



MINERAL IDENTIFICATION USING A NEW HYPERSENSITIVE LIBRARY AND SPARSE UNMIXING TECHNIQUES

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Introduction

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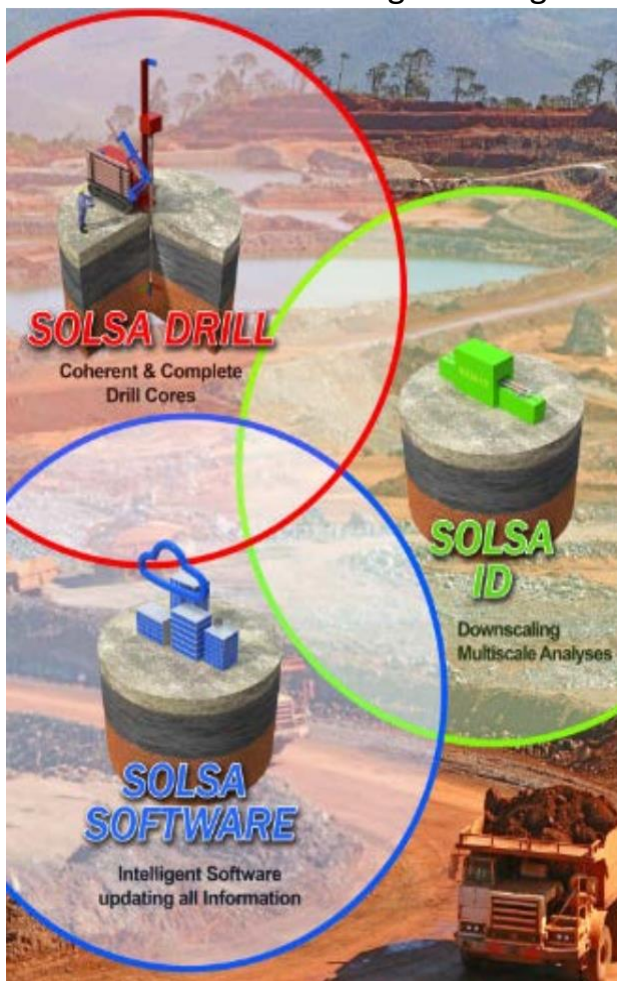


MINERAL IDENTIFICATION USING A NEW HYPERSPECTRAL LIBRARY AND SPARSE UNMIXING TECHNIQUES

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Introduction

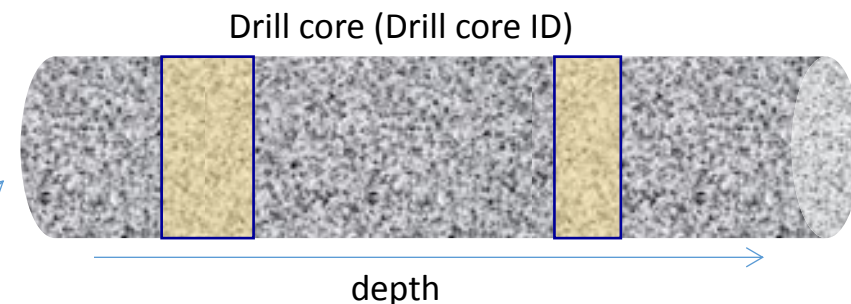
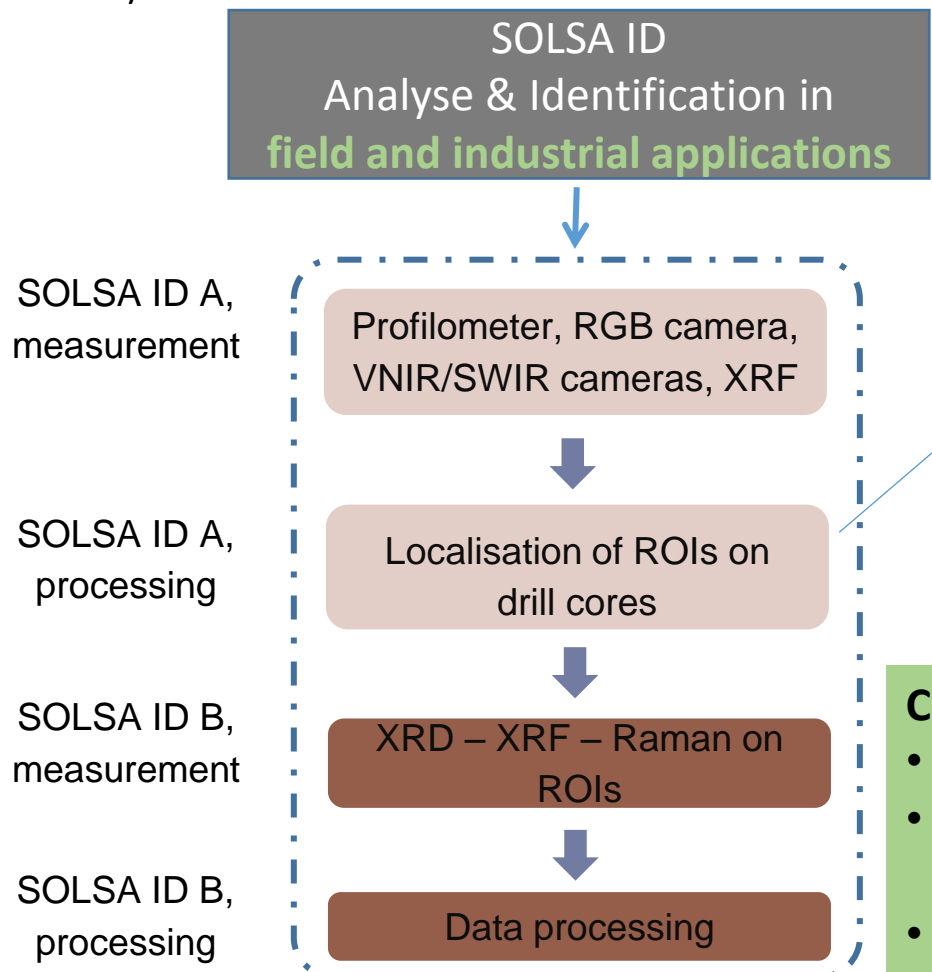
H2020 SOLSA (Sonic Online and Sample Analysis) project aims at constructing an analytical expert system for on-line-on-mine-real-time mineralogical and geochemical analyses on sonic drill cores.



