



Univerzita Hradec Králové
Filozofická fakulta

E-learningový kurz

Modern quantitative methods
and shape analysis in archaeology



EVROPSKÁ UNIE
Evropské strukturální a investiční fondy
Operační program Výzkum, vývoj a vzdělávání



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY

Tento materiál vznikl v rámci realizace projektu
Strategický rozvoj Univerzity Hradec Králové,
reg. č. CZ.02.2.69/0.0/0.0/16_015/0002427.

Introduction to morphometrics

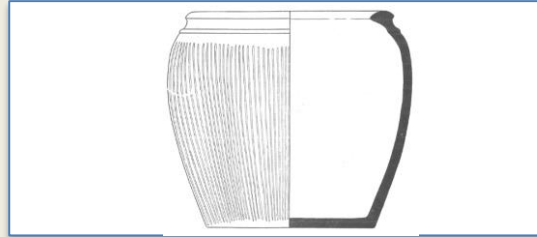
Brief introduction to methods of traditional
and modern geometric morphometrics methods



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ID: 80000169
 Type: MACEDONIAN KINGS
 Origin: Greek Region
 Issuer: Philip II
 Metal: Gold
 Denomination: Stater
 Date: B.C. 323 - 315
 Weight: 8.58 g
 Diameter: 3.2 cm
 Obverse description: Laureate head of Apollo
 Right reverse Legend: ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ
 Reverse description: Charioteer driving biga right, holding kentron in right hand, reins in left; trident below

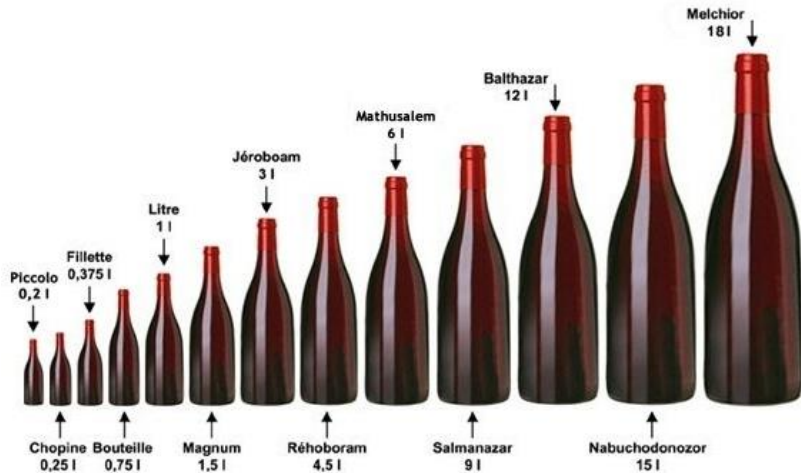


ID: 9025661
 Type: SITULA
 Region: Central Europe
 Clay: Graphite
 Date: LT C1
 Weight: 3.4 kg
 Diameter: 30.2 cm
 Volume: 12 L
 Decoration: Vertical lines
 Type of fabric: 13



ID: 9025661
 Type: HT 3a
 Region: England
 Composition: 2.5Cu, 9.8Sn
 Datation: BB2
 Weight: 361 g
 Length: 15.1 cm
 Height: 4.3 cm
 Decoration: -

We are interested in shape



Size



Shape

We are interested in shape

The shape is “all the geometric information that remains when location, scale and rotation effects are filtered out from an object” (Kendall 1977)

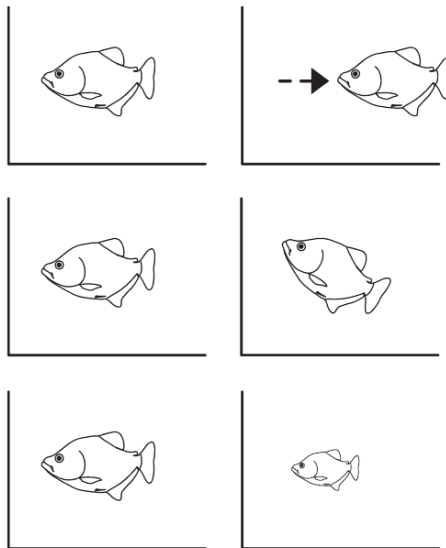


Shape

We are interested in shape

The shape is “all the geometric information that remains when location, scale and rotation effects are filtered out from an object” (Kendall 1977)

Operations that do not alter shape



Shape

Definition of size is also problematic
(question of scale/scaling)



Size

We are interested in shape



+

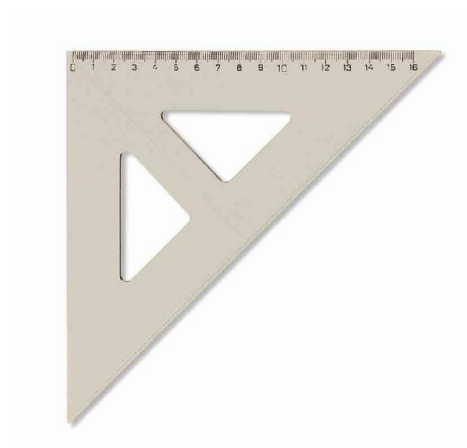


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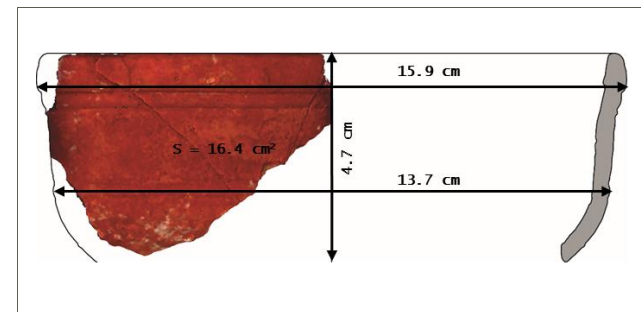
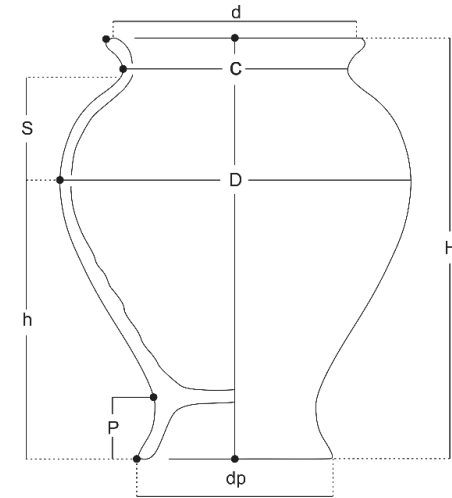
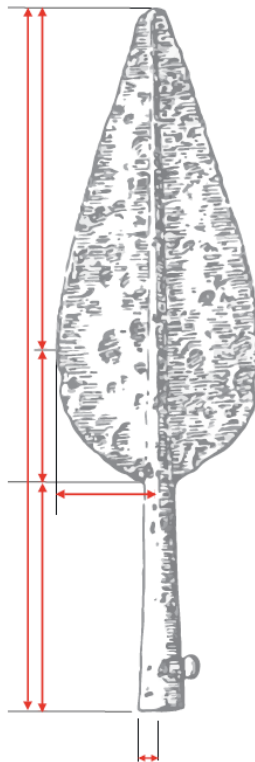
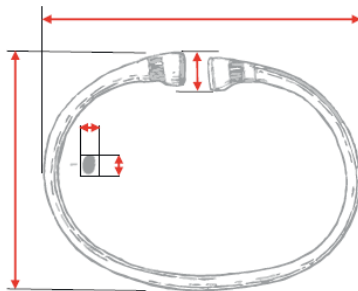
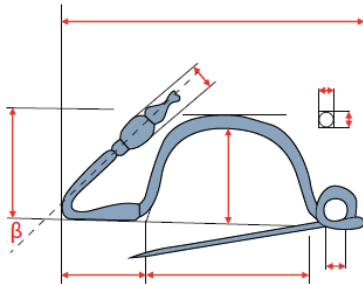
Imagine all
shapes of
bottles with
different sizes

Form

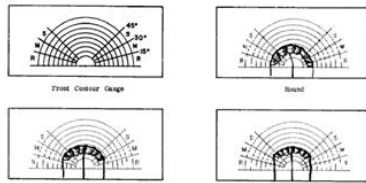
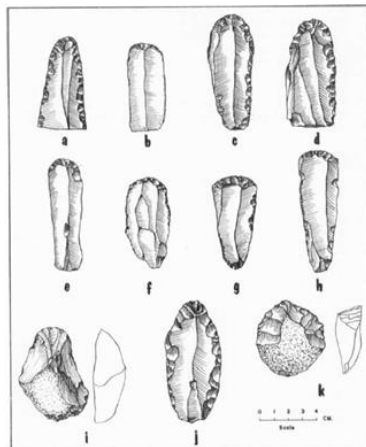
Traditional morphometrics



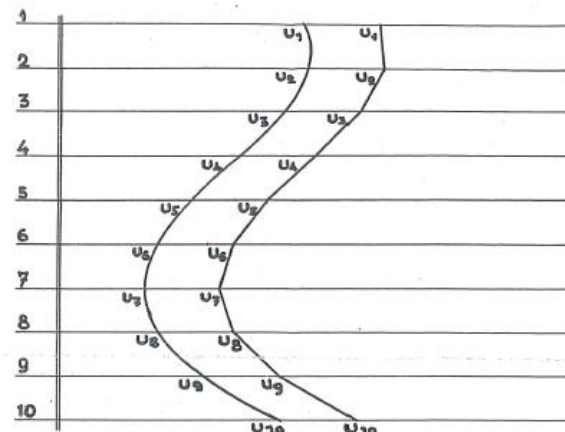
Distances, angles, diameters, surfaces, volumes, ...



