

Independent Component Analysis

Problem

- Medicine
 - Division of EEG-Signals
 - NMR image processing
- Analysis of faces
- Radio communication
- Audio-de-mixing

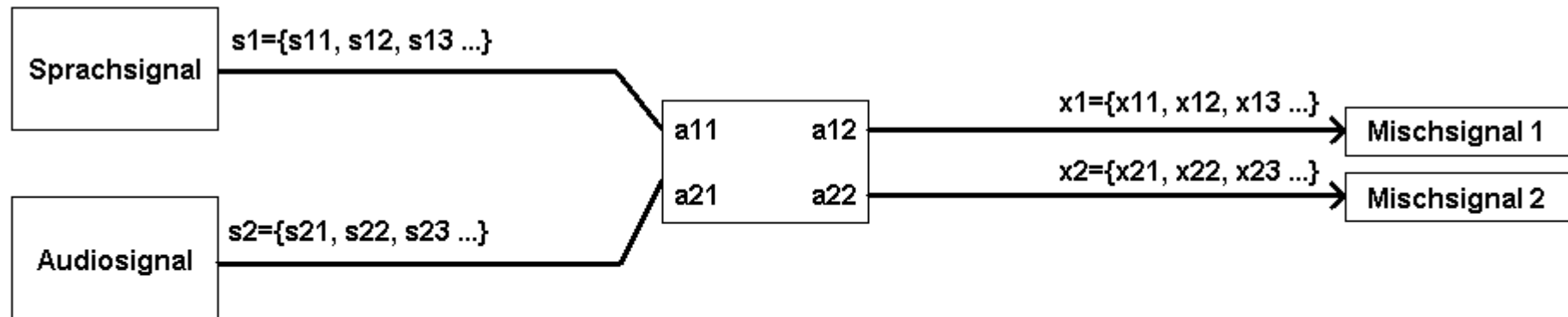
„Cocktailparty-Problem“



- Situation:
 - 2 talkers
 - Loud music
- Problem:
 - Understanding each other



„Cocktailparty-Problem“



$$\begin{aligned} s &= (s1 ; s2) \\ x &= (x1 ; x2) \\ A &= (a11 \ a12 ; a21 \ a22) \\ x &= A \cdot s \end{aligned}$$

„Cocktailparty-Problem“

■ De-mixing

- Mixing: $x = A * s$
- De-Mixing:

$$u = W * x,$$

if $W = \text{inv}(A)$
then $u = s$

■ Problem

- A unknown

„Cocktailparty-Problem“

■ Solution

- Find W with probabilistic / information-theory-based approach



Independent Components ?

- Already known:
independency of two signals X, Y means:
 $P(X, Y) = P(X) * P(Y)$

Information Theory

■ Information:

- Measure of „surprise“ about an unobserved value
- Definition (Shannon) : „One Bit is the Information of an event with probability of occurrence = 0.5“

$$I(X) = \sum_i \log_2 \frac{1}{P(X_i)}$$

Information Theory (II)

■ Entropy

- Measure of disorder in a system
- Equivalent to maximum information
- For discrete case:

$$H(X) = \sum_i P(X_i) \cdot \log_2 \frac{1}{P(X_i)}$$

Information Theory (III)

- Joint entropy

$$H(X,Y) = \sum_i P(X_i, Y_i) \cdot \log_2 \frac{1}{P(X_i, Y_i)}$$

- Conditional Entropy

$$H(X/Y) = \sum_i P(X_i, Y_i) \cdot \log_2 \frac{1}{P(X_i/Y_i)}$$

- Independent Data X and Y :

$$H(X,Y) = H(X) + H(Y)$$

Information Theory (IV)

■ Transinformation I

- Measure for the information that X contains about Y (and vice versa)
- $I(X, Y) = H(X) + H(Y) - H(X, Y)$
- If X and Y independent: $I(X, Y) = 0$

Information Theory (V)