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Contributions of this work:

- Build a new hyperspectral (SWIR) library
- Integrate the hyperspectral library into sparse unmixing techniques for mineral identification
- Evaluate the results



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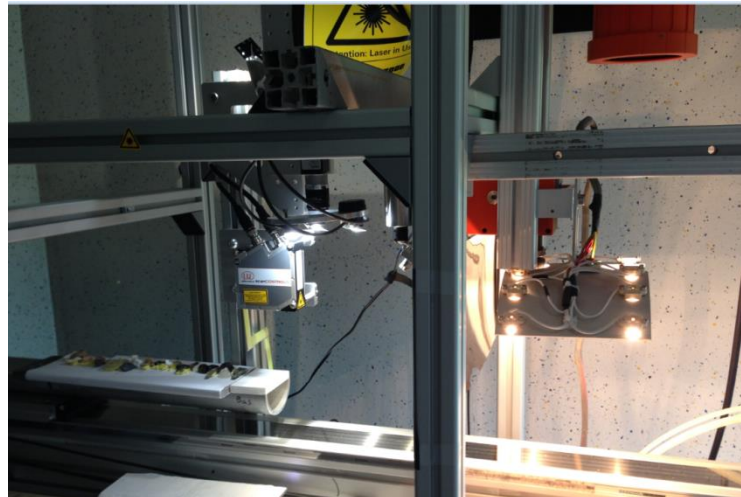
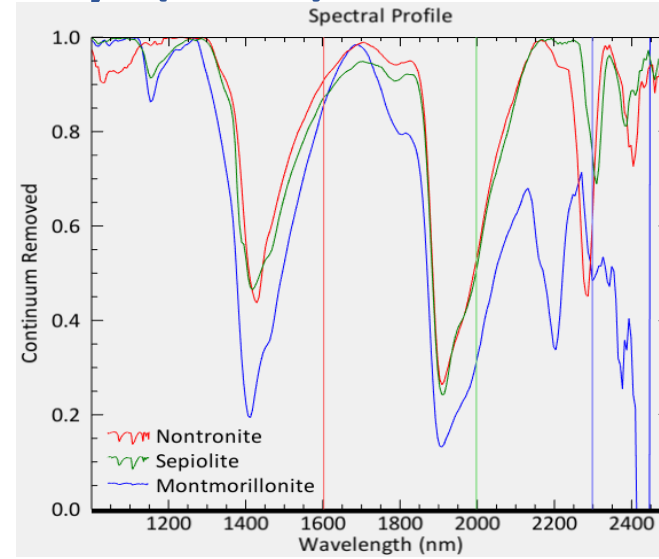
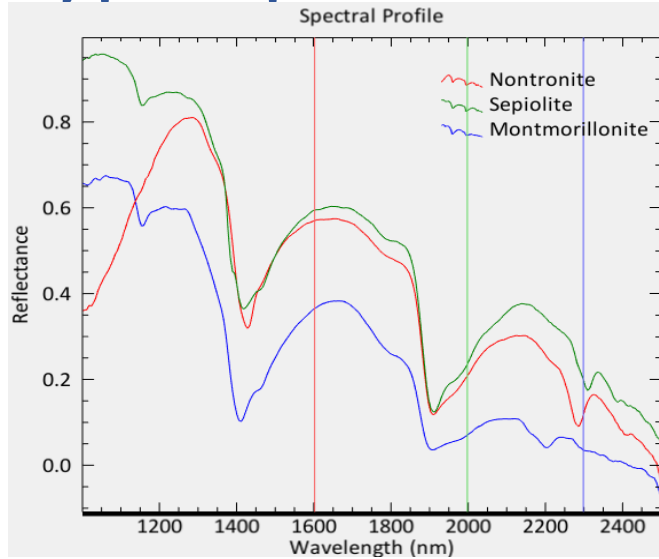
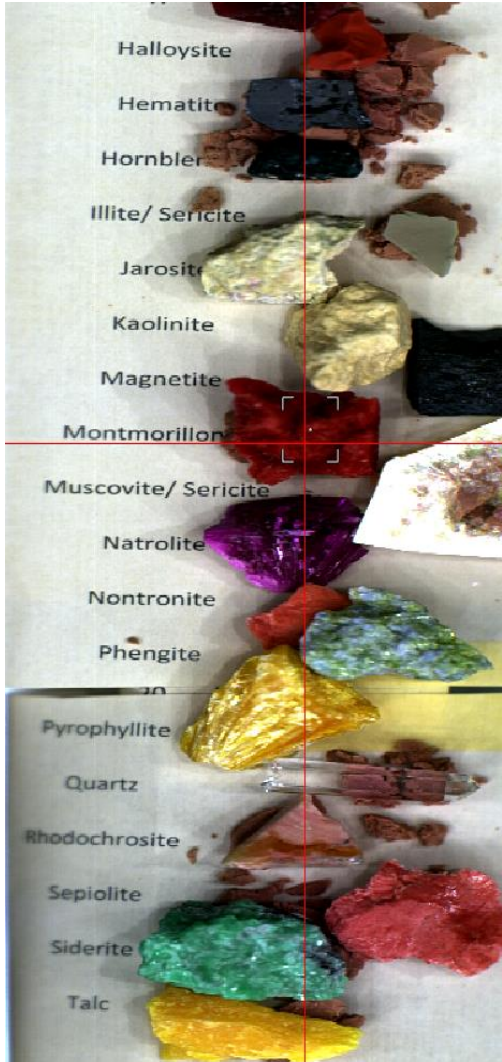
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Methods – hyperspectral library (1/2)

