

Package ‘pfica’

April 9, 2021

Version 0.1.2

Title Independent Component Analysis for Univariate Functional Data

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Description Performs penalized independent component analysis for univariate functional data.

License GPL (>= 2)

Depends R (>= 2.10), fda

Imports corpcor, expm, moments

URL <https://github.com/m-vidal/pfica>

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

NeedsCompilation no

Repository CRAN

RoxygenNote 7.1.1

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pfica-package	<i>Functional independent component analysis</i>
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Description

pfica Performs penalized (and non-penalized) independent component analysis for univariate functional data. Two alternative versions are implemented, both based on the spectral decomposition of the kurtosis operator. Our methods are interfaced with the basis functions provided in the **fda** package.

Details

This package contains a set of tools for performing functional independent component analysis (FICA) by analysing the kurtosis structure of the whitened original data. Two FICA versions are considered depending on the basis representation: `ffobi` computes the independent components using a canonical basis of functions and `kffobi` uses the weight functions of the covariance operator (in terms of basis functions). The latter is also extended using a discrete penalty in `pspline.kffobi`, being this function computationally more efficient. The current FICA routines use Mahalanobis kernel whitening and shrinkage covariance estimators to improve the outcomes in the estimation process.

Author(s)

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References

- Ramsay, J. and B. Silverman (2005). *Functional Data Analysis*. Springer.
- Schafer, J. and K. Strimmer (2005). A shrinkage approach to large-scale covariance matrix estimation and implications for functional genomics. *Statistical Applications in Genetics and Molecular Biology*, 4.32(1).
- Vidal, M., M. Rosso and AM. Aguilera (2021). Smoothed independent component analysis of EEG data. *Submitted*.

See Also

Useful links:

- <https://github.com/m-vidal/pfica>

ffobi

Smoothed functional ICA in terms of basis functions coordinates

Description

This function computes the ordinary ICA procedure from a sample represented by basis functions (Fourier, B-splines...). The estimation method is based on the use of fourth moments (kurtosis), in which it is assumed that the independent components have different kurtosis values. The proposed algorithm can be considered an extension of the implementation of the kurtosis operator introduced in Peña et. al (2014), whose decomposition is used to identify cluster structures and outliers.

Usage

```
ffobi(fdx, ncomp = fdx$basis$nbasis, eigenfPar = fdPar(fdx),
      pr = c("fdx", "fdx.st"), shrinkage = FALSE,
      center = FALSE, plotfd = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>fdx</code>	a functional data object obtained from the fda package.
<code>ncomp</code>	number of independent components to compute.
<code>eigenfPar</code>	a functional parameter object, obtained from the fda package, that defines the independent component functions to be estimated.
<code>pr</code>	the functional data object to project into the space spanned by the eigenfunctions of the kurtosis operator. To compute the independent components, the usual procedure is to use <code>fdx.st</code> , the standardized basis expansion. Thus, if <code>pr</code> is not supplied, <code>fdx.st</code> is used.
<code>shrinkage</code>	uses shrinkage estimators to compute the covariance matrix of the coordinate vectors.
<code>center</code>	a logical value indicating whether the mean function has to be subtracted from each functional observation.
<code>plotfd</code>	a logical value indicating whether to plot the eigenfunctions of the kurtosis operator.

Details

This IC model for functional data consists in performing the multivariate ICA of a transformation of the coordinate vectors associated to a basis of functions. The algorithm also incorporates a continuous penalty in the orthonormality constraint.

Value

a list with the following named entries:

<code>eigenbasis</code>	a functional data object for the eigenfunctions or independent factors.
<code>kurtosis</code>	a numeric vector giving the proportion of variance kurtosis explained by each eigenfunction.
<code>scores</code>	a matrix whose column vectors are the independent components.

Author(s)

Marc Vidal, Ana M^a Aguilera

References

Peña, C., J. Prieto, and C. Rendón (2014). *Independent components techniques based on kurtosis for functional data analysis*. Working paper 14-10. Universidad Carlos III de Madrid.

See Also

[kffobi](#)

Examples

```
## Canadian Weather data
library(fda)
arg <- 1:365
Temp <- CanadianWeather$dailyAv[,1]
B <- create.bspline.basis(rangeval=c(min(arg),max(arg)), nbasis=16)
x <- Data2fd(Temp, argvals = arg, B)
```

