

DARM bicoherence

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July 1, 2023

Summary

- What is bicoherence
- DARM bicoherence and what it means
- How do we know it's not an artifact?
 - Repeatability
 - Numerical experiments

What is bicoherence?

A method to find quadratic relations in the frequency content of a signal

If there is a quadratic process, then frequencies are mixed:

$X(f_1)$ and $X(f_2)$ mix coherently to produce $X(f_1+f_2)$ and $X(f_1-f_2)$

For reference, here's the usual linear coherence between two signals

$$C_{x,y}(f) = \frac{|\langle X^*(f)Y(f) \rangle|^2}{\langle X^*(f)X(f) \rangle \langle Y^*(f)Y(f) \rangle}$$

Bicoherence can be defined similarly (for one signal X)

$$bic^2(f_1, f_2) \triangleq \frac{|B(f_1, f_2)|^2}{E[|X(f_1)X(f_2)|^2] E[|X(f_1 + f_2)|^2]}$$

https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-540-79224-6_3

Bicoherence has a lot of symmetries in the f1,f2 plane

$$x = \sin(2\pi \cdot 7 \cdot t) + \cos(2\pi \cdot 3 \cdot t)$$

$$y = x^2$$

Plus random uncorrelated noise for both signals

APPENDIX A

SYMMETRIES OF THE BISPECTRUM

From the (6) definition it follows that the bispectrum has several symmetries when the signal is real.

$$\begin{aligned} B(f_1, f_2) &= \mathbf{A}\{X(f_1)X(f_2)X^*(f_1 + f_2)\} = \\ \mathbf{A}\{X(f_2)X(f_1)X^*(f_2 + f_1)\} &= \underline{B(f_2, f_1)} \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

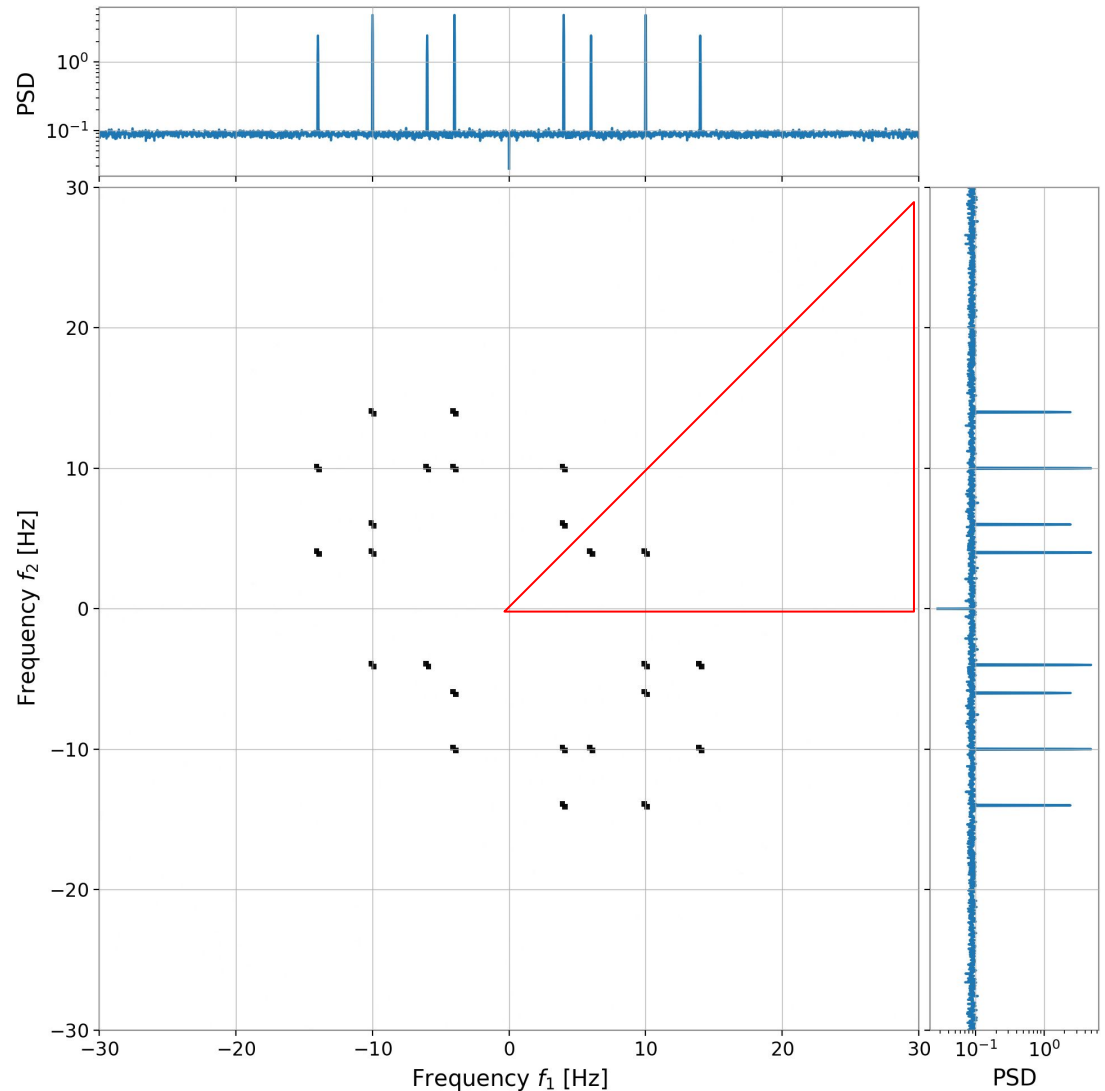
$$\begin{aligned} B(f_1, f_2) &= \mathbf{A}\{X(f_1)X(f_2)X^*(f_1 + f_2)\} = \\ \mathbf{A}\{X^*(f_1)X^*(f_2)X(-f_1 - f_2)\} &= \underline{B^*(-f_1, -f_2)} \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