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- Rock and mineral samples provided by BRGM, ERAMET and the National Museum of Natural History, France
- Spectra extraction: ENVI 5.4 and G-MEX by taking into account the wavelength positions and the relative intensities of the absorption features.



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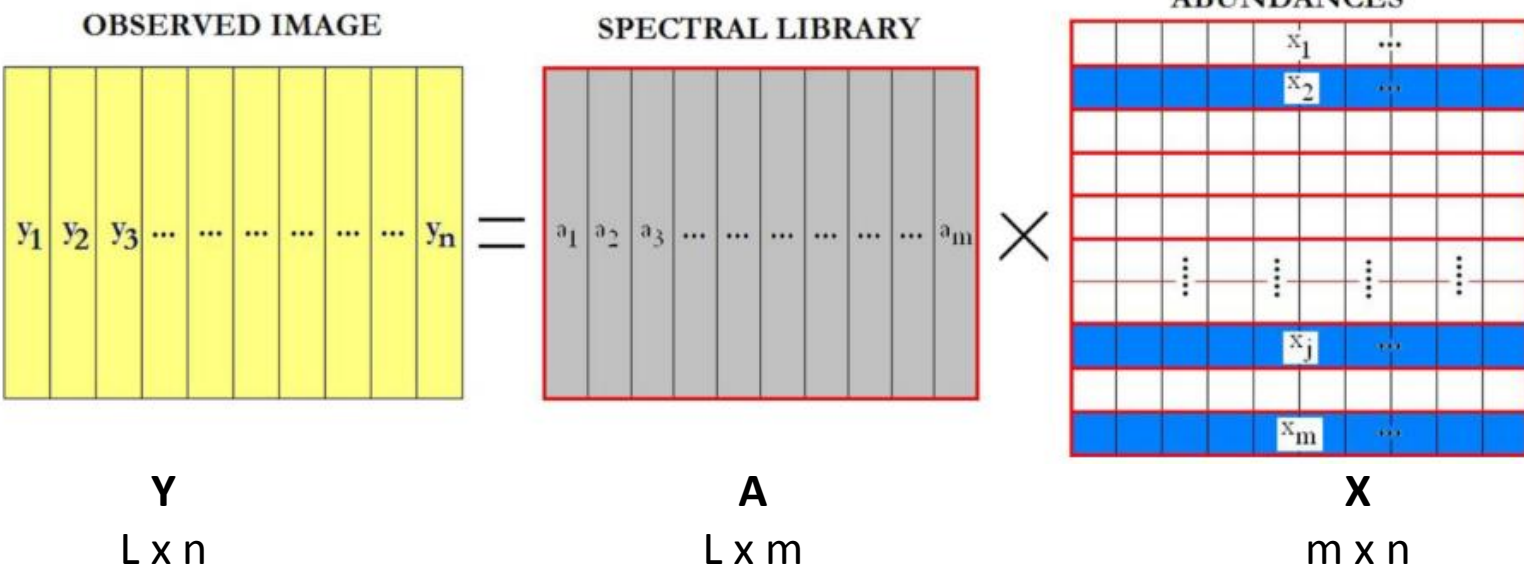
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Methods – sparse unmixing (2/2)

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$$Y = AX$$



$$\min_X \|AX - Y\|_F^2 + \lambda \|X\|_{2,1}$$

subject to: $X \geq 0, \mathbf{1}^T X = 1$

- The observed image signatures can be expressed in the form of linear combinations of a number of pure spectral signatures known in advance ([spectral library](#)).
- Unmixing amounts to finding the optimal subset of signatures in a [spectral library](#) that can best model each mixed pixel in the scene.
- The sparse unmixing exploits the usual very **low number of endmembers** (maximum of 4, Berman *et al.*, CSIRO, 2017) present in real images, out of a [spectral library](#).

