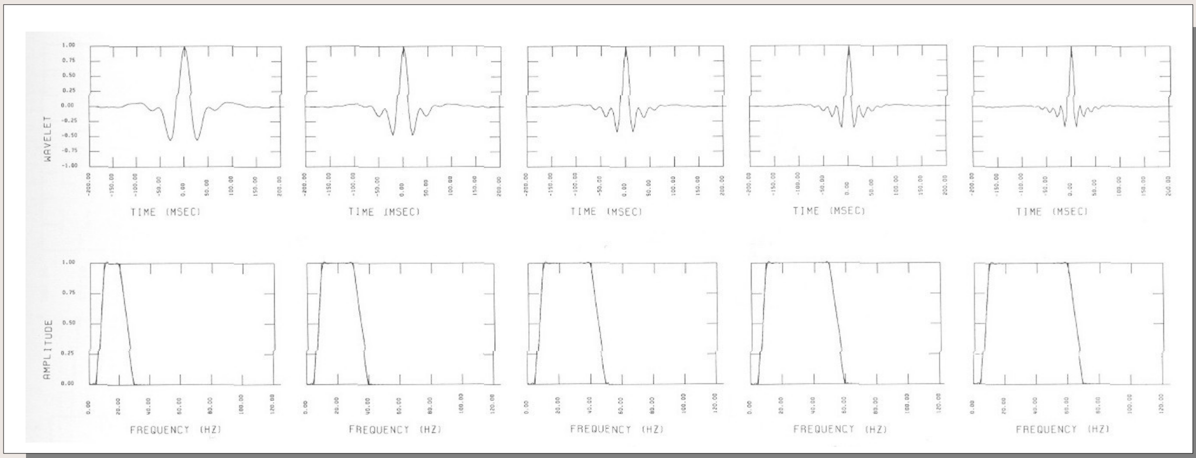


From Sheriff, Geldart, 1995

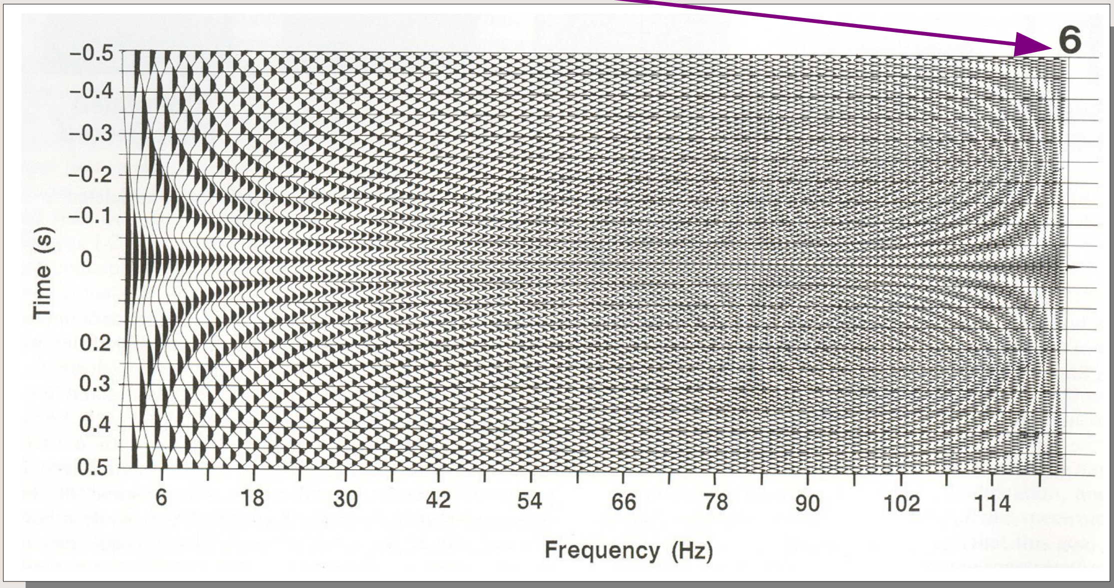
- Compare the transforms in the boxes...

Spectra of Pulses

- For a pulse of width T s, its spectrum is about $1/T$ Hz in width:



- Equal-amplitude (co)sinusoids from 0 to f_N add up to form a spike:



From Yilmaz, 1987

Fast Fourier Transform

- The *Fast Fourier Transform* (*FFT*) is an efficient *algorithm* to compute the Fourier transforms
- It works with a series of N samples that can be efficiently *factorized* in terms of *prime factors*. The best-known, classic FFT uses $N = 2^n$.
- FFT utilizes trigonometric relations such as:

$$e^{-i2\alpha} = \left(e^{-i\alpha}\right)^2$$

  - Therefore, the sums computed for frequency f can be utilized to compute the FF T's at frequency $2f$, and so on.
  - As a result, FFT computes all frequency points in $\sim N\log_2 N$ steps instead of N^2
    - $\sim$10 times speedup for $N = 1024$