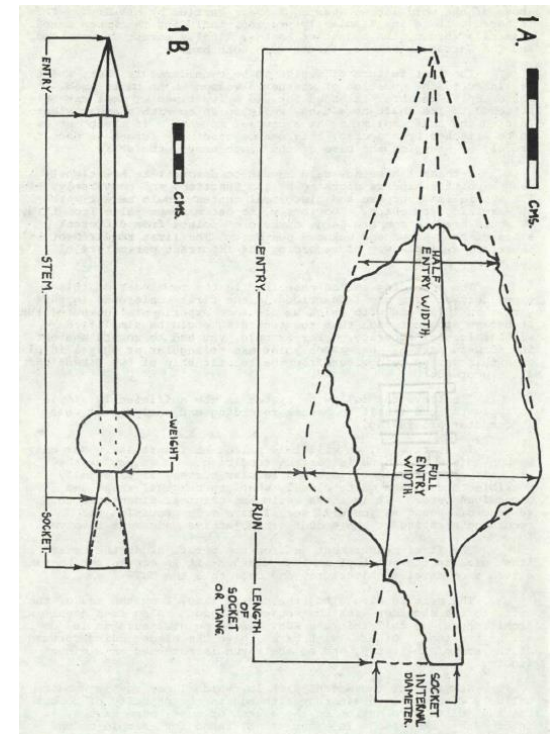
Distances, angles, diameters, surfaces, volumes, ...



Sackett 1966



Vašíček and Jičín 1971

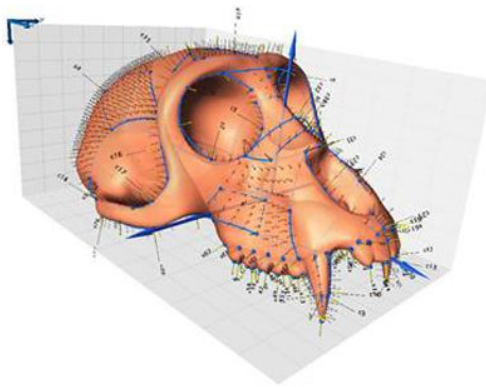


Barker 1975

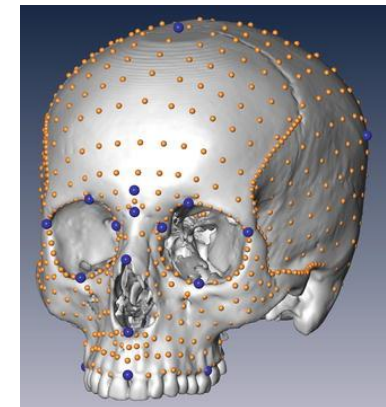
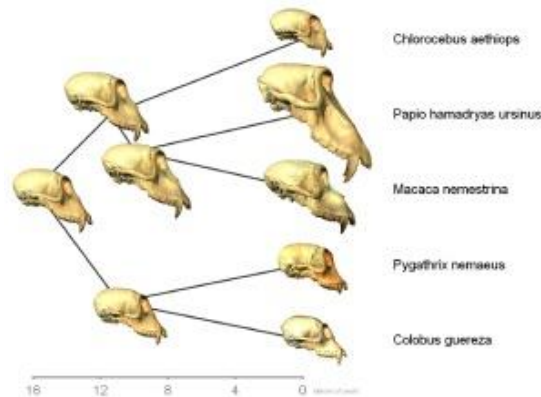
Quantitative study of shape variation and its covariation with other variables

Use in many fields of research:

- anthropology, palaeontology, evolutionary biology, geology, forensics, ...



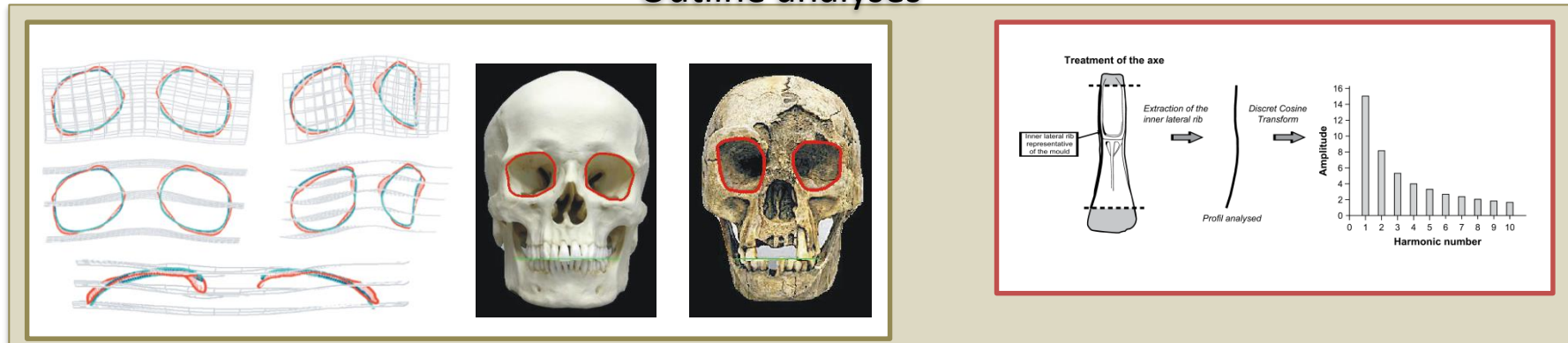
© Melissa Tallman



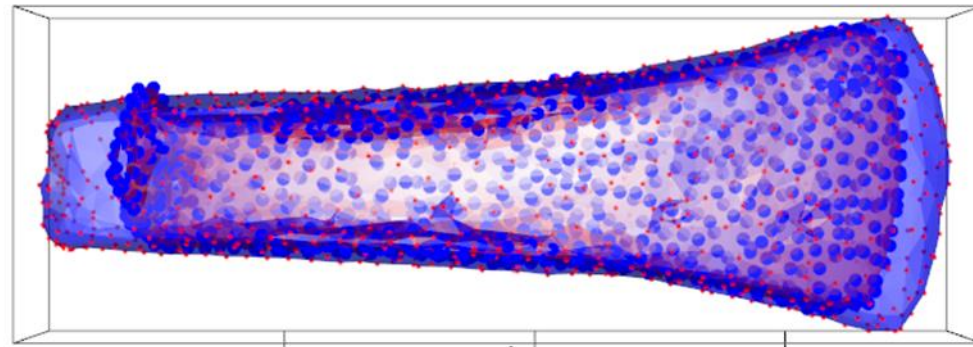
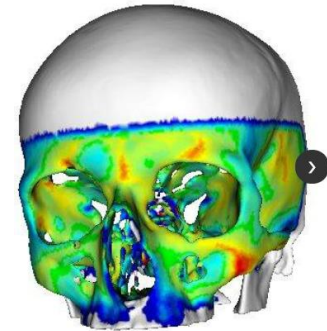
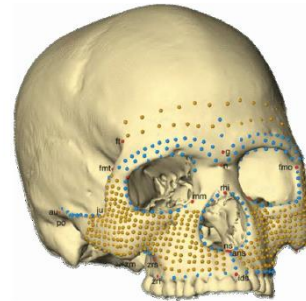
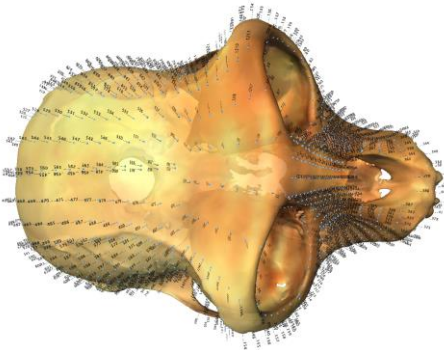
Landmarks analyses



Outline analyses



Surface analyses



What can we do with GM?

- Are two or more groups of artefacts different in their shape? Can we visualise these differences?
- Is there any relation/What is the relation of the shape with any other factor (geography, time, composition?) Can we visualise these effects on the shape?
- Can we create morphological classification, i.e. classification based on the shape?
- Can complete and incomplete individuals be classified automatically?
- Can we compare variability of different artefact types/productions?

