

Predicting Unknown Composition of a Mixture Using Independent Component Analysis

Hyeseon Lee¹⁾, Haesang Park²⁾, Chi-Hyuck Jun³⁾

Department of Industrial and Management Engineering, POSTECH

Abstract

A suitable representation for the conceptual simplicity of the data in statistics and signal processing is essential for a subsequent analysis such as prediction, pattern recognition, and spatial analysis. Independent component analysis (ICA) is a statistical method for transforming an observed high-dimensional multivariate data into statistically independent components. ICA has been applied increasingly in wide fields of spectrum application since ICA is able to extract unknown components of a mixture from spectra. We focus on application of ICA for separating independent sources and predicting each composition using extracted components. The theory of ICA is introduced and an application to a metal surface spectra data will be described, where subsequent analysis using non-negative least square method is performed to predict composition ratio of each sample. Furthermore, some simulation experiments are performed to demonstrate the performance of the proposed approach.

KEY WORDS: Independent component analysis; Non-negative least square; non-Gaussian

1.

(Independent component analysis; ICA)

. ICA (Principal Component Analysis), (Factor Analysis), Projection pursuit, (Ikeda and Toyama, 2000; Viga'rio et al., 1998). NMF (nonnegative matrix factorization) (Lee and Seung, 1999 &, 2001).

-
- 1) 31
e-mail : hyelee@postech.ac.kr
2) 31
3) 31

ICA 가 ,
 (non-negative least square)
 X-ray ,
 가 .

2. (Independent component analysis)

2.1

ICA X source
 (Blind Source Separation) , X
 p source 가 (mixture)
 X p source .
 p m
 (n) , (m x n) mixture
 p (Hyvarinen, 1999; Hyvarinen and Oja, 2000).

S_i i source (pure component) j-
 (mixture) X_j p source

$$X_j = a_{j1}S_1 + a_{j2}S_2 + \dots + a_{jp}S_p = \sum_{i=1}^p a_{ji}S_i \tag{1}$$

source vector $\mathbf{s} = (S_1, \dots, S_p)^T$ (1)

$A = (a_{ji})$ (m x p) $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{s}$ (2)
 mixing matrix . (2) data matrix

$$\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{S} \tag{3}$$

ICA X S S_i
 가 ,
 $f(s_1, \dots, s_p) = f_1(s_1) \dots f_p(s_p)$ (4)

2.2

ICA pure component (non-Gaussian)
 . ICA negentropy . (1)
 pure component

$$S = w_1X_1 + \dots + w_mX_m = w^T x \tag{5}$$

ICA vector w S $w^T x$ pdf $f(y)$ weight entropy

$$H(y) = -\int f(y) \log f(y) dy \tag{6}$$

y 가 negentropy J entropy 가 가

$$J(y) = H(y_{gauss}) - H(y) \tag{7}$$

y_{gauss} y negentropy y 가 0 가 0 negentropy 가 ICA negentropy

$$J(y) \propto \{E[G(y)] - E[G(z)]\}^2 \tag{8}$$

z 0, 1 , G non-quadratic contrast

$$G_1(u) = \frac{1}{a_1} \log \cosh a_1 u \tag{9a}$$

$$G_2(u) = -\exp(-u^2 / 2) \tag{9b}$$

(9a) a_1 $1 \leq a_1 \leq 2$

2.3 FastICA

FastICA (5) weight vector w negentropy (8)

$$\max_w J(w^T x) \tag{10a}$$

$$\text{subject to } \|w\| = 1 \tag{10b}$$

fixed point algorithm Newton ' s method 가

Hyvarinen and Oja (2000)

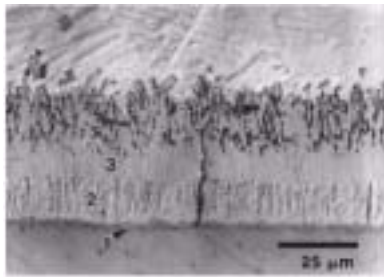
- Step 1. w
- Step 2. $w \leftarrow E[xg(w^T x)] - wE[g'(w^T x)]$
- Step 3. $w \leftarrow w / \|w\|$
- Step 4. If not converged, go back to Step 2.