More details

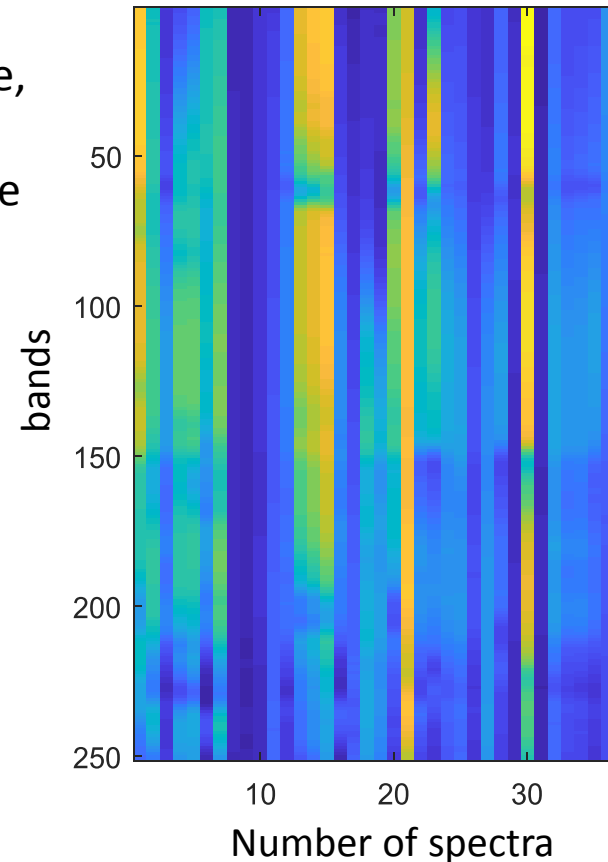
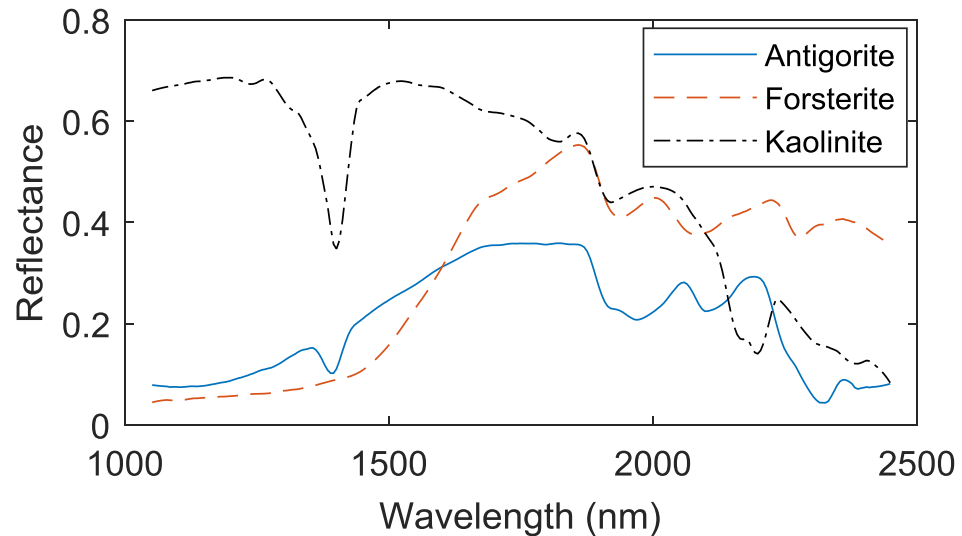


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Results (1/2)

37 spectra representing 21 minerals have been collected:
ankerite, calcite, dolomite, magnesite
lizardite, nepouite, antigorite, chrysotite,
saponite, montmorillonite, nontronite, kaolinite, pimelite,
talc, sepiolite,
alunite, asbolane, chromite, diaspore, enstatite, forsterite



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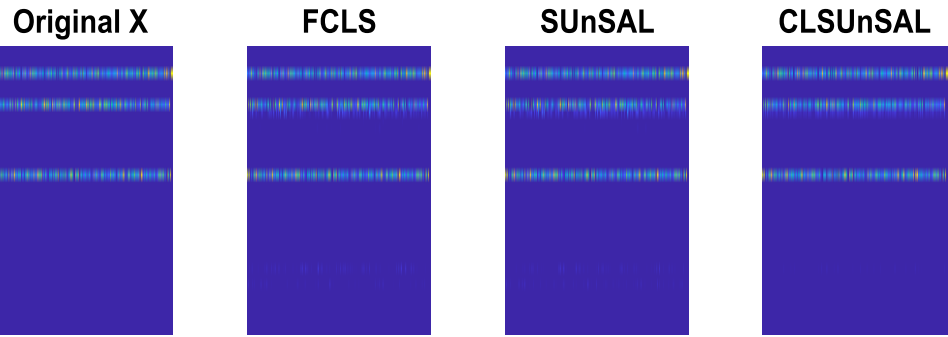


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Results (2/2)