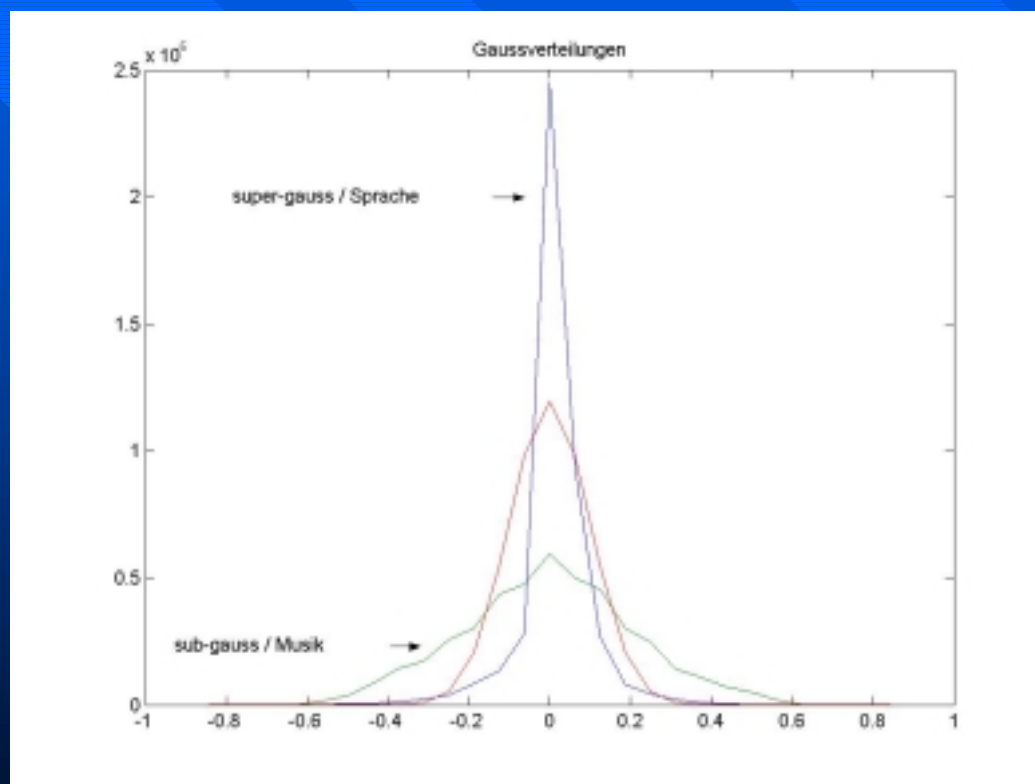
■ Kullback-Leibler-Divergence

- Measure for the „distance“ between two probability distributions $P(x)$, $Q(x)$
- Zero, if $P(x) = Q(x)$

$$KL(P \parallel Q) \equiv \sum_x P(x) \log \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$$

Information Theory (VI)

- Normal and related distributions:



„Fast-ICA“-Algorithm

- Realisation:
 - One-layer Neural Network with weight vector W
 - Non-linear decision function $g(u)$
 - „feedforward“ with natural gradient
- Optimization of Neural Net through Maximization of total entropy
 - optimize g
 - Optimize W

„Fast-ICA“-Algorithm (II)

- Optimize nonlinear decision function g
 - Must have:

$$g(u) = \int p(u) du$$

„Fast-ICA“-Algorithmus (III)

- Optimize weights W

$$\frac{\partial H(y)}{\partial W} = (W^T)^{-1} + \left(\frac{\frac{\partial p(u)}{\partial u}}{p(u)} \right) \cdot x^T$$

„Fast-ICA“-Algorithmus (IV)


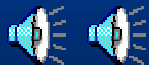
- Implementation-optimized learning rule:

$$\Delta W \propto [I - \varphi(u) \cdot u^T] \cdot W$$

- with: $\varphi(u) = u - \tanh(u)$ sub-gauss
 $\varphi(u) = u + \tanh(u)$ super-gauss

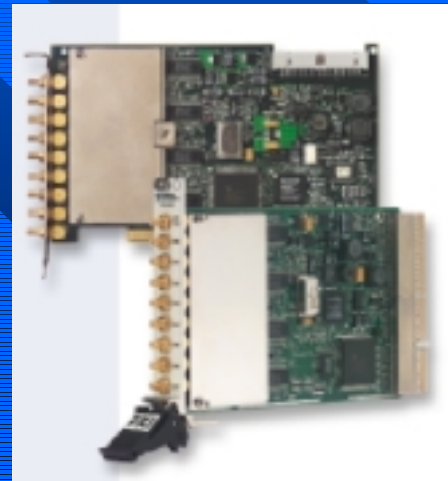
$$\varphi(u) = u + u \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-u^2}{2}\right) \begin{array}{l} \text{more robust} \\ \text{super-gauss} \end{array}$$

„Fast-ICA“-Algorithmus (V)

