Subject: Re: BVLS (NNLS) without loops?

Posted by Mike[5] on Tue, 17 Dec 2013 17:35:53 GMT

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Hi Juan Pablo,

From what I understand, your BVLS (Bounded-Variables Least-Squares) problems in every pixel are completely independent. They don't share the coefficients of the A array nor the B vector. The only similarity between the different problems is the size of the arrays.

If this is the case I don't see how one could speed-up the problem by some form of vectorization.

The only real solution would be for IDL to include a compiled BVLS routine in the core language. I had hoped for this to happen for some time, given that so much spectral analysis work has to solve this kind of problem.

So I take the opportunity of your message to suggest to Exelis to consider the inclusion of a compiled version of BVLS (http://www.netlib.org/lawson-hanson/all) in the core language.

Cheers, Michele

On Tuesday, December 17, 2013 6:32:00 AM UTC, JP wrote:

> Hi IDLers,

>

> I am currently using BVLS (http://www-astro.physics.ox.ac.uk/~mxc/idl/bvls.pro) for spectral unmixing. It works great, but, on one pixel at a time. I want to implement for many pixels without having to loop. Example below:

```
>
>
>
  IDL> help, a
>
>
                       = Array[85, 3]
  Α
             FLOAT
>
  IDL> help, b
>
>
  В
             FLOAT
                       = Array[85]
  IDL> help, bnd
>
>
  BND
               FLOAT
                         = Array[2, 3]
>
  IDL> print, bnd
>
     0.000000
                  1.00000
>
>
     0.000000
                  1.00000
```

```
>
     0.000000
                  1.00000
>
>
>
>
>
>
      bvls, A, B, BND, X_BVLS
>
>
>
>
> IDL> help, x_bvls
>
                           = Array[3]
> X_BVLS
                 FLOAT
>
>
> in my example A is a vector of "endmembers" (85 spectral bands and 3 fractions), B is a pixel
(vector of 85 bands), BND are bounds (don't go negative nor >1) and the X_BVLS are the
estimated fractions returned for that pixel.
>
> Now as you could imagine I have many many pixels (n) (my B is really a 2D array of [85, n])
and i've written a function which loops through n, but it gets very slow for large n.
>
>
>
> Any ideas?
>
> Thanks
```