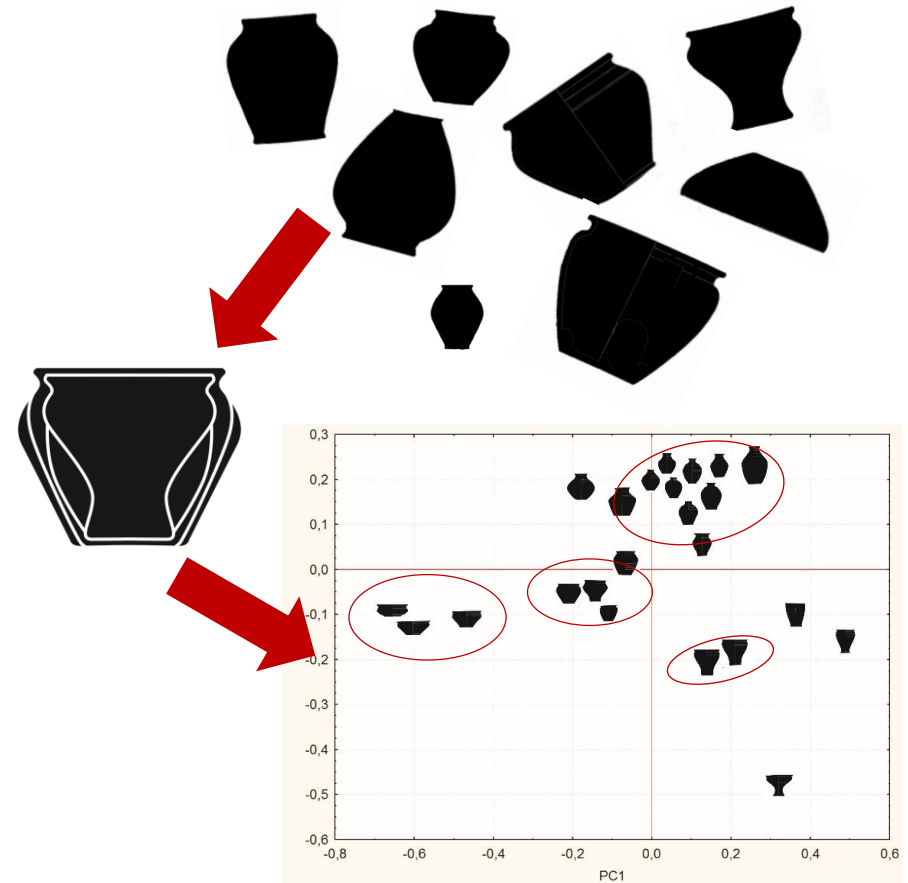
1) Data collection

2) Standardisation

(position, size and orientation)

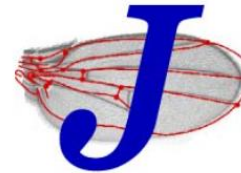
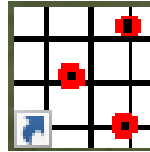
3) Calculation of shape variables

4) Data treatment and visualisation



Digitisation

tpsUtil, tpsDig2, ImageJ



ImageJ
Image Processing and Analysis in Java

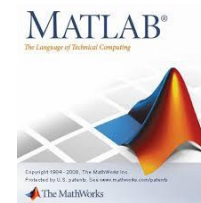
Morphometric treatment and statistics

Efawin, MorphoJ, IMP, PAST

Matlab/Octave, R, Python

SPSS, Mathematica, Statistica

<https://life.bio.sunysb.edu/morph/>



 **StatSoft®**
STATISTICA


Wolfram Mathematica 8



 python



Introduction to morphometrics

Brief introduction to methods of traditional
and modern geometric morphometrics methods



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Traditional morphometrics

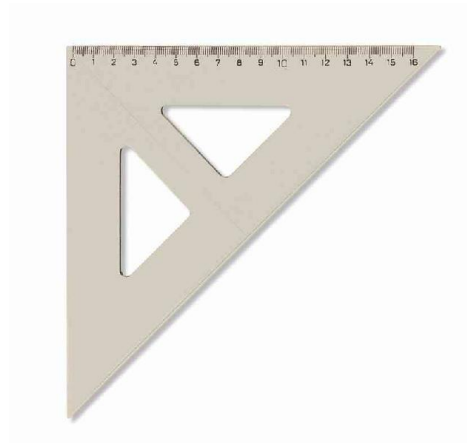




FIG. 1 – Sir R.A. Fisher (1890-1962)

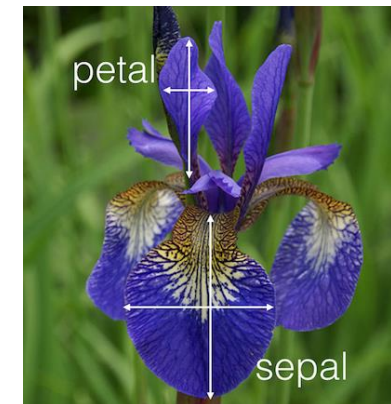
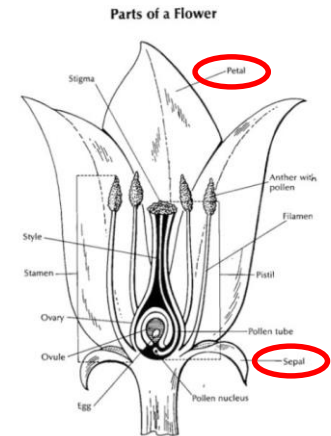


FIG. 2 – *I. setosa*, *I. versicolor*, *I. virginica*

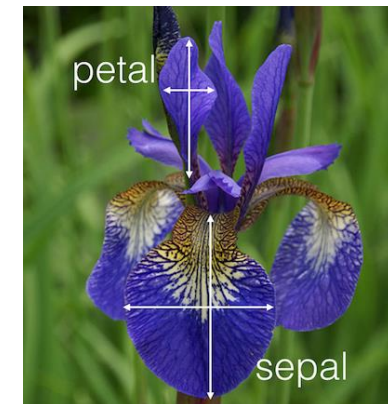
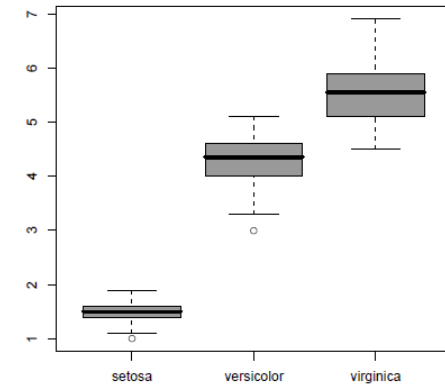
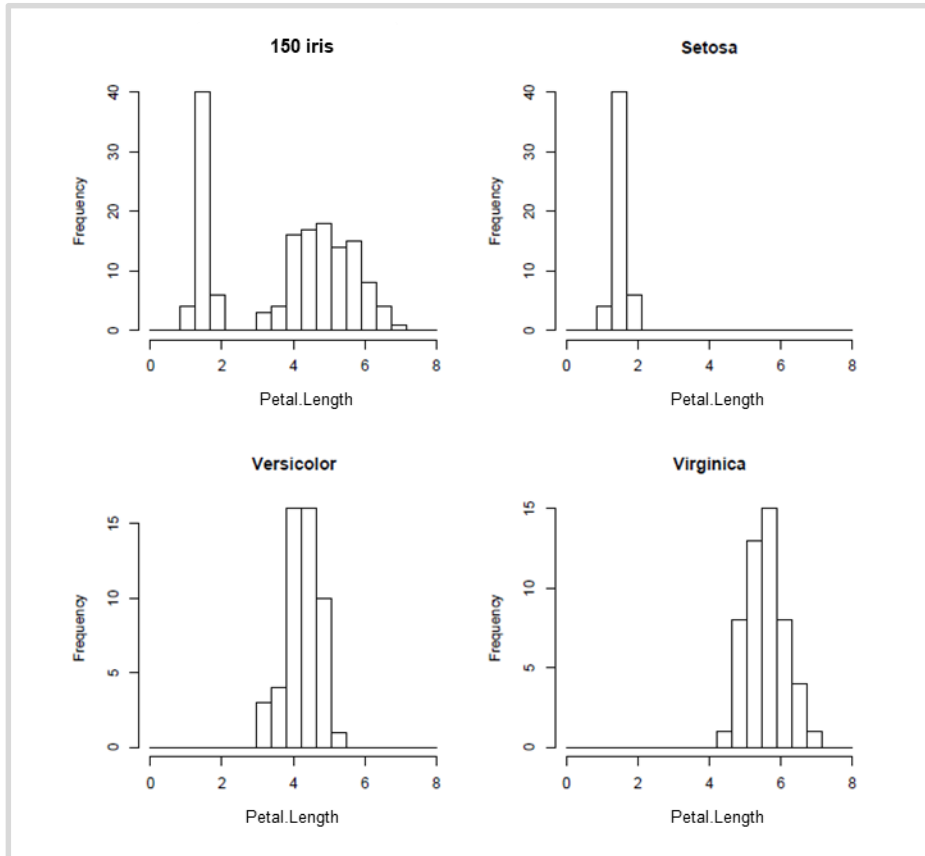
Console ~/

```
> data(iris)
> iris
```