Simulated data

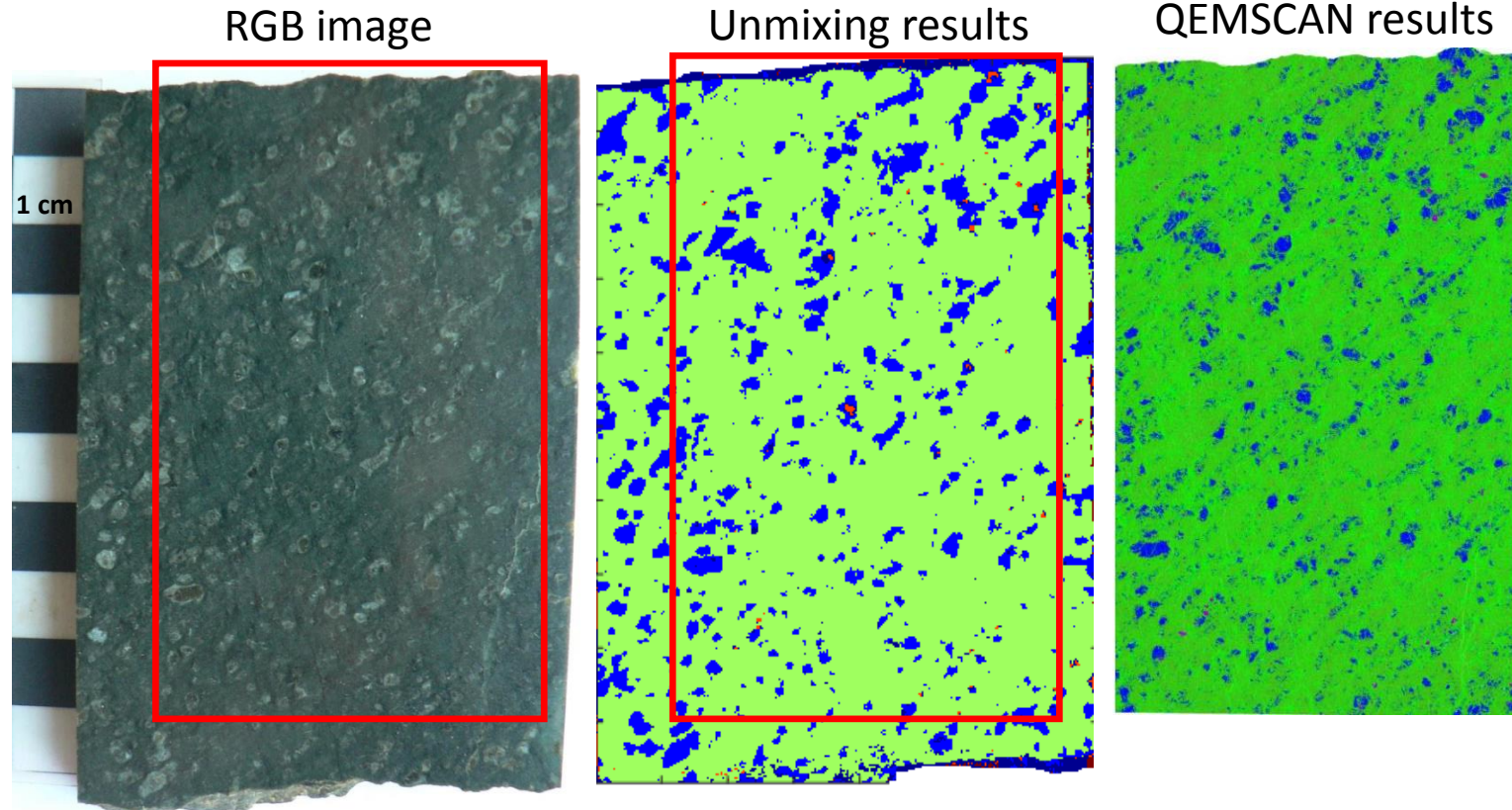


Signal to reconstruction error (SRE) ratio

K	FCLS		SUnSAL		CLSUnSAL	
	SRE	Time	SRE	time	SRE	time
2	14.24	0.022	14.94	0.254	16.74	0.228
3	6.41	0.019	7.45	0.259	11.95	0.230
4	5.25	0.022	7.07	0.499	7.16	0.453

FCLS: Fully constrained least squares
SUnSAL: Sparse unmixing by variable splitting and augmented Lagrangian
CLSUnSAL: Collaborative sparse unmixing by variable splitting and augmented Lagrangian

Data acquired from a serpentinized harzburgite sample



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[More details](#)



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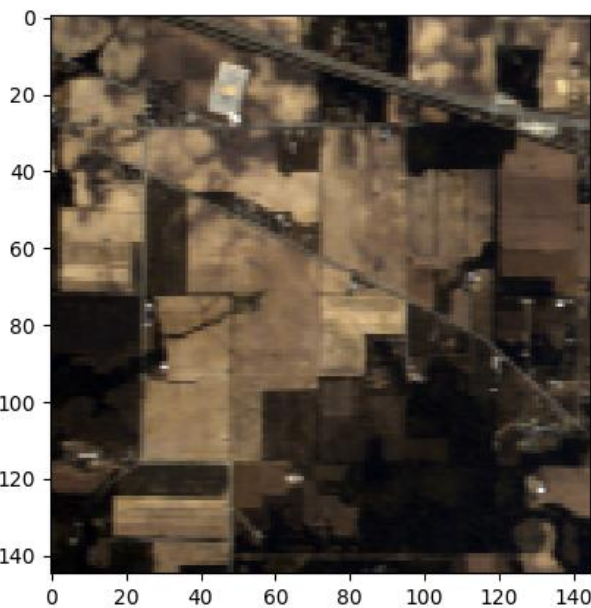
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Conclusions

