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CarbOnaceous AerosoL Emissions, Source apportionment & ClimatE impacts Understanding scientific complexities related to carbonaceous aerosols focussing on issues underlying their origin and fate, and their role as drivers of regional climate change over India.



pyGNMF: A Python library for implementation of generalised non-negative matrix factorisation method

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Key highlights:

- Python implementation of Generalised Non-Negative Matrix Factorisation (GNMF) method.
- Optimised code and easy to use functions for quick GNMF application.
- pyGNMF implementation of GNMF method can be used for variety of application subject to availability of the covariance matrix.

Summary of your Research:

This study introduces pyGNMF, a Python library for the implementation of a the recently proposed generalised non-negative matrix factorisation (GNMF) method. GNMF factorises a non-negative matrix into a product of two non-negative matrices by incorporating error-covariance information between different elements of the dataset. In literature, several non-negative matrix factorisation (NNMF) methods such as NMF, glsNMF and LS-NMF are available; however, they assume different forms of the error-covariance matrix. In particular, NMF assumes identity error-covariance matrix, LS-NMF assumes diagonal error-covariance matrix, and glsNMF assumes errors to be correlated in only one direction (rows or columns).



In contrast, GNMF can incorporate the full error-covariance information and depending on the error-covariance structure, GNMF subsumes these methods as special cases. The parent article introduces two approaches to solve the problem by using projected gradient-based and multiplicative updates and is demonstrated on an air pollution source apportionment problem. Both these approaches have been incorporated into the pyGNMF library. The mathematical nature of GNMF method makes it domain-agnostic, enabling users from different domains to deploy GNMF for their non-negative matrix factorisation applications.



Figure: pyGNMF Package Structure.

Code 4: Code for using test example for gnmf_projected_gradient method.

1	from scipy import io										
2	<pre>import pyGNMF.gnmf_projected_gradient as gproj</pre>										
3											
4	example_data = io.loadmat("illustrative_example.mat")										
5	X_matrix = example_data['x_matrix']										
6	<pre>covariance = example_data['covariance']</pre>										
7	num_fact = 3										
8											
9	GMat, FMat, OFunc = gproj.running_method(
10	X_matrix,	## Matrix to be factorised									
11	covariance,	## Covariance matrix									
12	G_init='random',	## Random initialisation									
13	F_init='random',	## Random initialisation									
14	beta=0.1,	## Parameter Step-length									
15	sigma=0.0001,	## Parameter Step-length									
16	alpha_init_G=1,	## Initial value of alpha_G									
17	alpha_init_F=1,	## Initial value of alpha_F									
18	option='row_stacked'	, ## Cov. corresponds to row-stacked elements of X matrix.									
19	num_fact=3,	## Number of factors									
20	num_init=5,	## Number of initialisations									
21	max_iter=500000,	## Maximum number of iterations									
22	tolerance=1e-8	## Tolerance value for convergence									
23)										

Take away/conclusion :

pyGNMF package makes implementation of GNMF method easy for any application under consideration. The code snippet shows the sample code for running GNMF method with an illustrated example which is part of the code. It also shows different options available to fine-tune the method.

Research Article citation

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