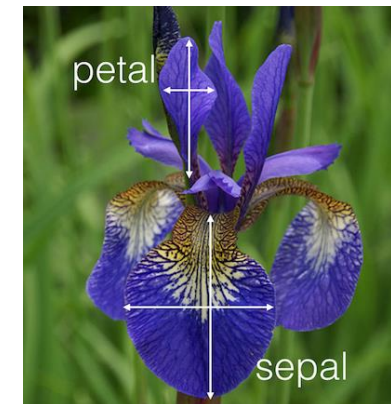
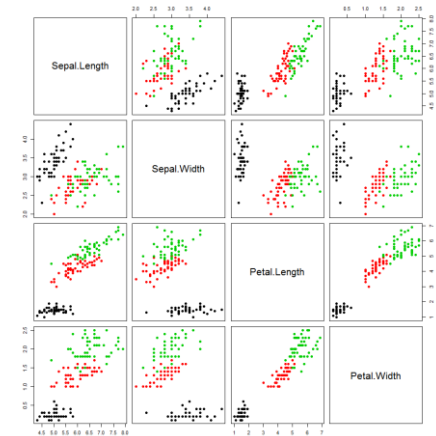
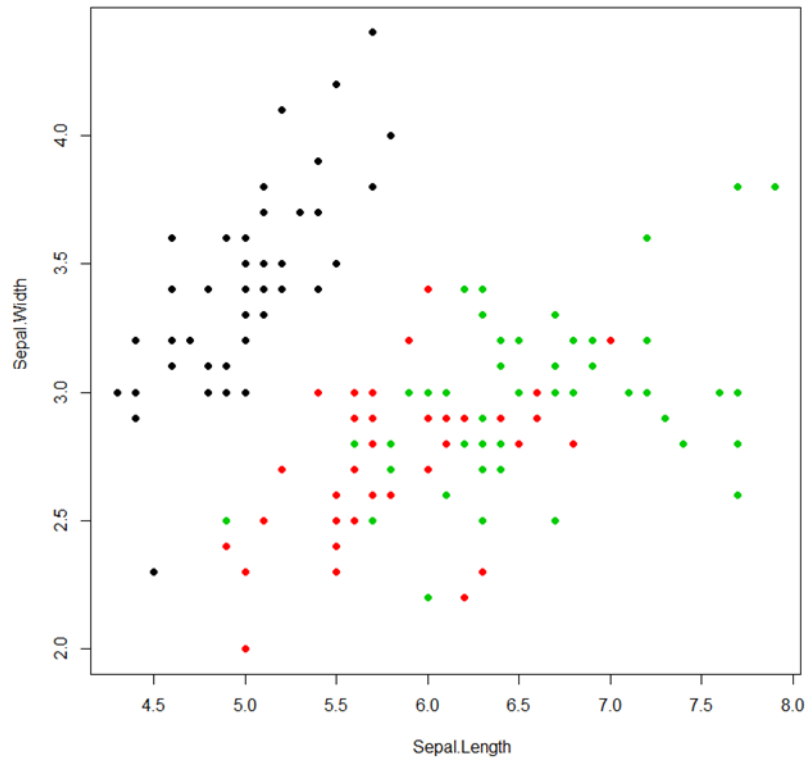
	Sepal.Length	Sepal.width	Petal.Length	Petal.width	Species
1	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
2	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa
3	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
4	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
5	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa
6	5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	setosa
7	4.6	3.4	1.4	0.3	setosa
8	5.0	3.4	1.5	0.2	setosa
9	4.4	2.9	1.4	0.2	setosa
10	4.9	3.1	1.5	0.1	setosa
11	5.4	3.7	1.5	0.2	setosa
12	4.8	3.4	1.6	0.2	setosa
13	4.8	3.0	1.4	0.1	setosa
14	4.3	3.0	1.1	0.1	setosa
15	5.8	4.0	1.2	0.2	setosa
16	5.7	4.4	1.5	0.4	setosa
17	5.4	3.9	1.3	0.4	setosa
18	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.3	setosa
19	5.7	3.8	1.7	0.3	setosa
20	5.1	3.8	1.5	0.3	setosa
21	5.4	3.4	1.7	0.2	setosa
22	5.1	3.7	1.5	0.4	setosa

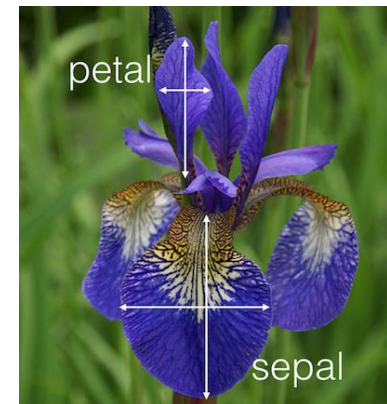
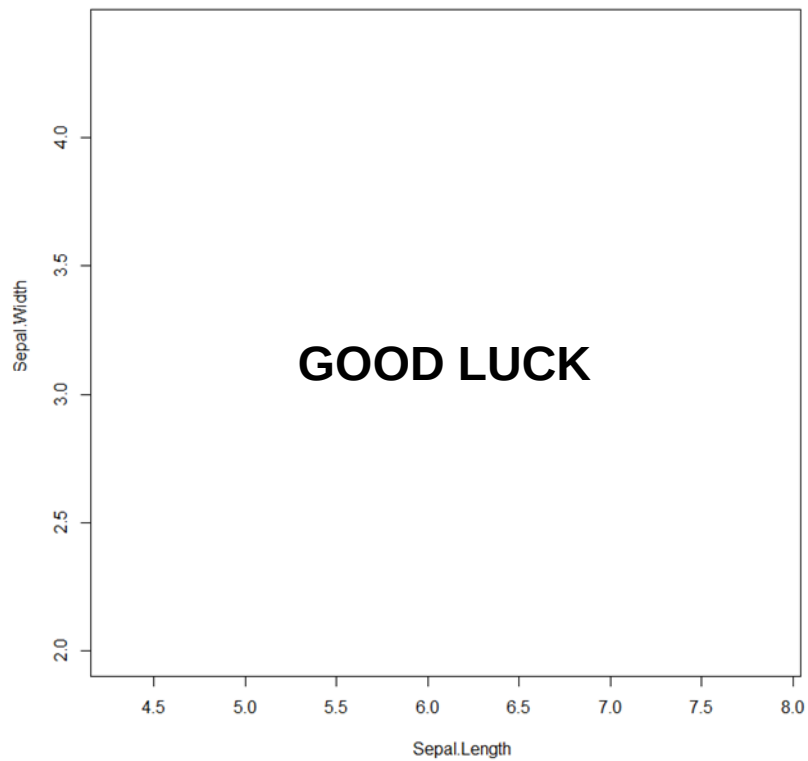


Traditional morphometrics



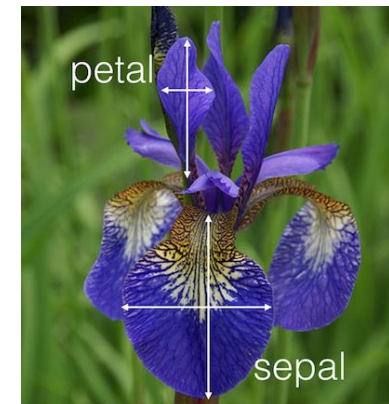
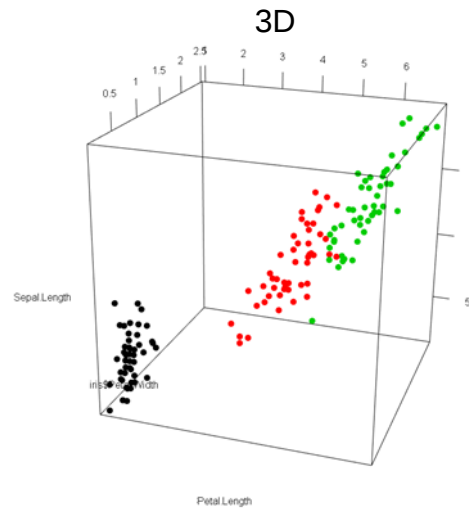
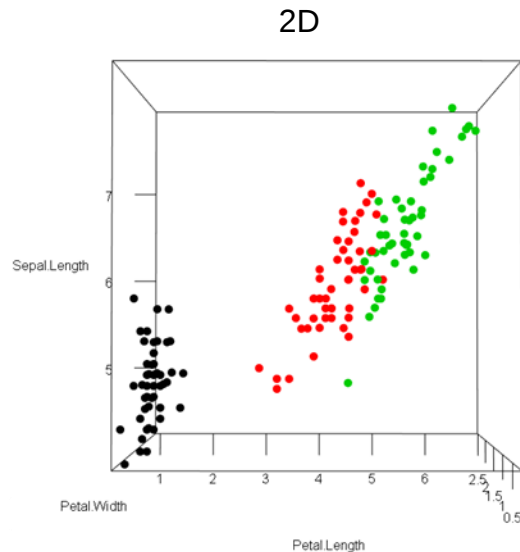
Traditional morphometrics