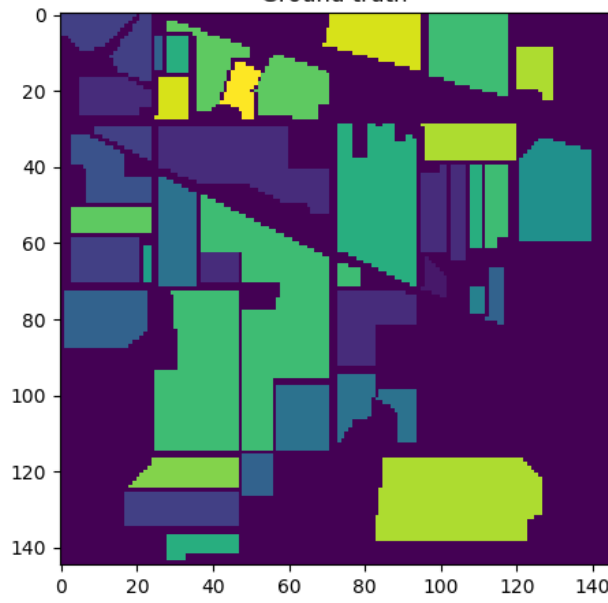
- A new hyperspectral library is under construction.
- Sparse unmixing, CLSUnSAL, method provides relatively accurate unmixing results.
- Continue enlarging the hyperspectral library and evaluating the unmixing techniques
- For more efficient solutions, classification techniques have been developing : Random forests, SVMs and Deep learning (CNN)

[More details](#)

Indian pines dataset

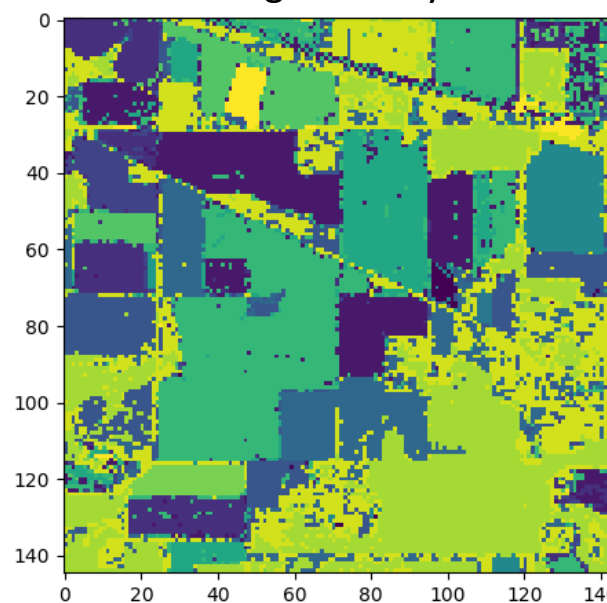


Ground truth



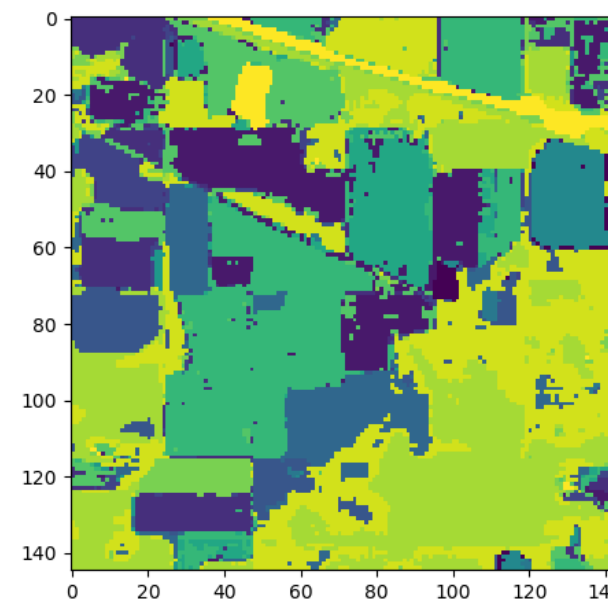
1D CNN,

Testing accuracy: 0.926



2D CNN,

Testing accuracy: 0.953



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Sparse unmixing:

CLSunSAL

(Collaborative sparse unmixing by variable splitting and augmented Lagrangian):

$$\min_X \|AX - Y\|_F^2 + \lambda \|X\|_{2,1}$$

subject to: $X \geq 0, \mathbf{1}^T X = 1$

$X(m \times n)$

SUnSAL

(Sparse unmixing by variable splitting and augmented Lagrangian):

$$\min_X \|AX - Y\|_F^2 + \lambda \|X\|_{1,1}$$

subject to: $X \geq 0, \mathbf{1}^T X = 1$

FCLS

(Fully constrained least squares):

$$\min_X \|AX - Y\|_F^2$$

subject to: $X \geq 0, \mathbf{1}^T X = 1$

The optimization is based on the alternating direction method of multipliers (ADMM)

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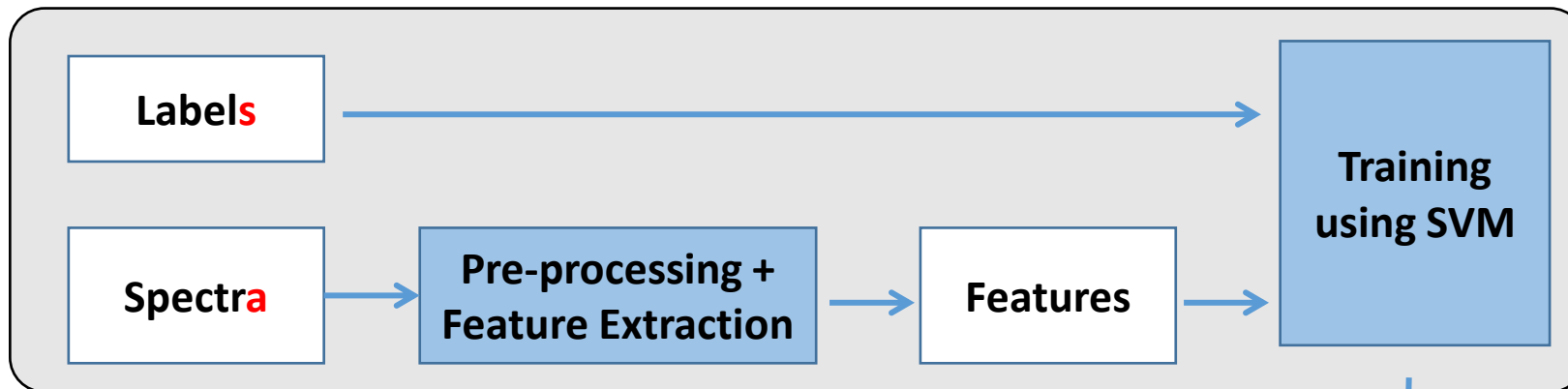


