

Identify Leaf clusters

Addison James, Bin Zhuo, Feifei Lei, Nandhita Narendra Babu

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Overview

- To identify the leaf clusters from leaf data set
- Leaf dataset
 - Collection of shape and texture features extracted from digital images of leaf specimens
 - A total of 40 different plant species
 - Only 30 of those were present in the data provided
 - 340 observations

Methods

"All methods are concerned with using the inherent structures in the data to best organize the data into groups of maximum commonality"

- Jasonb in "A Tour of Machine Learning Algorithms"

- **K-means Clustering**

To make 30 clusters to see how well this approach recovers the real data

- **Model-based clustering**

To group the leaves at higher level

K-Means Clustering

Method Description

- Definition → Assigning n observations into k clusters
- Requires to specify the number of clusters k to extract
- Similarity criterion → proximity to the mean of each cluster
- Assignment method → minimize distance from the data to the means of the clusters

Algorithm Description

- 1 Set Initial Cluster Means
- 2 Assign each datum to the cluster with the nearest mean
- 3 Calculate the new mean of each cluster
- 4 Repeat steps 2-3 until convergence

Procedure

- function *kmeans* : To cluster leaves into species
- $k = 30$ clusters \rightarrow cluster all the observations into 30 separate species based on the 14 covariates available
- Covariates : eccentricity, aspect ratio, elongation, solidity, stochastic convexity, isoperimetric factor, maximal indentation depth, lobedness, average intensity, average contrast, smoothness, third moment, uniformity, and entropy

K-means Clustering result

Two possible solutions

- First solution
 - examine each cluster and assigns a species number to each cluster based on the most frequent species in the cluster
 - can fail to create a one-to-one relationship between the species and cluster → there may be a tie or two different clusters may be assigned to the same species
- Second solution
 - examine each species and assign the species to the clusters, but reversing the role of clusters and species

K-means Clustering result

- Result from First Method
 - 138 of the 340 observations (41%) ended up in the correct cluster
 - successfully assigned 19 of the 30 clusters (63%) to a species
- Result from Second Method
 - less optimistic evaluation
 - 126 observations were correctly clustered (37%)
 - 17 of the 30 species were assigned a cluster (57%)
 - poor job of grouping leaves of the same species based on the known covariates

Model-based Clustering

Method description

- Basic idea: Clustering as probability estimation
- One model for each cluster
- Generative model:
 - Probability of selecting a cluster
 - Probability of generating an object in cluster
- Use EM algorithm
- Missing information: Cluster membership

Algorithm Description

EM Algorithm

- **Initialization:** Choose means at random
- **E step:**
 - For all points and means, compute $P(\text{point}|\text{mean})$
 - $P(\text{mean}|\text{point}) = P(\text{mean}) P(\text{point}|\text{mean}) / P(\text{point})$
- **M step:**
 - Each mean = Weighted avg. of points
 - Weight = $\text{Prob}(\text{mean}|\text{point})$
- Repeat until convergence
- Guaranteed to converge to local optimum

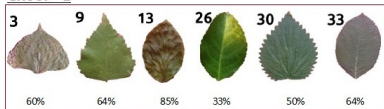
Procedure

- Covariance parameterization and number of clusters are selected via BIC
- Clustering using normal mixture modeling via EM algorithm
- *Mclust* function
 - Selects the optimal model according to BIC for EM initialized by Gaussian Mixture Models
 - Chooses the model and number of clusters with the largest BIC
 - Input → components and the covariance structures
 - Output → list with components describing the estimated model

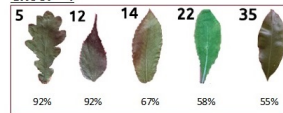
Model-based clustering results

Optimal cluster number $\rightarrow 6$

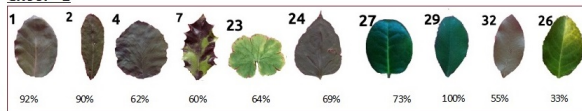
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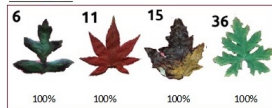
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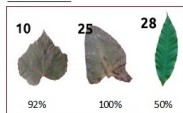
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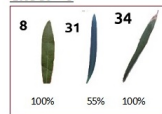
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GROUP 3



GROUP 6



Discussion, Obstacles and Solutions

Discussion

Obstacles and Solutions