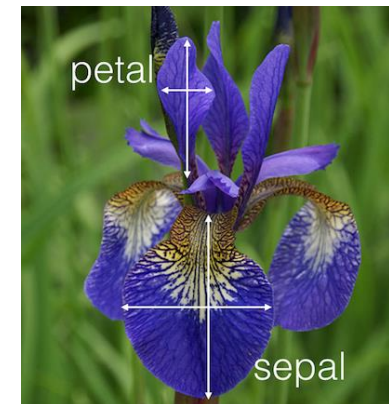
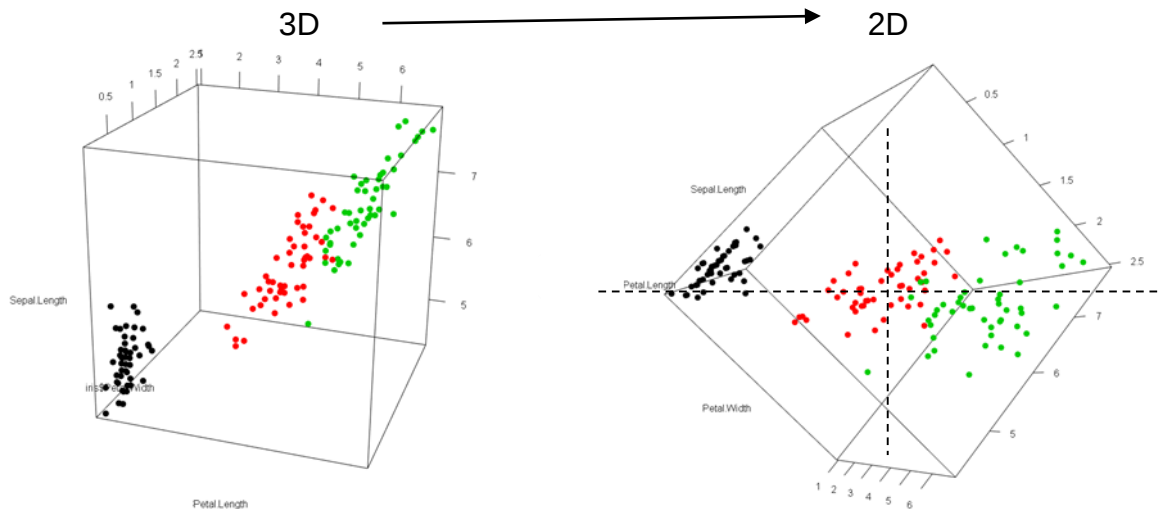
Data representation

- It is easy to represent 2D data in one plane
- It is more difficult to represent 3D data in one plane
- It is impossible to represent 4D data in one plane



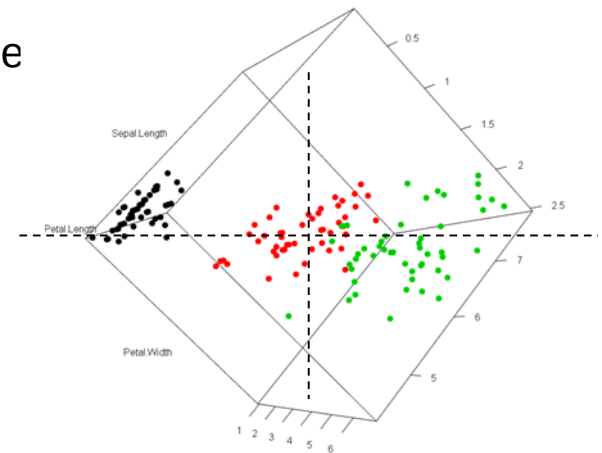
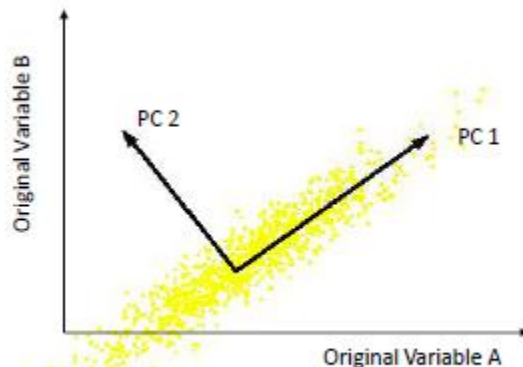
Principal Component Analysis (PCA)

- The goal is to reduce the dimensionality of the dataset (if possible to 2 dimensions) and in the same time to conserve most of the information (i.e. variance)



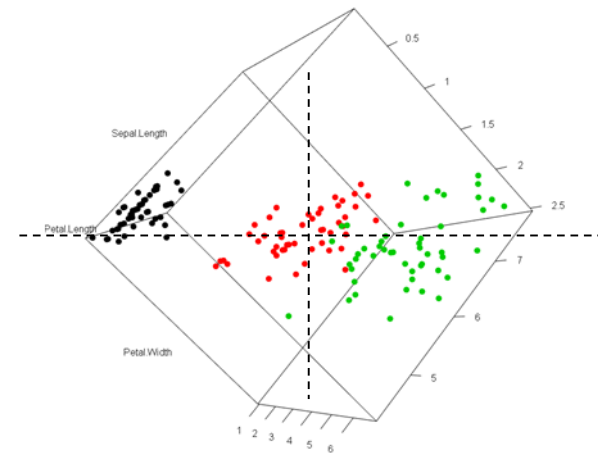
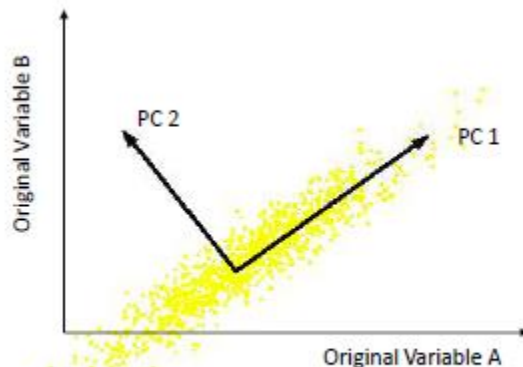
Principal Component Analysis (PCA)

- The goal is to reduce the dimensionality of the dataset (if possible to 2 dimensions) and in the same time to conserve most of the information (i.e. variance)
- We calculate new variables - **Principal Components (PC)**
 - they are linear combinations of original variables
 - they are orthogonal (independent)
 - they account as much original variability as possible



Procedure

- 1) Original data
- 2) Calculate variance-covariance or correlation matrix
- 3) Calculate eigenvectors and eigenvalues
 - 1) Eigenvectors – coordinates of Principal components
 - 2) Eigenvalues – values associated to each of eigenvectors; they give information about variability of Principle components
- 4) Calculation of Principal Scores
Projection of original data onto Principal components

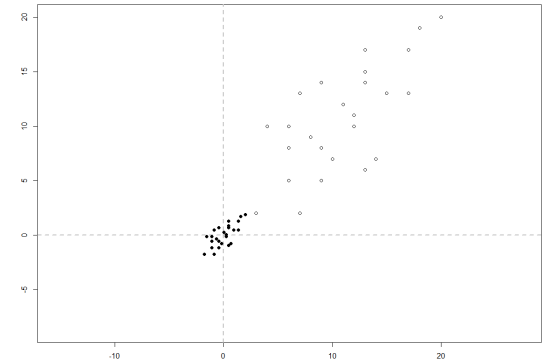
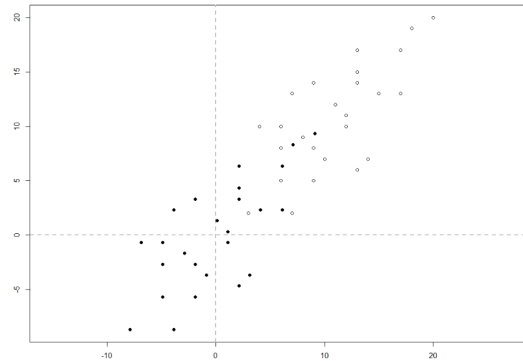
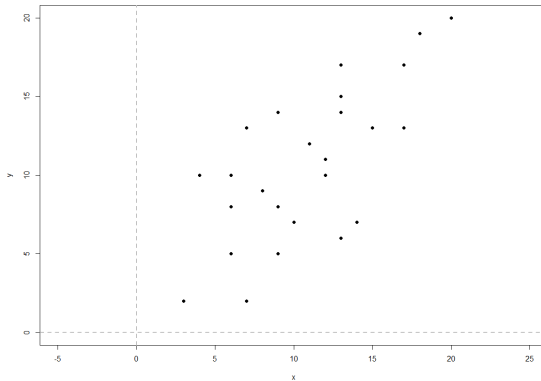