$$\begin{aligned} B(f_1, f_2) &= \mathbf{A}\{X(f_1)X(f_2)X^*(f_1 + f_2)\} = \\ \mathbf{A}\{X(-f_1 - f_2)X(f_2)X^*(-f_1)\} &= \underline{B(-f_1 - f_2, f_2)} \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

$$\begin{aligned} B(f_1, f_2) &= \mathbf{A}\{X(f_1)X(f_2)X^*(f_1 + f_2)\} = \\ \mathbf{A}\{X(f_1)X(-f_1 - f_2)X^*(-f_2)\} &= \underline{B(f_1, -f_1 - f_2)} \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

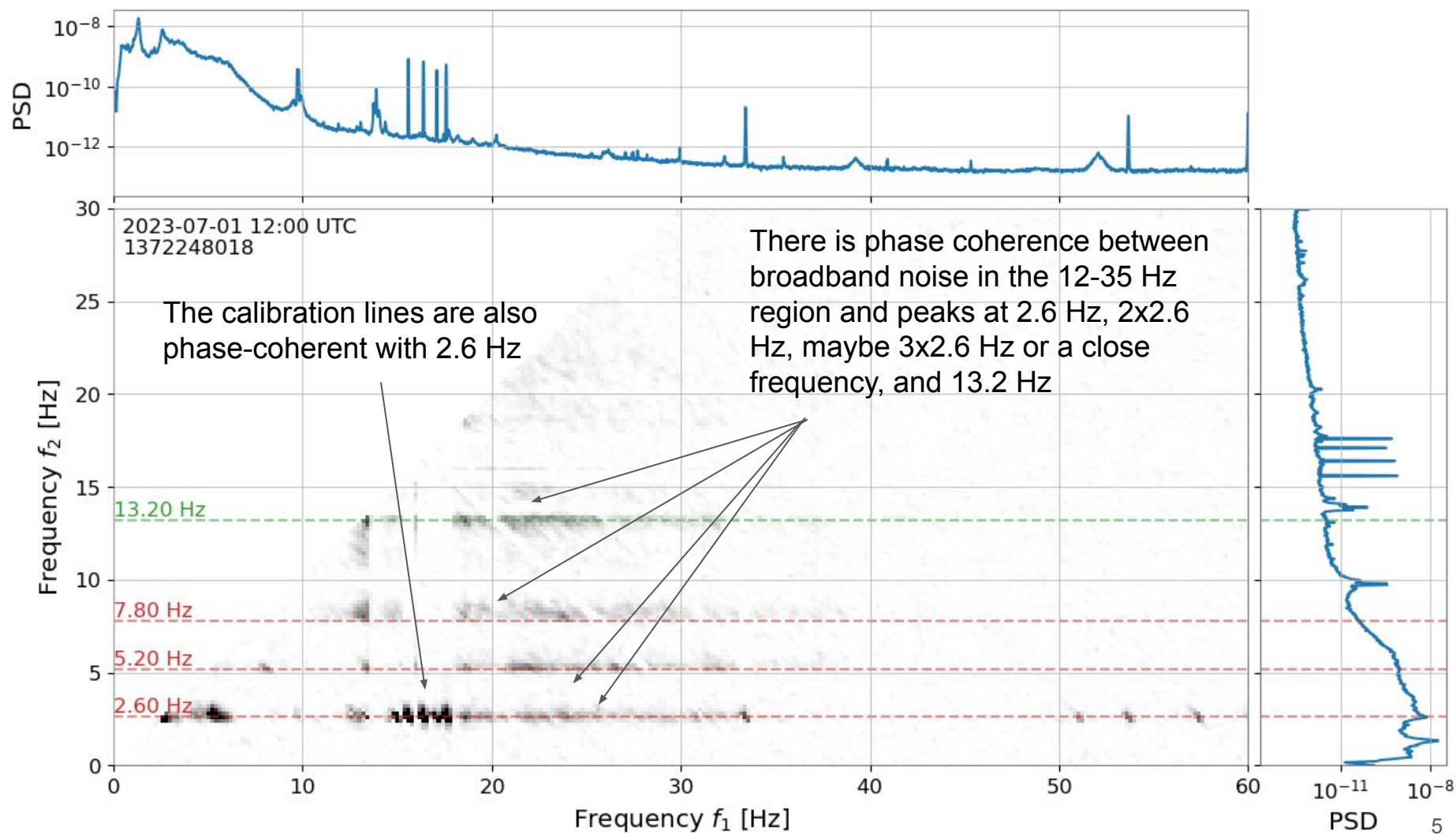
arXiv:1811.02973v1

So in the following we plot only one area (inside the red triangle), all the others have equivalent information