3. (phase)

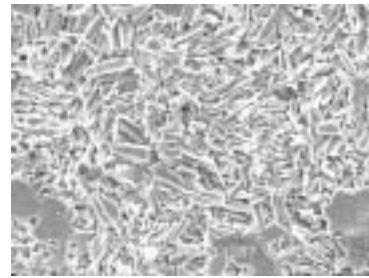
X- ray
 (phase) X-ray
 scale
 가 (phase) - , , , - ,
 (peak) 가

1] (b)

ICA
 source 가 X-



(a)



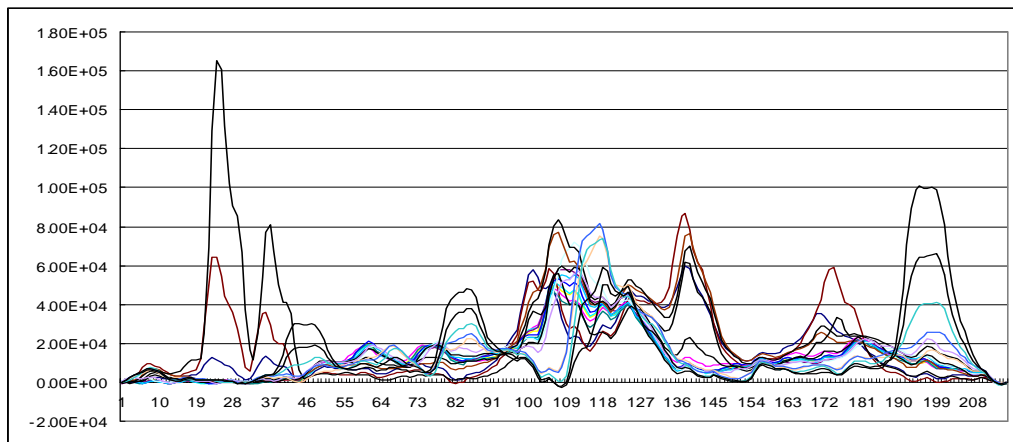
(b)

[1]

20

X-

2]



[2] X-

ICA

[3]

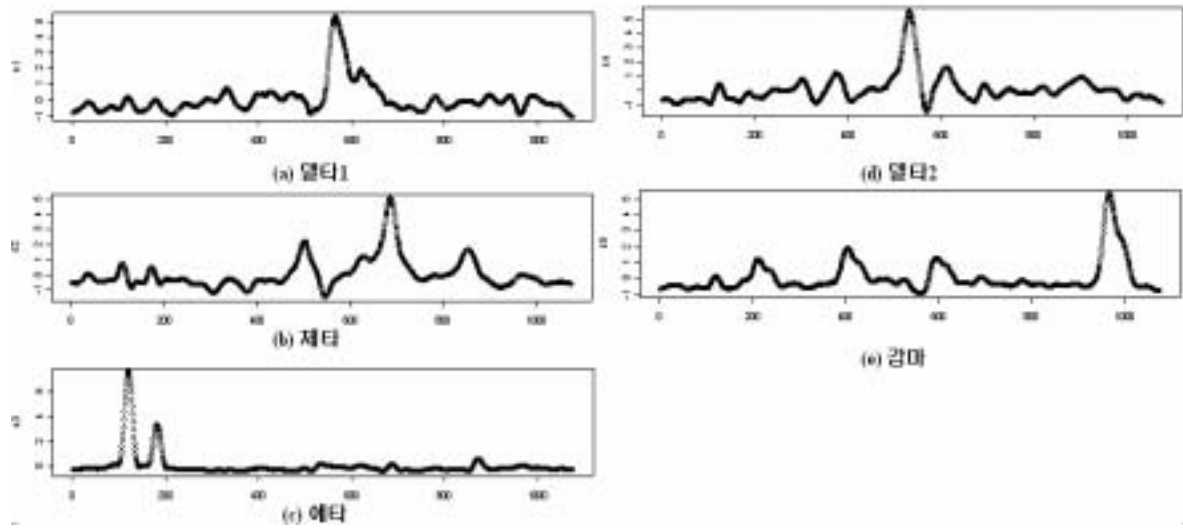
5 가

[3]

가

ICA

R(version1.9) Matlab



[3]

5 가

()

ICA

S

X

가 0

ICA

, S

X

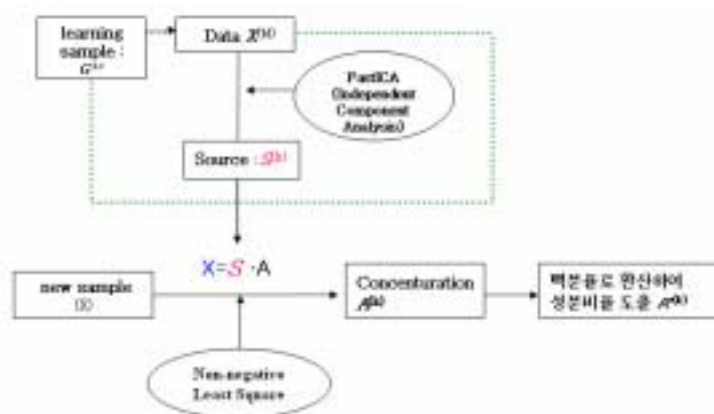
(nonnegative least squares)

100%가

[1]

, 1 2

[4]



[4] ICA NNLS

[1] (%)