Three examples

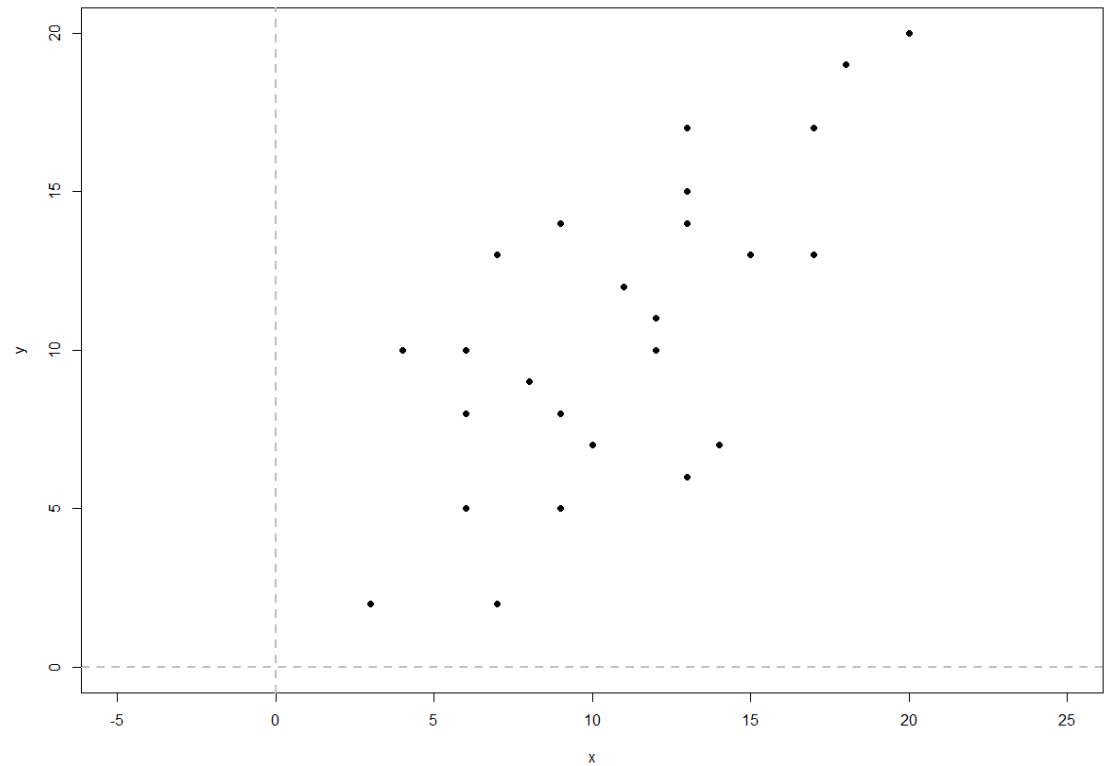
PCA of row data

PCA of centralized data (mean=0)

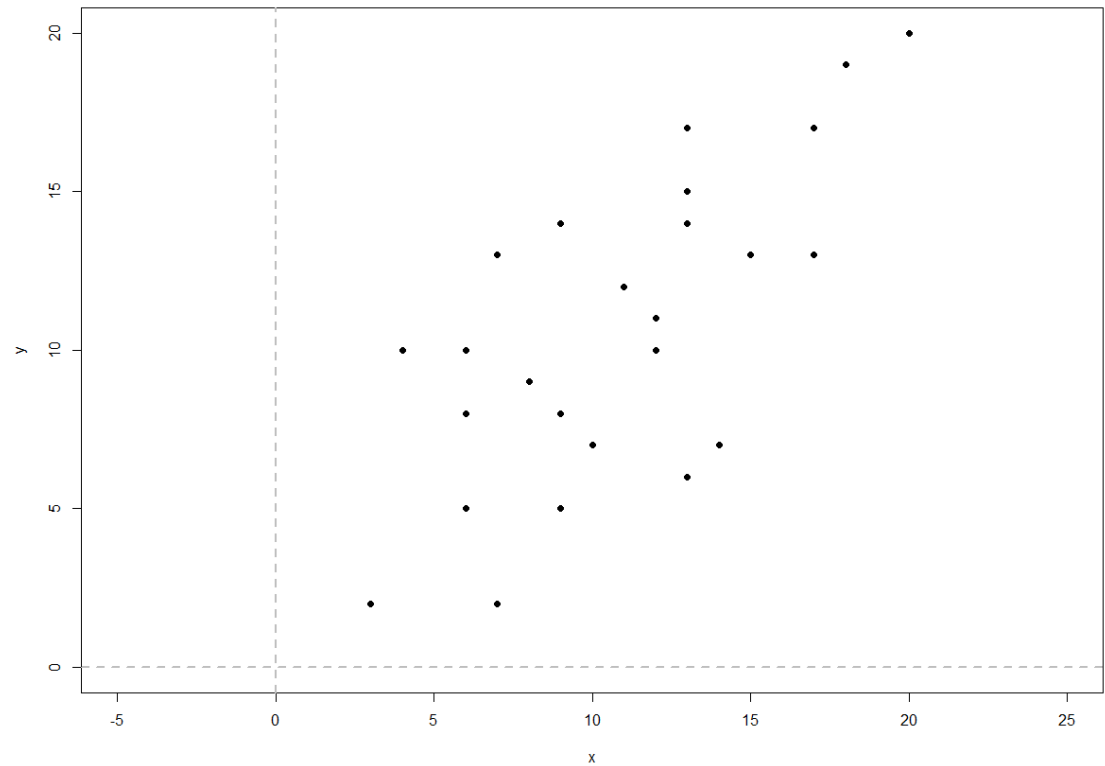
PCA of centralized and normalized data (standard deviation=1)



```
> data
  x1 x2
1  3  2
2  4 10
3  6  5
4  6  8
5  6 10
6  7  2
7  7 13
8  8  9
9  9  5
10 9  8
11 9 14
12 10 7
13 11 12
14 12 10
15 12 11
16 13  6
17 13 14
18 13 15
19 13 17
20 14  7
21 15 13
22 17 13
23 17 17
24 18 19
25 20 20
> plot(data)
> |
```



```
> matcov=cov(data)
      x1      x2
x1 20.27667 15.585
x2 15.58500 24.060
```

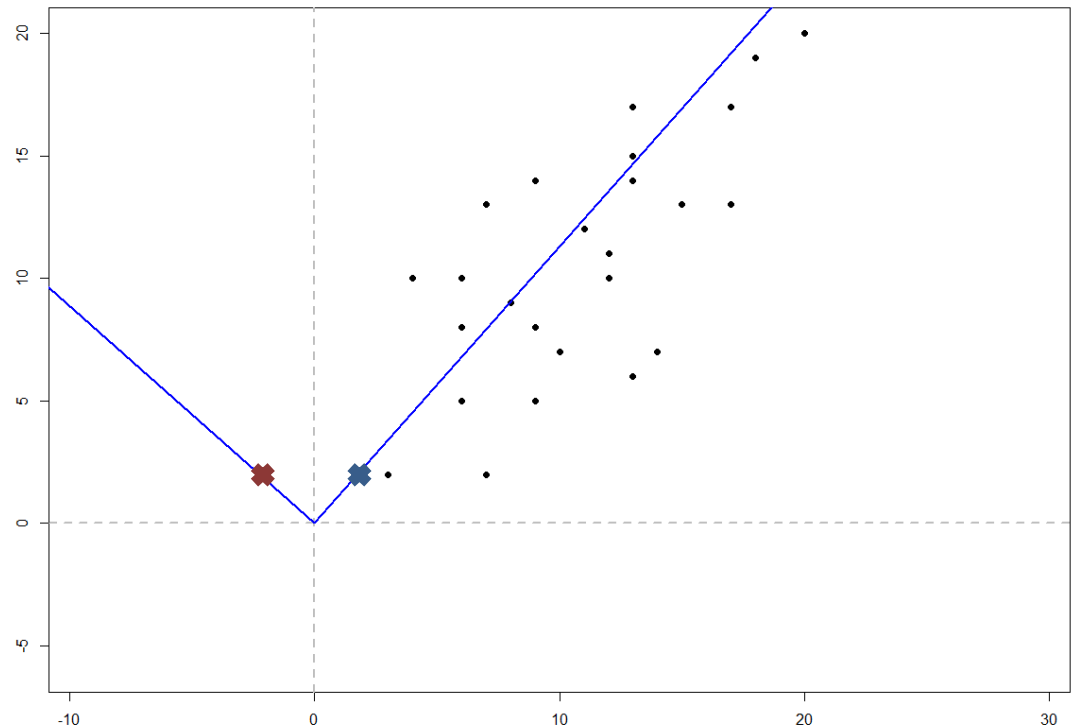


```
> matcov=cov(data)
      x1      x2
x1 20.27667 15.585
x2 15.58500 24.060

> eig=eigen(cov(data))
> eig
$values
[1] 37.86772  6.46895

$vectors
      [,1]      [,2]
[1,] 0.6631391 -0.7484962
[2,] 0.7484962  0.6631391
```



```
> matcov=cov(data)
      x1      x2
x1 20.27667 15.585
x2 15.58500 24.060
```