```

Lfdobj <- int2Lfd(max(0, norder(B)-2))
penf <- fdPar(B, Lfdobj, lambda=10^4)
ica.fd <- ffofi(x, 16, penf)

## Plot by region in order of maximum kurtosis (outliers)
sc <- ica.fd$scores
plot(sc[,1], sc[,2], ylab = "", xlab = "")
text(sc[,1], sc[,2], CanadianWeather$region, pch=0.5, cex=0.6)

```

kd	<i>Kurtosis distance</i>
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Description

This function calculates the kurtosis distance (Vidal, 2020), which is an ad-hoc measure to select the number of components to be computed in [kffobi](#) and [pspline.kffobi](#).

Usage

```

kd(fdx, hm = fdPar(fdx), pp = NULL, r = 2,
   pr = c("fdx", "fdx.st", "KL", "KL.st"),
   centerfd = FALSE, qmin = 2, qmax = 5)

```

Arguments

fdx	a functional data object obtained from the fda package.
hm	a functional parameter object, obtained from the fda package, that defines the independent component functions to be estimated in kffobi .
pp	the penalty parameter to perform kd on pspline.kffobi .
r	a number indicating the order of the penalty to perform kd on pspline.kffobi .
pr	the functional data object to project into the space spanned by the eigenfunctions of the kurtosis operator. To compute the independent components, the usual procedure is to use <code>KL.st</code> , the standardized principal component expansion. Thus, if <code>pr</code> is not supplied, <code>KL.st</code> is used.
centerfd	a logical value indicating whether the mean function has to be subtracted from each functional observation.
qmin	the minimum allowable q degree.
qmax	the maximum allowable q degree.

Details

The kurtosis distance measures the degree of extremeness in a component space by computing the excess kurtosis on each score vector and the distance between the most extreme kurtosis values using the Frobenius norm.

Value

A vector of kurtosis distance values.

Author(s)

Marc Vidal

References

Vidal, M. (2020). *Functional Independent Component Analysis in Bioelectrical Signal Processing*. MA thesis. Universidad de Granada.

See Also[kffobi](#)

kffobi

*Smoothed functional ICA in terms of principal components***Description**

This function computes the ordinary ICA procedure from a penalized principal component expansion (also known as Karhunen-Loeve expansion) whose eigenbasis is expressed in terms of basis functions (Fourier, B-splines...). The estimation method is based on the use of fourth moments (kurtosis), in which it is assumed that the independent components have different kurtosis values. The proposed algorithm can be considered an extension of the IC model proposed in Li et al. (2015).

Usage

```
kffobi(fdx, ncomp = fdx$basis$nbasis, eigenfPar = fdPar(fdx),
      pr = c("fdx", "fdx.st", "KL", "KL.st"),
      shrinkage = FALSE, center = FALSE, plotfd = FALSE)
```

Arguments

fdx	a functional data object obtained from the fda package.
ncomp	number of independent components to compute.
eigenfPar	a functional parameter object, obtained from the fda package, that defines the principal component functions to be estimated.
pr	the functional data object to project into the space spanned by the eigenfunctions of the kurtosis operator. To compute the independent components, the usual procedure is to use <code>KL.st</code> , the standardized principal component expansion. Thus, if <code>pr</code> is not supplied, <code>KL.st</code> is used.
shrinkage	uses shrinkage estimators to compute the covariance matrix of the coordinate vectors of the KL expansion.
center	a logical value indicating whether the mean function has to be subtracted from each functional observation.
plotfd	a logical value indicating whether to plot the eigenfunctions of the kurtosis operator.

Details

Note that `kffobi` first computes the (penalized) functional PCA; see Aguilera and Aguilera-Morillo (2013) for a detailed discussion. Thus here, the IC model for functional data consists in performing the multivariate ICA of the KL coordinate vectors in terms of the PC weight functions.

Value

a list with the following named entries:

eigenbasis	a functional data object for the eigenfunctions or independent factors.
kurtosis	a numeric vector giving the proportion of variance kurtosis explained by each eigenfunction.
scores	a matrix whose column vectors are the independent components.

Author(s)

Marc Vidal, Ana M^a Aguilera

References

Aguilera, AM. and MC. Aguilera-Morillo (2013). “Penalized PCA approaches for B-spline expansions of smooth functional data”. In: *Applied Mathematics and Computation* 219(14), pp. 7805–7819.

Li, B., G. Van Bever, H. Oja, R. Sabolova, and F. Critchley (2015). “Functional independent component analysis: an extension of the fourth-orderblind identification.” *Submitted*.

Miettinen, J., K. Nordhausen, and S. Taskinen (2017). “Blind source separation based on joint diagonalization in R: The packages JADE and BSSasymp”. In: *Journal of Statistical Software* 76.2, pp. 1–31.

See Also

[kd](#), [ffobi](#)

Examples