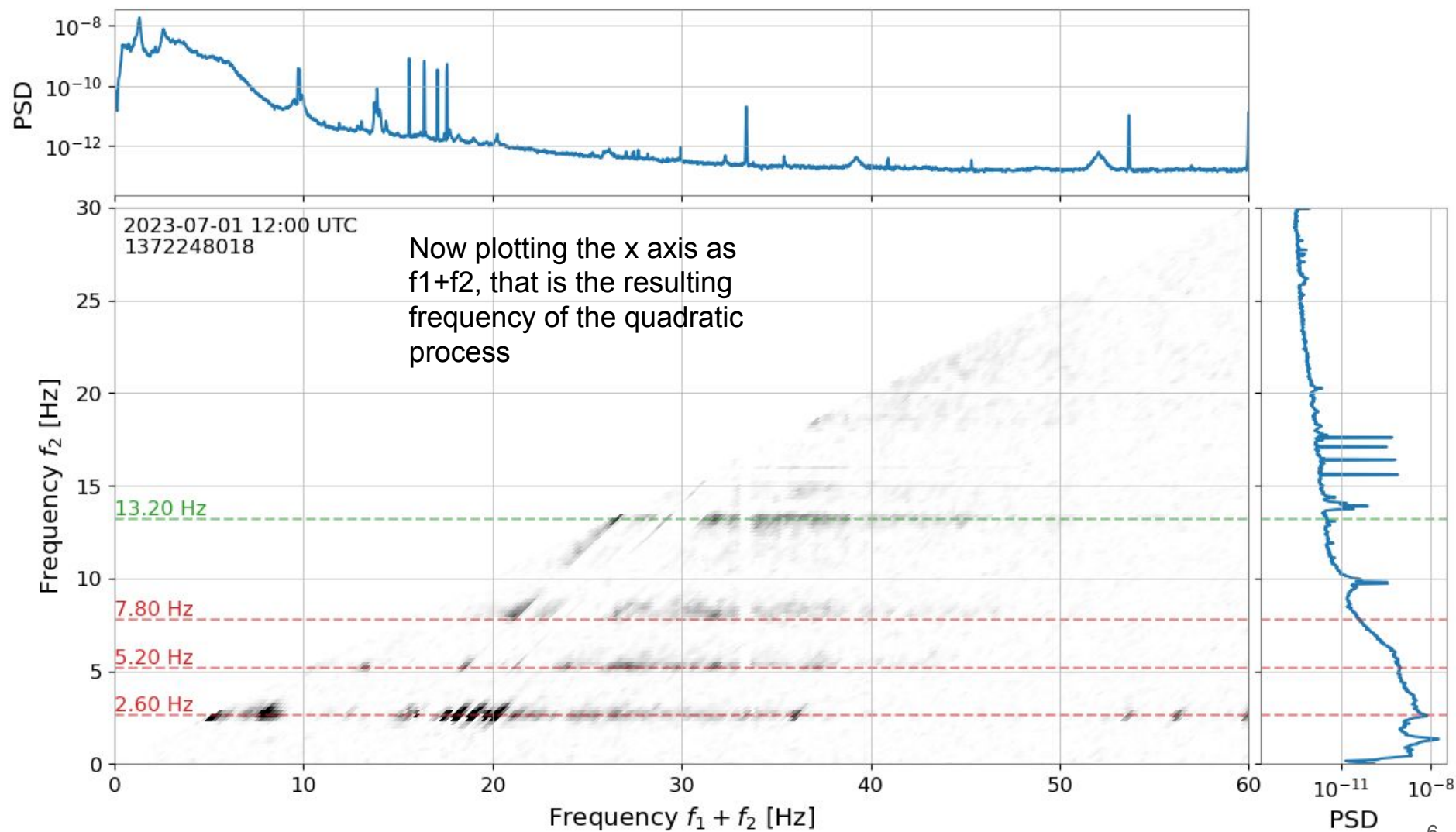


DARM bicoherence

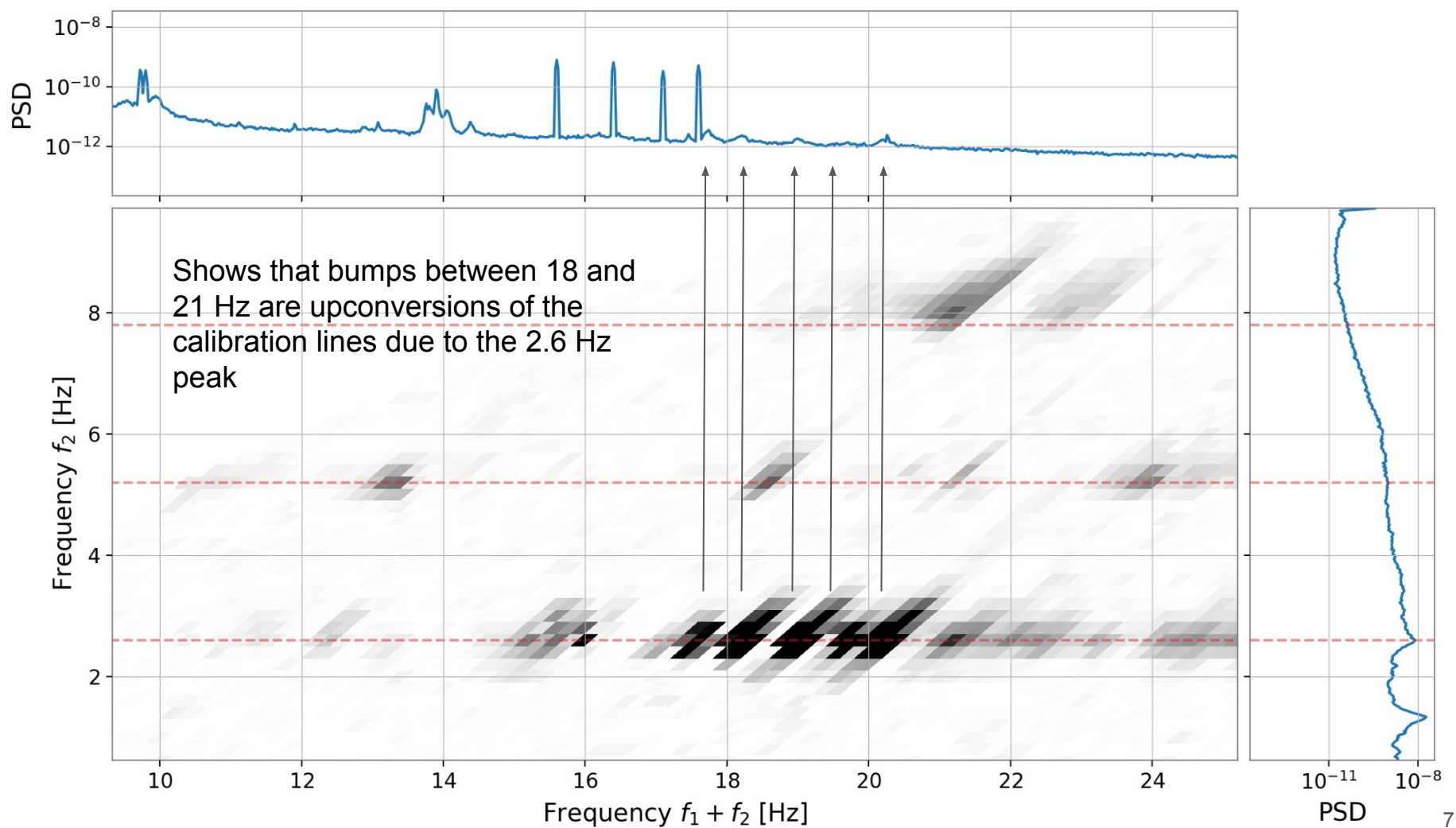
Note that if the bicoherence is high at a point (f_1, f_2) , that means that the noise in DARM at $f_1 + f_2$ is correlated with the “product” of noise at f_1 and at f_2