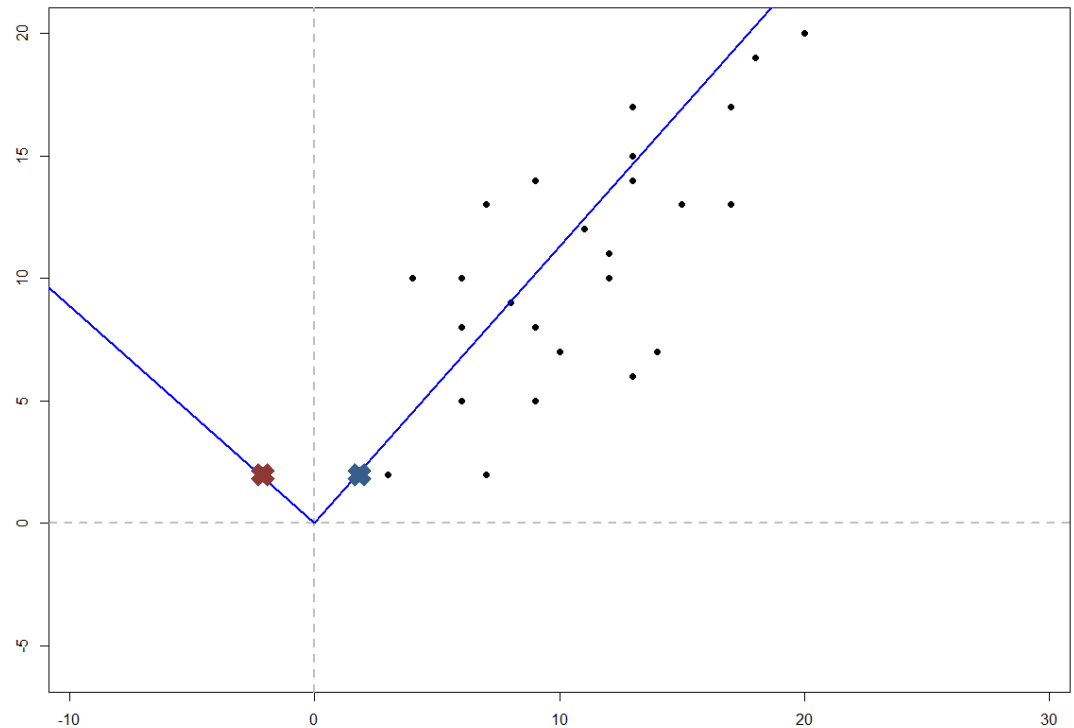
```
> eig=eigen(cov(data))
> eig
$values
[1] 37.86772  6.46895
```

```
$vectors
      [,1]      [,2]
[1,] 0.6631391 -0.7484962
[2,] 0.7484962  0.6631391
```



```
> eig$values[1]*100/sum(eig$values)
[1] 85.40948
> eig$values[2]*100/sum(eig$values)
[1] 14.59052
```

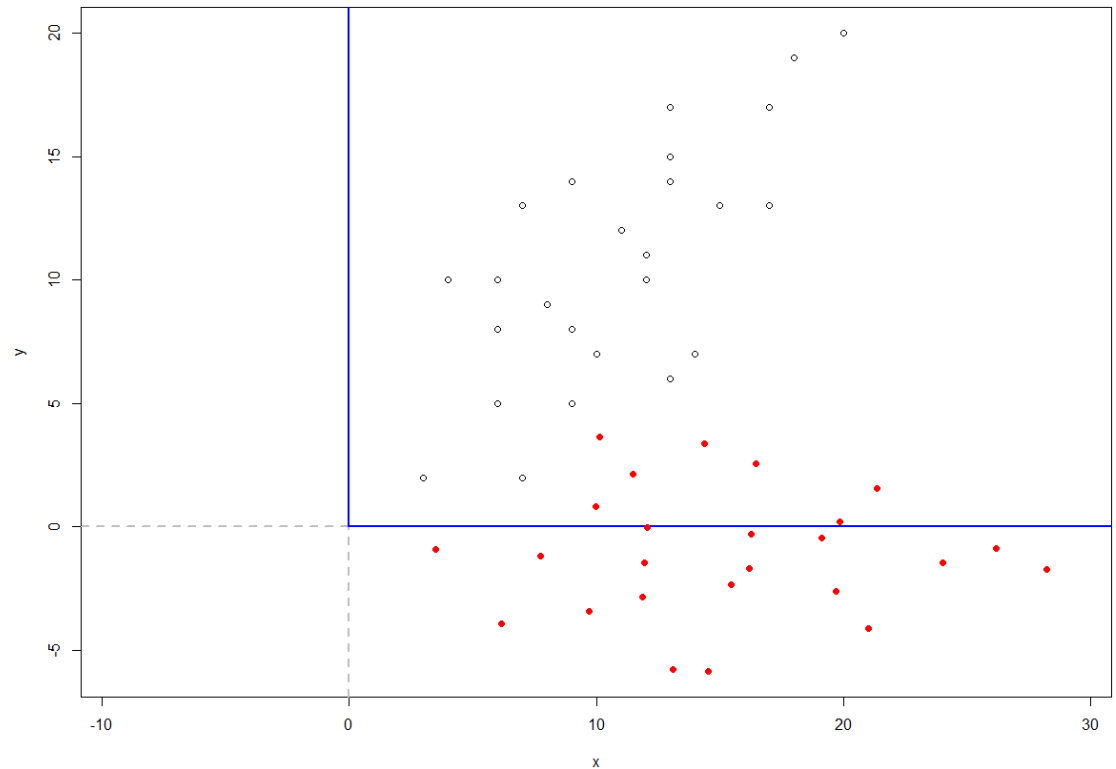
$$\% = eigenvalue * \frac{100}{sum\ of\ eigenvalues}$$



```
> SC=as.matrix(data)%*%eig$vectors
> SC
```

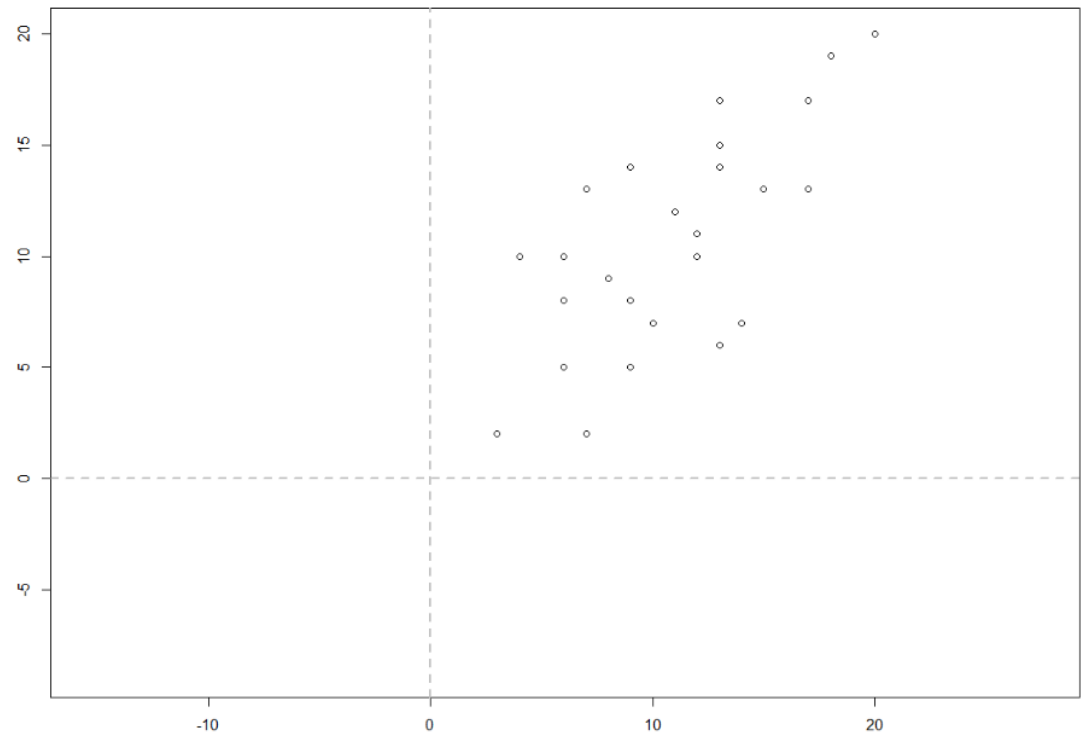
	[,1]	[,2]
[1,]	3.486410	-0.91921033
[2,]	10.137518	3.63740633
[3,]	7.721316	-1.17528155
[4,]	9.966804	0.81413576
[5,]	11.463796	2.14041397
[6,]	6.138966	-3.91319504
[7,]	14.372424	3.38133510
[8,]	12.041578	-0.01971749
[9,]	9.710733	-3.42077008
[10,]	11.956221	-1.43135277
[11,]	16.447198	2.54748185
[12,]	11.870864	-2.84298806
[13,]	16.276484	-0.27578871
[14,]	15.442631	-2.35056310
[15,]	16.191127	-1.68742400
[16,]	13.111785	-5.75161569
[17,]	19.099755	-0.44650286
[18,]	19.848251	0.21663624
[19,]	21.345243	1.54291445
[20,]	14.523421	-5.83697277
[21,]	19.677537	-2.60663432
[22,]	21.003815	-4.10362668
[23,]	23.997800	-1.45107026
[24,]	26.157931	-0.87328823
[25,]	28.232706	-1.70714149

```
> plot(SC)
```