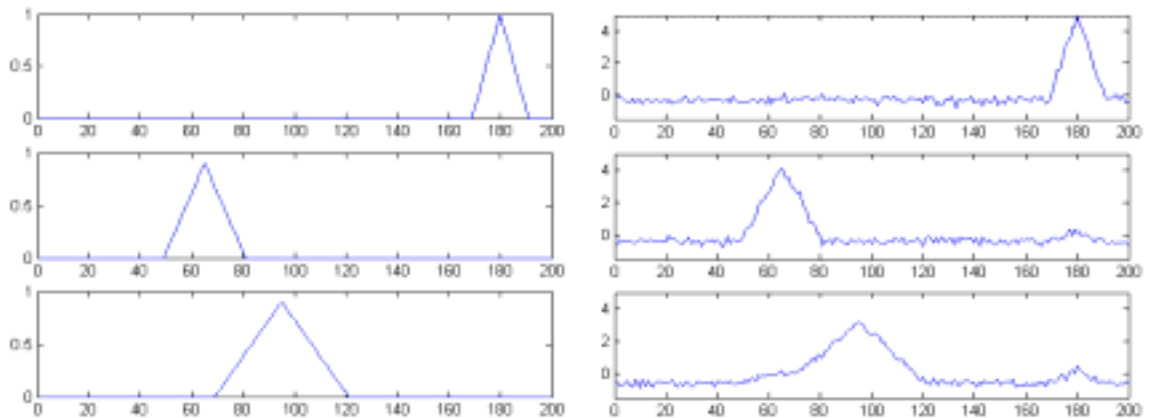
시료번호	감마	제타	에타	델타
1	0	46	10	44
2	0	11	0	89
3	0	0	0	100
4	0	0	0	100
5	0	25	64	11
6	0	41	0	59
7	2	8	0	90
8	4	0	0	96
9	6	0	0	94
10	0	16	0	84
11	0	34	0	66
12	0	18	56	26
13	0	27	0	73
14	1	0	0	99
15	6	0	0	94
16	10	0	0	90
17	18	0	0	82
18	38	0	0	62
19	61	0	0	39
20	82	0	0	18

4.

5(a)] 가 S mixture X (11) S₂, S₃ 가
 2] , S₁, S₂, S₃
 1(100 %) ε 0 가 1
 0.01

19 , () 200

$$X = A \times S + \varepsilon \quad (11)$$



(a) original source

(b) source by ICA

[5] original source ICA

extracted source

Fast ICA

[5(b)]

[2] 가 , S₁, S₂, S₃

[2 (b)]

가

0.5

0.21

(12)

$$= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\sum_{j=1}^k |S_j - \hat{S}_j| \right)_i}{n}, k=1,\dots,3, n=1,\dots,19 \quad (12)$$

[2]

(%)

(a)

	S ₁	S ₂	S ₃
1	0	100	0
2	0	95	5
3	0	90	10
4	0	85	15
5	0	83	17
6	0	80	20
7	0	70	30
8	0	65	35
9	0	60	40
10	40	10	50
11	20	30	50
12	20	20	60
13	0	40	60
14	30	0	70
15	10	20	70
16	10	10	80
17	0	20	80
18	0	0	100
19	0	10	90

(b)

S ₁	S ₂	S ₃	Σ
0.21	99.67	0.13	0.24
0	94.92	5.09	0.07
0	89.74	10.26	0.21
0.12	84.5	15.38	0.37
0	82.95	17.05	0.04
0.3	79.65	20.05	0.26
0	69.54	30.46	0.37
0.16	64.31	35.52	0.51
0	59.87	40.13	0.11
39.93	10.06	50.02	0.05
19.95	30.14	49.92	0.1
20.05	19.9	60.05	0.07
0	39.85	60.15	0.13
30.19	0.11	69.7	0.21
9.89	19.89	70.22	0.16
9.95	9.93	80.12	0.08
0.18	20.21	79.61	0.28
0.31	0.5	99.19	0.58
0.12	10.03	89.85	0.11

5.

ICA , , , , 가 , 가 .
 , X-
 ICA NNLS
 가 .

Hyvarinen, A. (1999), "Survey on independent component analysis", *Neural Computing Surveys*, 2, 94-128.

Hyvarinen, A., and Oja, E. (2000), "Independent component analysis: algorithms and applications", *Neural Networks*, 13(4-5), 411-430.

Ikeda, S., and Toyama, K. (2000), "Independent component analysis for noisy data-MEG data analysis", *Neural Networks* 13, 1063-1074.

Lee, D. D., and Seung, H. S.(1999), "Learning the parts of objects by non-negative matrix factorization", *Nature*, vol. 401, 788-791.

Lee, D. D., and Seung, H. S. (2001), "Algorithms for nonnegative matrix factorization," in *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems 13*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 556-562

Vigario, R., Jousmäki, V., Hämmäläinen, M., Hari, R., & Oja, E. (1998), Independent component analysis for identification of artifacts in magnetoencephalographic recordings, *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, Vol. 10. Cambridge, MA:MIT Press (pp. 229–235).