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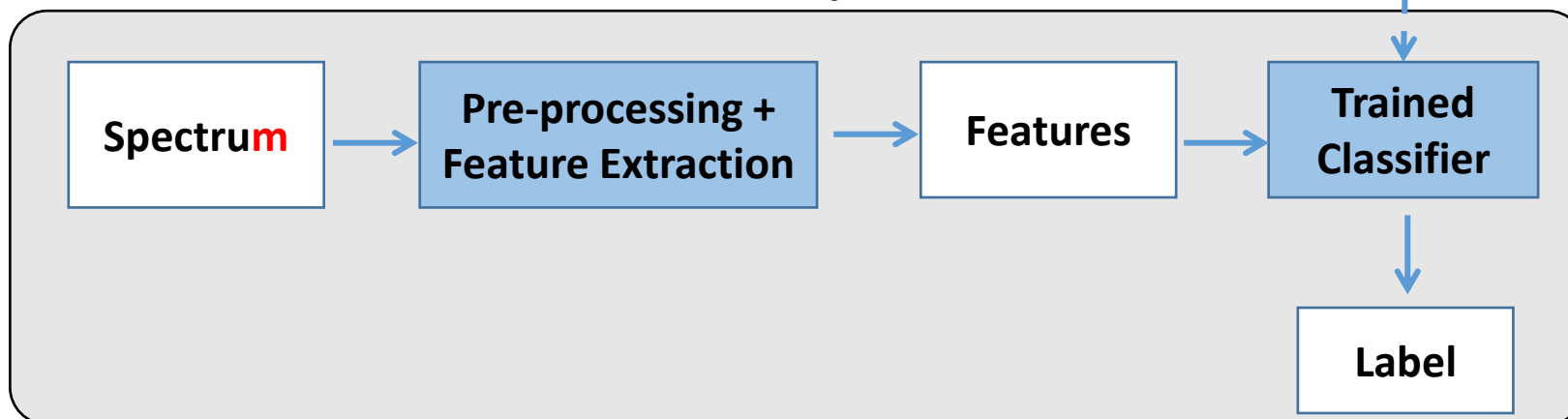
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Classification:

Training phase



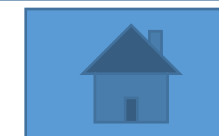
Prediction phase



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Classification:

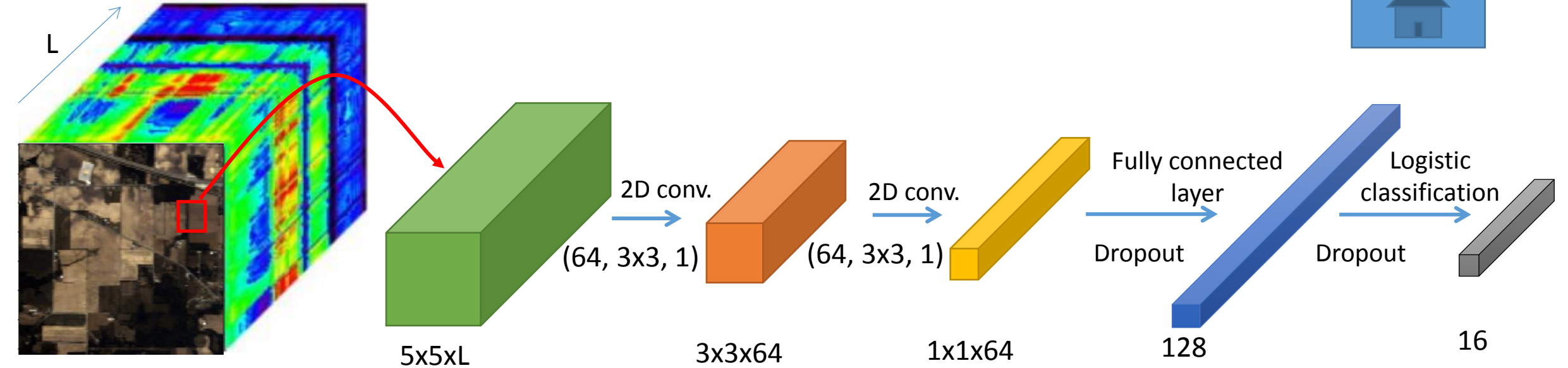
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2D CNN