```
## foetal_ecg data
library(fda)
dataset <- matrix(
  scan("https://www.jstatsoft.org/index.php/jss/article/downloadSuppFile/v076i02/foetal_ecg.dat"),
  2500, 9, byrow = TRUE);
X <- dataset[1:1000, 2:9]
arg <- 1:1000
basis <- create.fourier.basis(rangeval=c(min(arg), max(arg)), nbasis=301, basisvalues=TRUE)
x <- Data2fd(X, argvals=arg, basis)
## Penalization can be considered:
#Lfdobj <- vec2Lfd(c(0,(2*pi/diff(4))^2,0), 4)
#hm <- fdPar(basis, Lfdobj, lambda=2)
## Select the number of components with the kurtosis distance:
#kurt.dist <- kd(x, qmax = 8)
aci <- kffobi(x, 7, plotfd = TRUE)
```

pspline.kffobi	<i>P-Spline smoothed functional ICA</i>
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Description

This function provides an alternative form of computing the smoothed functional ICA in terms of principal components (function [kffobi](#)). A discrete penalty that measures the roughness of principal factors by summing squared r -order differences between adjacent B-spline coefficients (P-spline penalty) is used; see Aguilera and Aguilera-Morillo (2013) for a detailed discussion.

Usage

```
pspline.kffobi(fdx, ncomp = fdx$basis$nbasis, pp = 0, r = 2,
               pr = c("fdx", "fdx.st", "KL", "KL.st"),
               shrinkage = FALSE, center = FALSE, plotfd = FALSE)
```

Arguments

fdx	a functional data object obtained from the fda package.
ncomp	number of independent components to compute.
pp	the penalty parameter. It can be estimated by <i>leave-one-out</i> cross-validation.
r	a number indicating the order of the penalty.
pr	the functional data object to project into the space spanned by the eigenfunctions of the kurtosis operator. To compute the independent components, the usual procedure is to use <code>KL.st</code> , the standardized principal component expansion. Thus, if <code>pr</code> is not supplied, then <code>KL.st</code> is used.
shrinkage	uses shrinkage estimators to compute the covariance matrix of the coordinate vectors of the KL expansion.
center	a logical value indicating whether the mean function has to be subtracted from each functional observation.
plotfd	a logical value indicating whether to plot the eigenfunctions of the kurtosis operator.

Details

To compute the penalty matrix, the following code is used: $\Delta^2 = \text{diff}(\text{diag}(\text{nknots} + 2), \text{differences} = 2)$, where `nknots` is the number of basis knots. As in [kffobi](#), the functional ICA of the principal component expansion is equivalent to the multivariate ICA of the principal coordinate vectors; see *Details* in [kffobi](#).

Value

a list with the following named entries:

eigenbasis	a functional data object for the eigenfunctions or independent factors.
kurtosis	a numeric vector giving the proportion of variance kurtosis explained by each eigenfunction.
scores	a matrix whose column vectors are the independent components.

Author(s)

Marc Vidal, Ana M^a Aguilera

References

Aguilera, AM. and MC. Aguilera-Morillo (2013). “Penalized PCA approaches for B-spline expansions of smooth functional data”. In: *Applied Mathematics and Computation* 219(14), pp. 7805–7819.

Vidal, M., M. Rosso and A. M. Aguilera (2021). Smoothed independent component analysis of EEG data. *Submitted*.

See Also

[kffobi](#)

Examples

```
## Canadian Weather data
library(fda)
arg <- 1:365
Temp <- CanadianWeather$dailyAv[,1]
B <- create.bspline.basis(rangeval=c(min(arg),max(arg)), nbasis=16)
x <- Data2fd(Temp, argvals = arg, B)
ica.fd <- pspline.kffobi(x, 16, pp = 10)
## Plot by region in order of maximum kurtosis (outliers)
sc <- ica.fd$scores
plot(sc[,1], sc[,2], ylab = "", xlab = "")
text(sc[,1], sc[,2], CanadianWeather$region, pch=0.5, cex=0.6)
```


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