
Algorithm 1 Bayesian positive source separation algorithm (BPSS)

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for  $i = 1, \dots, N_{MC}$  do
  % sampling the abundance hyperparameters
  for  $p = 1, \dots, P$  do
    Draw  $\lambda_p$  from the pdf


$$f(\lambda_p | \mathbf{a}_p, \gamma_p) \propto \prod_{r=1}^R \left[ \frac{\gamma_p^{\lambda_p}}{\Gamma(\lambda_p)} a_{p,r}^{\lambda_p} \right] e^{-\epsilon \lambda_p} \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}^+}(\lambda_p).$$


  end for
  % sampling the abundance hyperparameters
  for  $p = 1, \dots, P$  do
    Draw  $\gamma_p$  from the gamma distribution


$$\gamma_p | \lambda_p, \mathbf{a}_p \sim \mathcal{G} \left( 1 + R\lambda_p + \epsilon, \sum_{r=1}^R a_{p,r} + \epsilon \right).$$


  end for
  % sampling the abundance vectors
  for  $p = 1, \dots, P$  and  $r = 1, \dots, R$  do
    Draw  $a_{p,r}$  from the pdf


$$f(a_{p,r} | \lambda_p, \gamma_p, \mathbf{S}, \sigma_e^2, \mathbf{X}) \propto a_{p,r}^{\lambda_p-1} \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}^+}(a_{p,r}) \exp \left[ -\frac{(a_{p,r} - \mu_{p,r})^2}{2\delta_p^2} - \gamma_p a_{p,r} \right],$$


  end for
  % sampling the noise hyperparameter
  Draw  $\psi_e$  from the inverse-gamma distribution


$$\psi_e | \sigma_e^2, \rho_e \sim \mathcal{IG} \left( \frac{P\rho_e}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \sum_{p=1}^P \frac{1}{\sigma_{e,p}^2} \right).$$


  % sampling the noise variances
  for  $p = 1, \dots, P$  do
    Draw  $\sigma_{e,p}^2$  from the inverse-gamma distribution


$$\sigma_{e,p}^2 | \psi_e, \mathbf{a}_p, \mathbf{S}, \mathbf{x}_p \sim \mathcal{IG} \left( \frac{\rho_e + L}{2}, \frac{\psi_e + \|\mathbf{x}_p - \mathbf{S}\mathbf{a}_p\|^2}{2} \right).$$


  end for
  % sampling the source hyperparameters
  for  $r = 1, \dots, R$  do
    Draw  $\alpha_r$  from the pdf


$$f(\alpha_r | \mathbf{s}_r, \beta_r) \propto \prod_{l=1}^L \left[ \frac{\beta_r^{\alpha_r}}{\Gamma(\alpha_r)} s_{r,l}^{\alpha_r} \right] e^{-\epsilon \alpha_r} \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}^+}(\alpha_r).$$


  end for
  % sampling the source hyperparameters
  for  $r = 1, \dots, R$  do
    Draw  $\beta_r$  from the gamma distribution


$$\beta_r | \alpha_r, \mathbf{s}_r \sim \mathcal{G} \left( 1 + L\alpha_r + \epsilon, \sum_{l=1}^L s_{r,l} + \epsilon \right).$$


  end for
  % sampling the source spectrum
  for  $r = 1, \dots, R$  and  $l = 1, \dots, L$  do
    Draw  $s_{r,l}$  from the pdf


$$f(s_{r,l} | \alpha_r, \beta_r, \mathbf{A}, \sigma_e^2, \mathbf{X}) \propto s_{r,l}^{\alpha_r-1} \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}^+}(s_{r,l}) \exp \left[ -\frac{(s_{r,l} - \mu_{r,l})^2}{2\delta_r^2} - \beta_r s_{r,l} \right],$$


  end for
end for

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Algorithm 2 Fully constrained Bayesian positive source separation algorithm (BPSS2)

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for  $i = 1, \dots, N_{MC}$  do
  % sampling the abundance vectors
  for  $p = 1, \dots, P$  do
    Draw  $\mathbf{a}_p$  from the pdf


$$f(\mathbf{a}_p | \mathbf{A}, \sigma_e^2, \mathbf{X}) \propto \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{a}_p - \boldsymbol{\mu}_p)^\top \boldsymbol{\Lambda}_p^{-1} (\mathbf{a}_p - \boldsymbol{\mu}_p) \right] \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{S}}(\mathbf{a}_p).$$


    with


$$\mathbb{S} = \left\{ \mathbf{a}_p; a_{p,r} \geq 0, \forall r = 1, \dots, R, \sum_{r=1}^R a_{p,r} = 1 \right\}.$$


  end for
  % sampling the noise hyperparameter
  Draw  $\psi_e$  from the inverse-gamma distribution


$$\psi_e | \sigma_e^2, \rho_e \sim \mathcal{IG} \left( \frac{P\rho_e}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \sum_{p=1}^P \frac{1}{\sigma_{e,p}^2} \right).$$


  % sampling the noise variances
  for  $p = 1, \dots, P$  do
    Draw  $\sigma_{e,p}^2$  from the inverse-gamma distribution


$$\sigma_{e,p}^2 | \psi_e, \mathbf{a}_p, \mathbf{S}, \mathbf{x}_p \sim \mathcal{IG} \left( \frac{\rho_e + L}{2}, \frac{\psi_e + \|\mathbf{x}_p - \mathbf{S}\mathbf{a}_p\|^2}{2} \right).$$


  end for
  % sampling the source hyperparameters
  for  $r = 1, \dots, R$  do
    Draw  $\alpha_r$  from the pdf


$$f(\alpha_r | \mathbf{s}_r, \beta_r) \propto \prod_{l=1}^L \left[ \frac{\beta_r^{\alpha_r}}{\Gamma(\alpha_r)} s_{r,l}^{\alpha_r} \right] e^{-\epsilon \alpha_r} \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}^+}(\alpha_r).$$


  end for
  % sampling the source hyperparameters
  for  $r = 1, \dots, R$  do
    Draw  $\beta_r$  from the gamma distribution


$$\beta_r | \alpha_r, \mathbf{s}_r \sim \mathcal{G} \left( 1 + L\alpha_r + \epsilon, \sum_{l=1}^L s_{r,l} + \epsilon \right).$$


  end for
  % sampling the source spectrum
  for  $r = 1, \dots, R$  and  $l = 1, \dots, L$  do
    Draw  $s_{r,l}$  from the pdf


$$f(s_{r,l} | \alpha_r, \beta_r, \mathbf{A}, \sigma_e^2, \mathbf{X}) \propto s_{r,l}^{\alpha_r-1} \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{R}^+}(s_{r,l}) \exp \left[ -\frac{(s_{r,l} - \mu_{r,l})^2}{2\delta_r^2} - \beta_r s_{r,l} \right],$$


  end for
end for

```

time on an x86 processor architecture, while the changes to the code have been minimal. Furthermore, most dataset come as single precision.

3) *OS Architecture*: It is interesting to note that MATLAB[®] is limited in terms of memory usage (regardless of the size of physical memory). This depends on the Operating System (OS) and on the MATLAB version (see Table II-A3). Therefore, a 32-bits LINUX architecture has been chosen.

4) *Parallelization*: MATLAB[®] contains libraries dedicated to automatically parallelize parts of the algorithms on a single computer. BPSS has been run on a 4-core machine. The underlying matrix libraries already provide a certain level of parallelism depending on the number of available cores. However, in the future, parts of the code could be parallelized