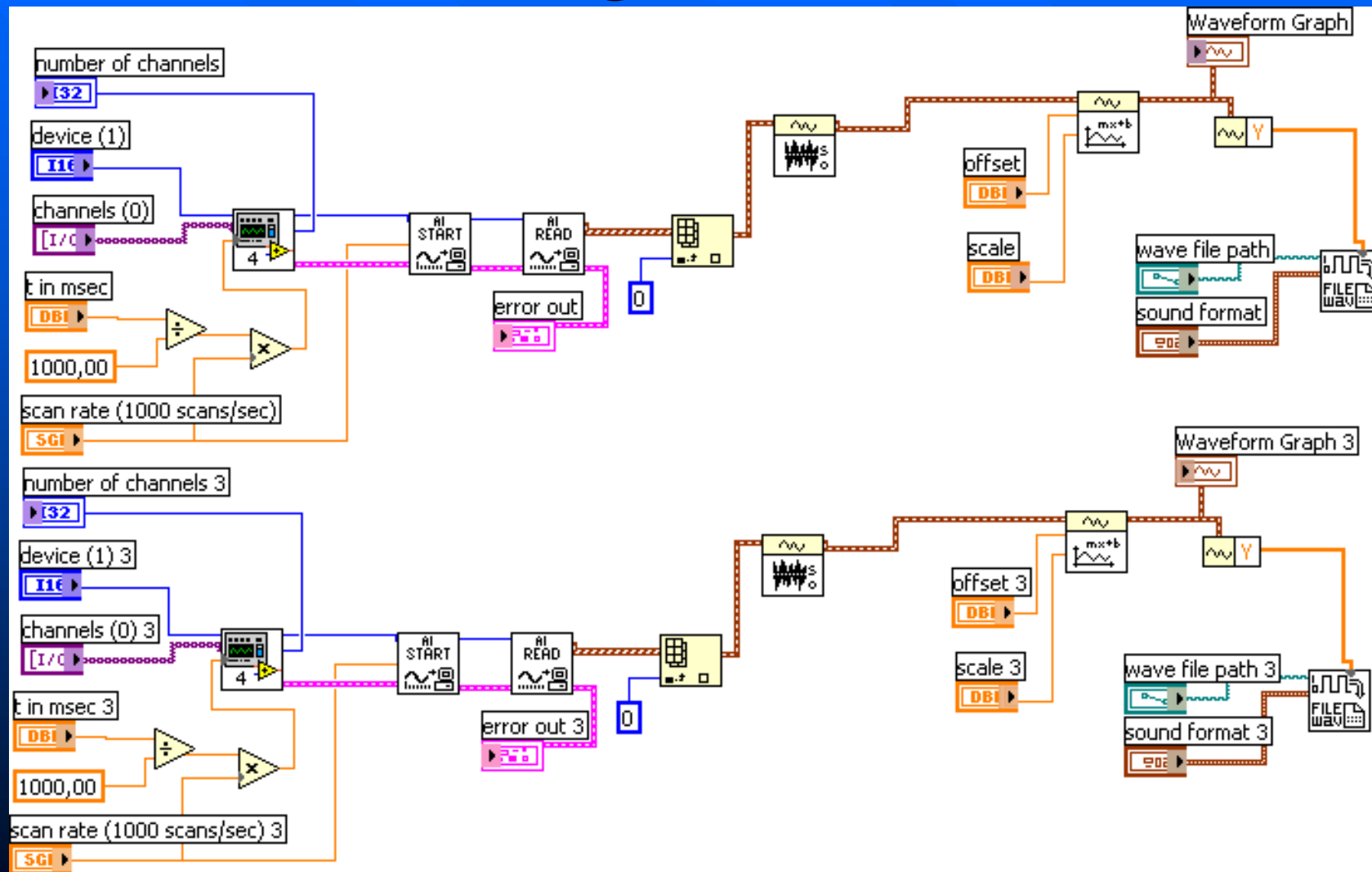
- Implementation in Matlab: 
 - Distribution function of the source signal
 - Nonlinear decision function
 - Result (example): 

Using Labview

- Hardware in lab:
 - PXI-Industry-PC
 - 8 channel ADU-board for signal capture



Using Labview



Using Labview

■ Problems:

- Model not ideal for recorded signals:
 - » Reflekcions in space
 - » Time delays



Mikro1.wav



Mikro2.wav

Toolbox Fast-ICA



- Toolbox for Matlab

- Link:

- <http://www.cis.hut.fi/projects/ica/fastica/index.shtml>

Possible improvements

■ Other ICA-Methods

- Noisy ICA
- ICA for low numbers of mixed signals („partially blind“), $\#s > \#x$
- Non-linear mixtures in ICA
- ICA with usage of time structure (Separation through correlations (co-variances))
 - works only for signals which obey statistics of order > 2 .

Sources

■ Literature:

- Independent Component Analysis – Theory and Applications (Te-Won Lee)
- Independent Component Analysis – Principles and Practice (Stephen Roberts / Richard Everson)
- Independent Component Analysis (Aapo Hyvärinen / Juha Karhunen / Erkki Oja)

■ Internet:

- <http://www.cis.hut.fi/projects/ica>