DARM bicoherence / f_1+f_2 horizontal axis



DARM bicoherence: calibration lines



How did I convince myself it's not an artifact /1

Repeated the bicoherence computation on multiple times, 3600 second long, found always the same pattern:

GPS: 1372248018, 1372064418, 1371945618, 1371798012

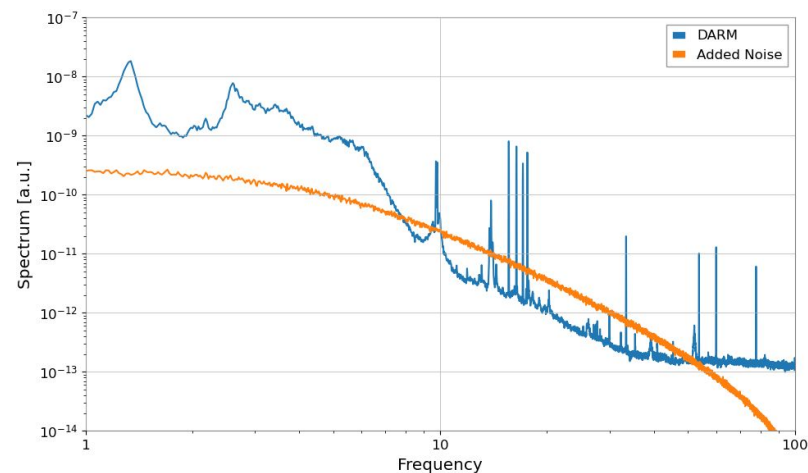
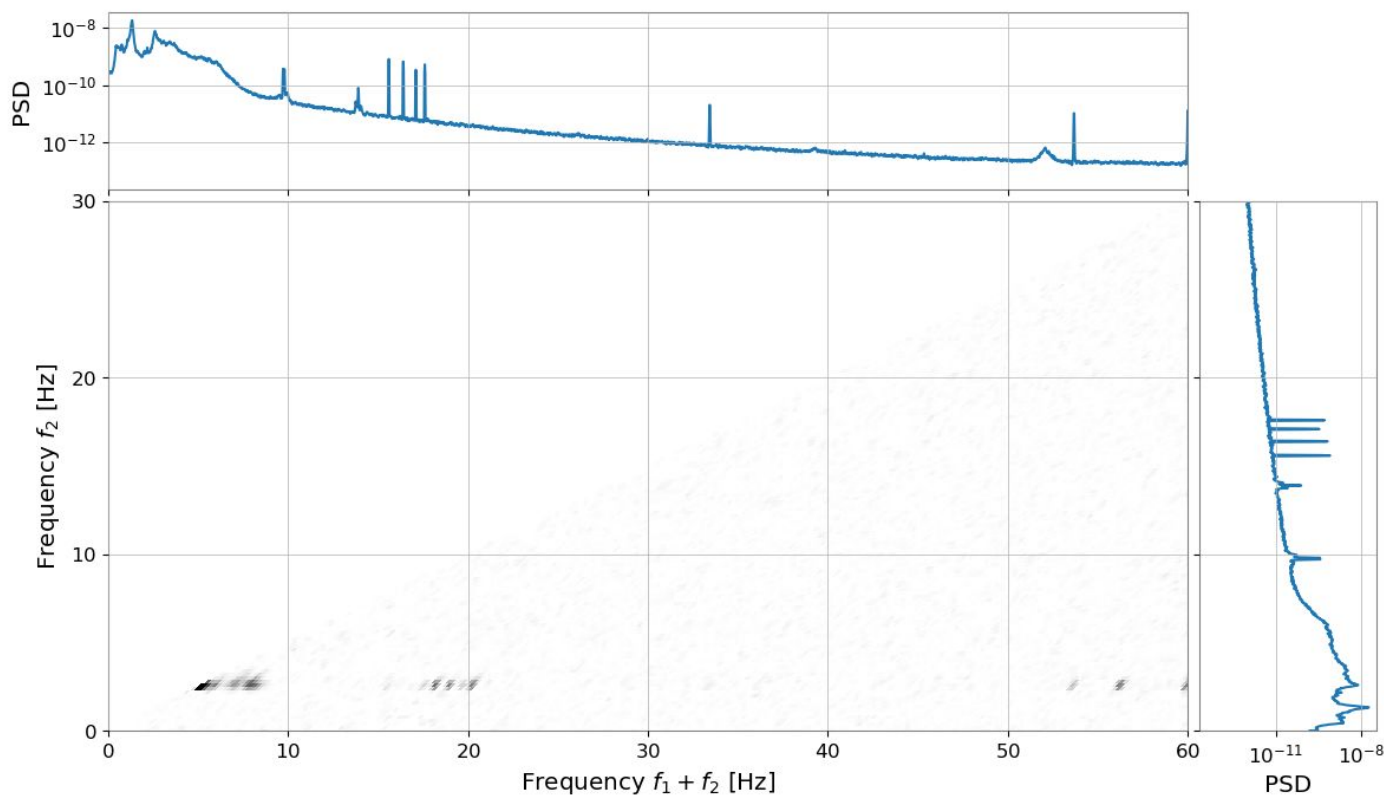
Very sensitive to glitches, so need to find times without large glitches