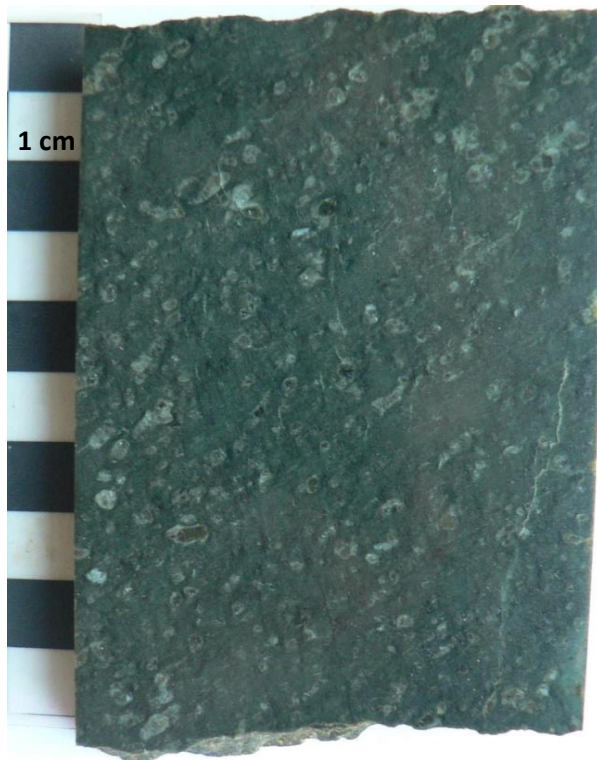
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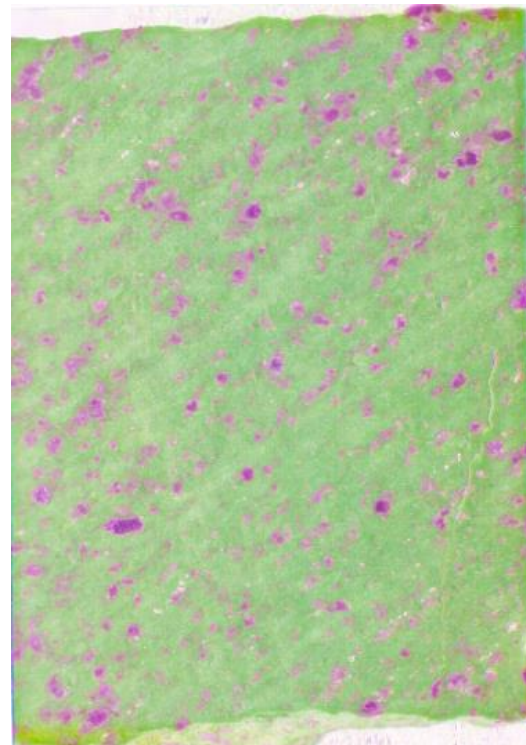


Unmixing results

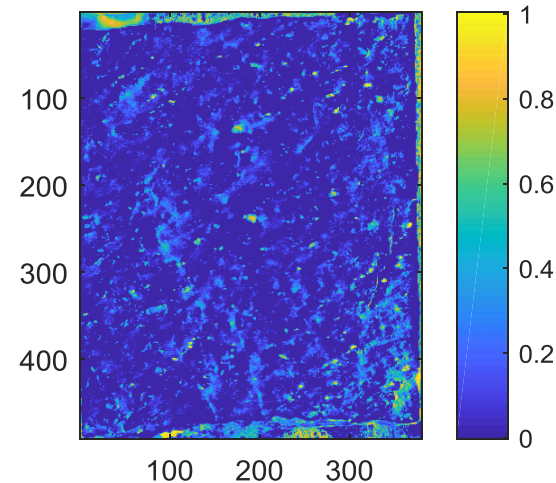
RGB image



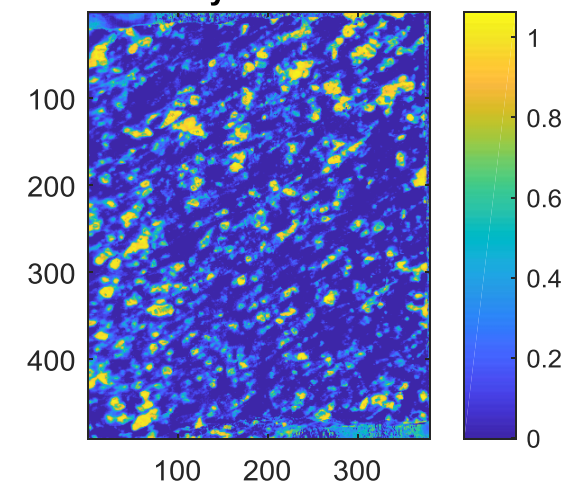
Preprocessed image



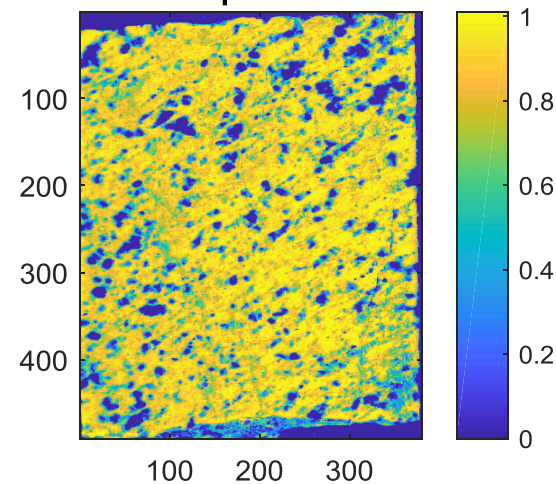
Chromite



Pyroxene



Serpentine



Olivine

