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iTensor: An R package for independent component analysis-based matrix/tensor decomposition

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Summary

Independent Component Analysis (ICA) is a widely used algorithm to extract a small number of mutually independent source signals in high-dimensional data. There are many applications of ICA in signal processing (Calhoun, 2006; Hyvärinen, 2000), neuroscience (Calhoun, 2006; Hyvärinen, 2000), bioinformatics (Trapnell, 2014), and causal discovery (Shimizu, 2006). ICA has been applied to matrix data but there is a growing demand to apply ICA to more heterogeneous data such as multiple matrices and tensors (high-dimensional arrays), which are higher-order data structures than matrices (Akaho, 1999; Calhoun, 2009; Pfister, 2018; Vasilescu, 2005). To meet these requirements, I originally developed `iTensor`, which is an R/CRAN package to perform some ICA-based matrix/tensor decomposition algorithms (https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/iTensor/index.html).

Statement of need

Currently, the most comprehensive implementation for ICA-related algorithms is the Group ICA of fMRI Toolbox (GIFT, http://mialab.mrn.org/software/gift), but it is not freely available because it is implemented in MATLAB. Also, some open-source software is implemented in R and Python but those only focus on fewer algorithms. To fill this gap, I originally implemented some ICA-based matrix/tensor decomposition algorithms in R.

`iTensor` provides the ICA-based matrix/tensor decomposition functions as follows:

- `ICA`: ICA (3 classic models including InfoMax (Amari, 1995; Bell, 1995), ExtInfoMax (Lee, 1999), and FastICA (Hyvarinen, 1999))
- `ICA2`: ICA (9 modern models including JADE (Cardoso, 1993), AuxICA1/2 (Ono, 2010), SIMBEC (Cruces, 2001), AMUSE (Tong, 1991), SOBI (Belouchrani, 1997), FOBI (Cardoso, 1989), ProDenICA (Hastie, 2002), and RICA (Le, 2011))
- `MICA`: Multimodal ICA (Akaho, 1999)
- `GroupICA`: Group ICA (Calhourn, 2009; Pfister, 2018)
- `MultilinearICA`: Multilinear ICA (Vasilescu, 2005)

I also implemented CorrIndex (Sobhani, 2022), which is a performance index to evaluate ICA results.

Example

ICA and plots in Figure 1 can be easily reproduced on any machine where R is pre-installed by using the following commands in R:

```r
# Install package required (one per computer)
install.packages("BiocManager")
BiocManager::install(c("mixOmics", "iTensor"))

# Load required package (once per R instance)
library("iTensor")

# Load Toy data
data1 <- toyModel("ICA_Type1")

# Perform ICA
set.seed(1234)
out.JADE <- ICA2(X=data1$X_observed, J=3, algorithm="JADE")

# Source Signal extracted by ICA (If it becomes an upright square,
# the calculation is successful)
pairs(data1$X_observed)
pairs(Re(out.JADE$S))

# CorrIndex (0.2211509, the closer to 0, the better the performance)
CorrIndex(cor(data1$S, Re(out.JADE$S)))
```

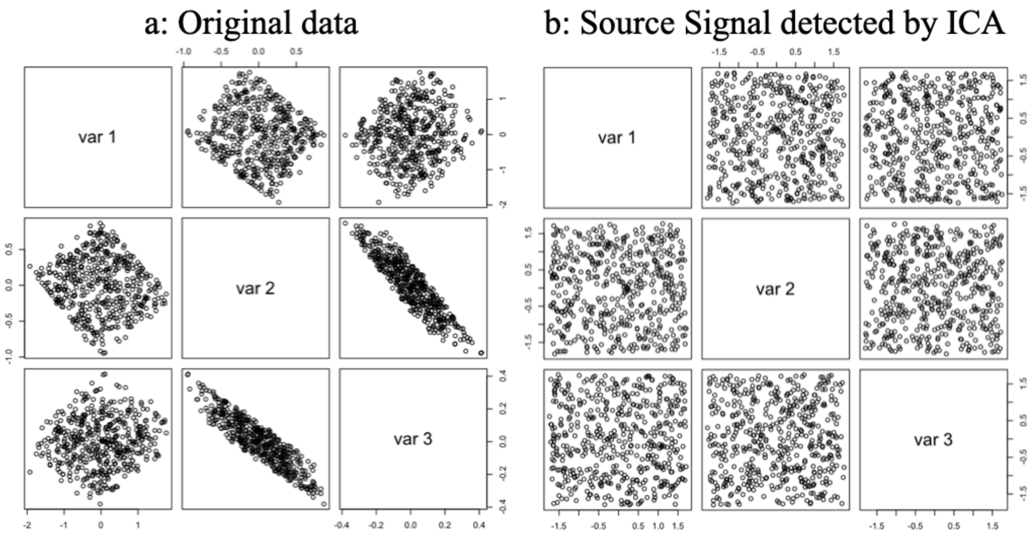

Figure 1: ICA with time-independent sub-gaussian data.

Related work

There are some packages to perform ICA for matrix, matrices, and tensor but such packages focus on only a few algorithms. `iTensor` is the most comprehensive and unified package to perform ICA-based matrix/tensor decomposition as follows.

Table 1: Existing ICA-related packages

Name (function or package)	Language	ICA for matrix	ICA for matrices	ICA for tensor	Reference
`scikit-learn`	Python	1	-	-	Pedregosa (2011)

Name (function or package)	Language	ICA for matrix	ICA for matrices	ICA for tensor	Reference
`MNE`	Python	1	-	-	Gramfort (2013)
`rica`	MATLAB	1	-	-	Le (2011)
`fastICA`	R	1	-	-	Hyvarinen (1999)
`fICA`	R	1	-	-	Hyvarinen (1999)
`JADE`	R	1	-	-	Cardoso (1993)
`ProDenICA`	R	1	-	-	Hastie (2002)
`ica`	R	3	-	-	Calhoun (2006); Hyvärinen (2000)
`groupICA`	R	-	1	-	Pfister (2018)
`coroICA`	R/Python/MATLAB	-	2	-	Pfister (2019)
`BrainVoyager`	MATLAB	1	-	-	Goebel (2006); Formisano (2006)
`FMRLAB`	MATLAB	1	-	-	Perlbarg (2007)
`GIFT`	MATLAB	14	1	-	Wei (2022)
`tensorBSS`	R	-	-	6	Virta (2016)
`iTensor`	R	12	2	1	This paper

For MICA (Akaho, 1999) and Multilinear ICA (Vasilescu, 2005), there is no package without `iTensor` to perform them.

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