Plus numerical experiments to interpreter what we see in DARM, see next slides

Numerical experiments /1

Added some stationary noise to DARM: to see if the bicoherence is an artifact due to the presence of a peak at 2.6 Hz:

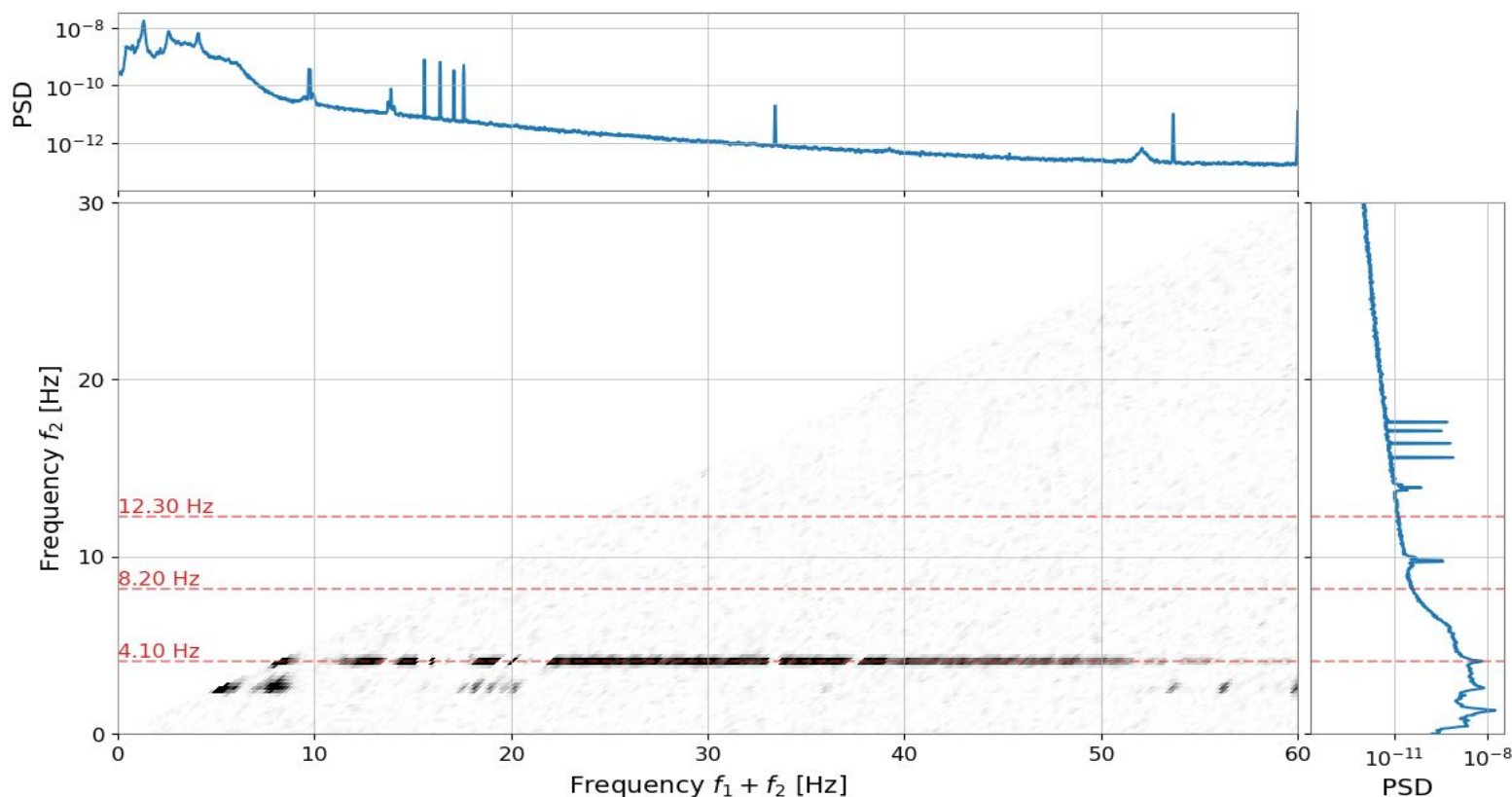
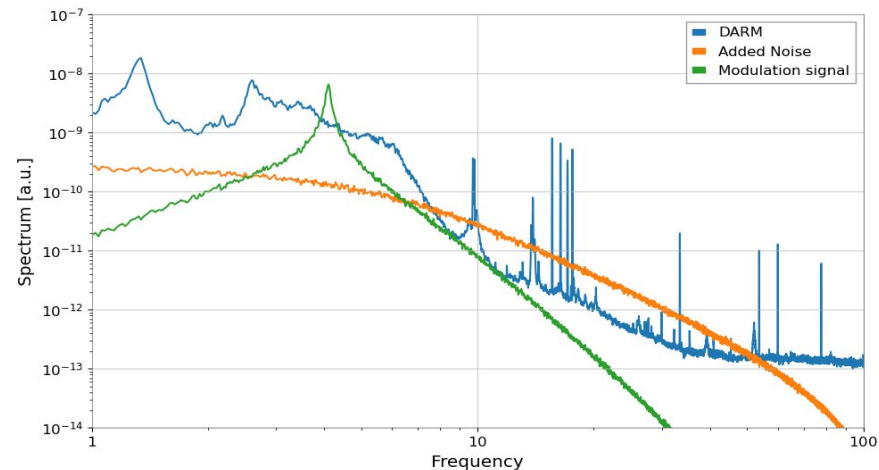
NO, IT'S NOT



Added some stationary noise to DARM that covers the DARM noise, and the bicoherence disappears, no it's not due to some numerical issue when there is a large DARM peak at 2.6 Hz

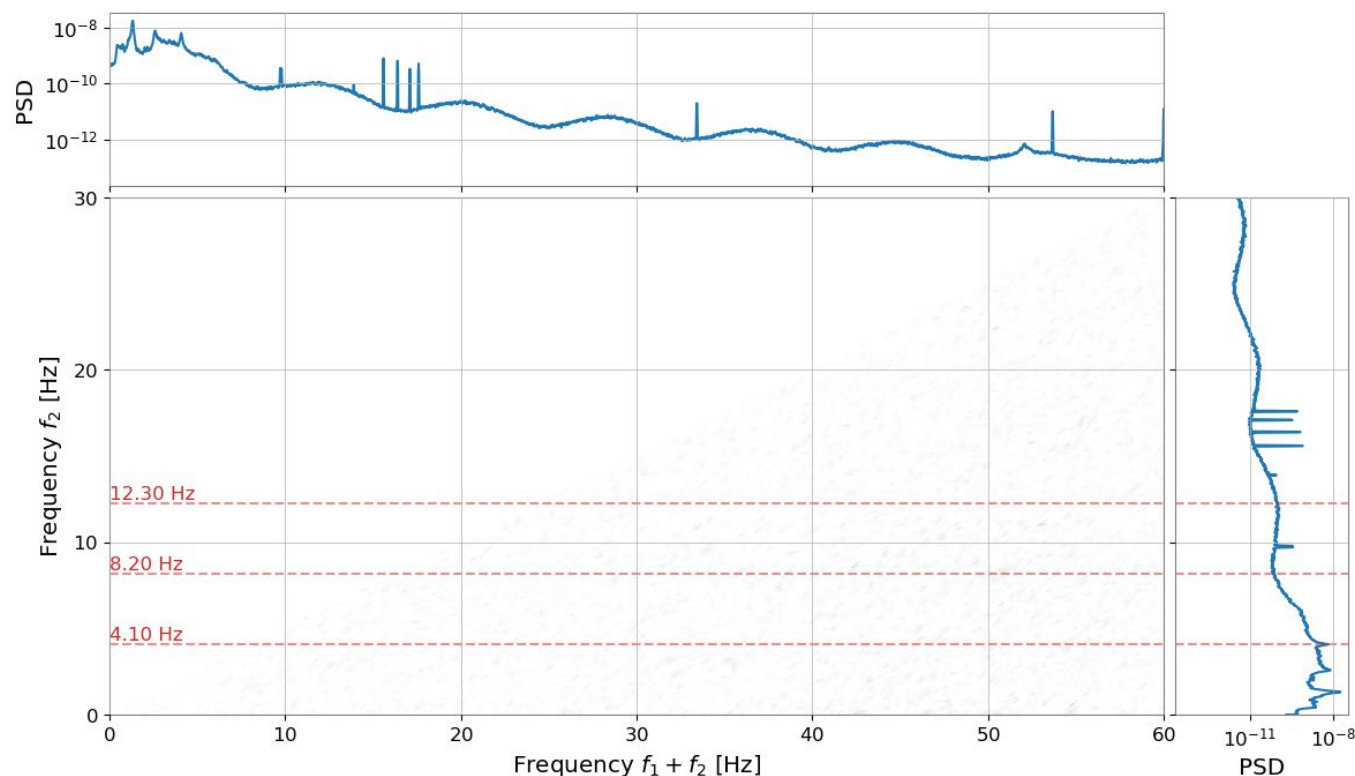
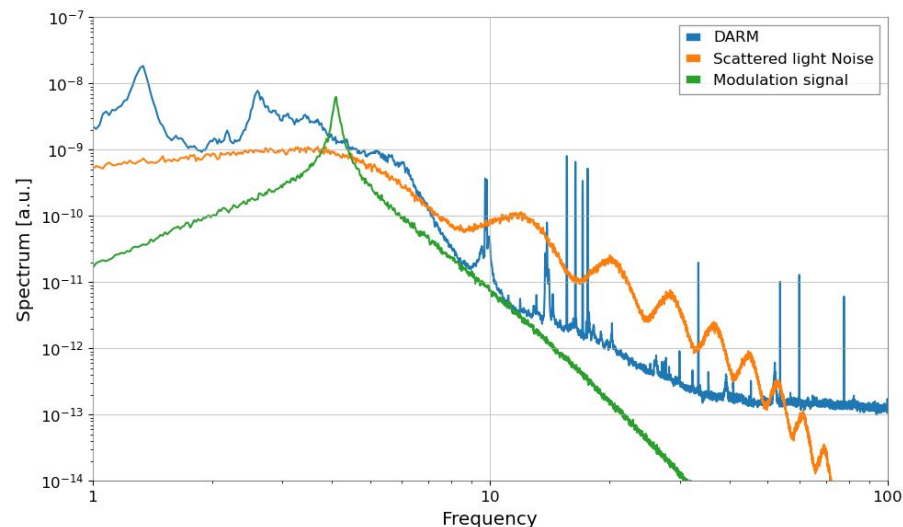
Numerical experiments /2

Added modulated noise to DARM: a peak at 4.1 Hz that modulates broad-band noise: bicoherence shows pattern similar to what we get with real DARM



Numerical experiments /3

Added scattered light noise to DARM: a peak at 4.1 Hz deeply modulated with a scattered light $\sin()$ model: **no bicoherence**



This process seems to be too non linear to be picked up by the bicoherence

References

Choudhury, S.M., Shah, S.L., Thornhill, N.F. (2008). Bispectrum and Bicoherence. In: Diagnosis of Process Nonlinearities and Valve Stiction. Advances in Industrial Control. Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-540-79224-6_3

Peter Zsolt Poloskei, Gergely Papp, Gabor Por, Laszlo Horvath, Gergo I. Pokol, Bicoherence analysis of nonstationary and nonlinear processes, <https://arxiv.org/abs/1811.02973>

HOSA - Higher Order Spectral Analysis Toolbox by Ananthram Swami

<https://www.mathworks.com/matlabcentral/fileexchange/3013-hosa-higher-order-spectral-analysis-toolbox>

YOUNG C.KIM AND EDWARD J.POWERS, IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON PLASMA SCIENCE, VOL. PS-7, NO. 2, JUNE 1979
Digital Bispectral Analysis and Its Applications to Nonlinear Wave Interactions

<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/4317207>

Python code for the analysis adapted from Higher Order Spectrum Estimation toolkit

<https://github.com/synergetics/spectrum>