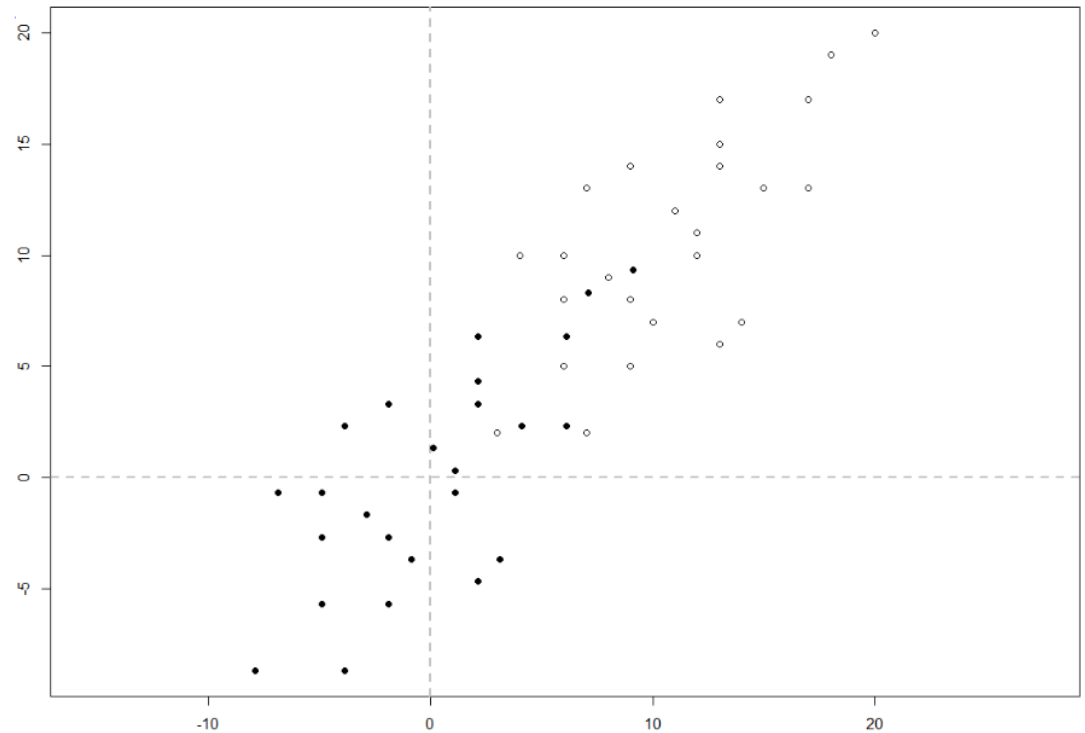
PCA (centralized data)

```
> data
  x1 x2
1  3  2
2  4 10
3  6  5
4  6  8
5  6 10
6  7  2
7  7 13
8  8  9
9  9  5
10 9  8
11 9 14
12 10 7
13 11 12
14 12 10
15 12 11
16 13  6
17 13 14
18 13 15
19 13 17
20 14  7
21 15 13
22 17 13
23 17 17
24 18 19
25 20 20
> plot(data)
>
```



PCA (centralized data)

```
> data1=sweep(data, 2, colMeans(data))
```



```
> data1=sweep(data, 2, colMeans(data))
```

```
> eig1=eigen(cov(data1))
```

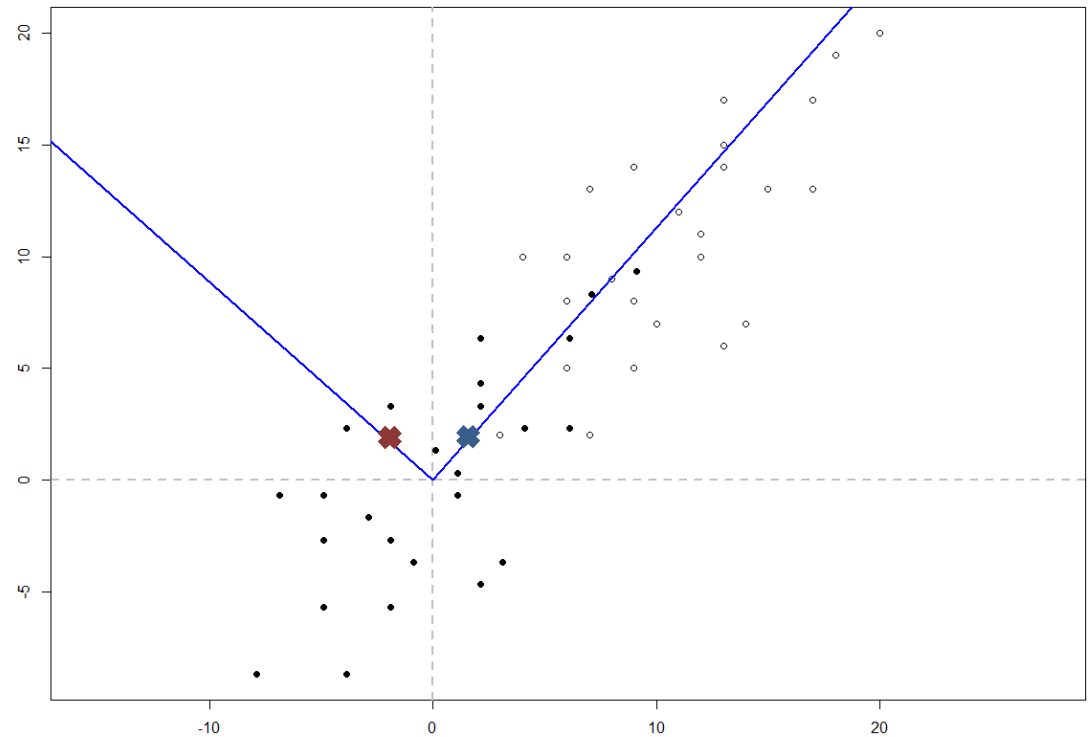
```
> eig1
```

```
$values
```

```
[1] 37.86772 6.46895
```

```
$vectors
```

	[,1]	[,2]
[1,]	0.6631391	-0.7484962
[2,]	0.7484962	0.6631391

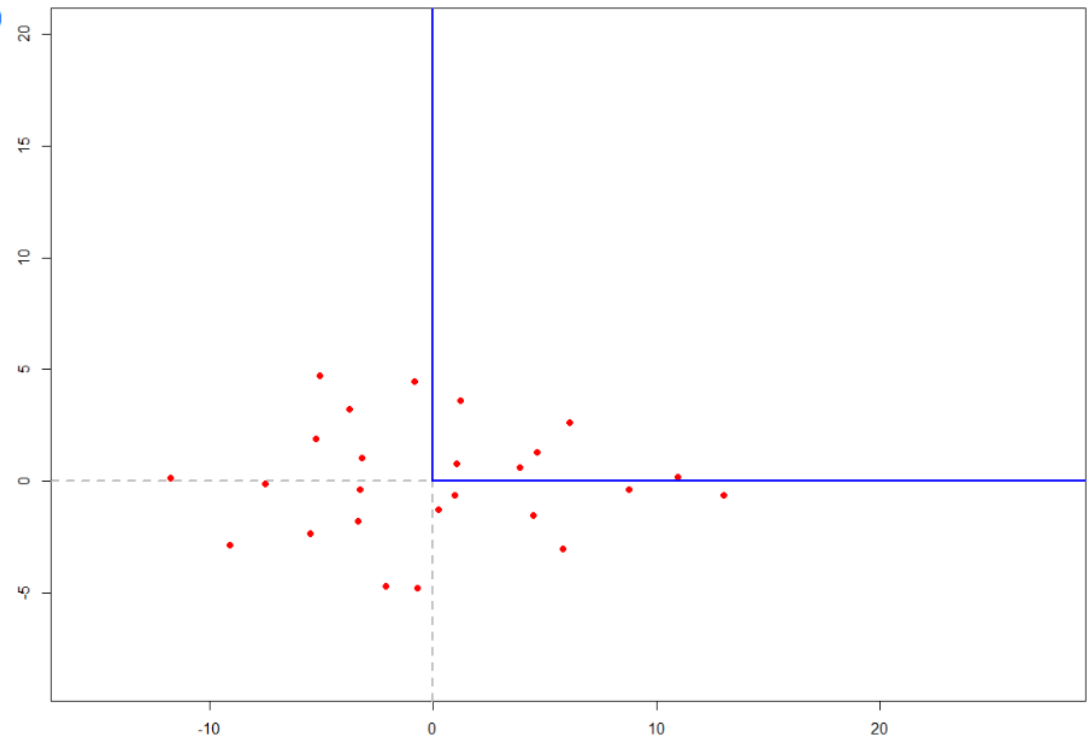


```
> data1=sweep(data, 2, colMeans(data))

> eig1=eigen(cov(data1))
> eig1
$values
[1] 37.86772  6.46895

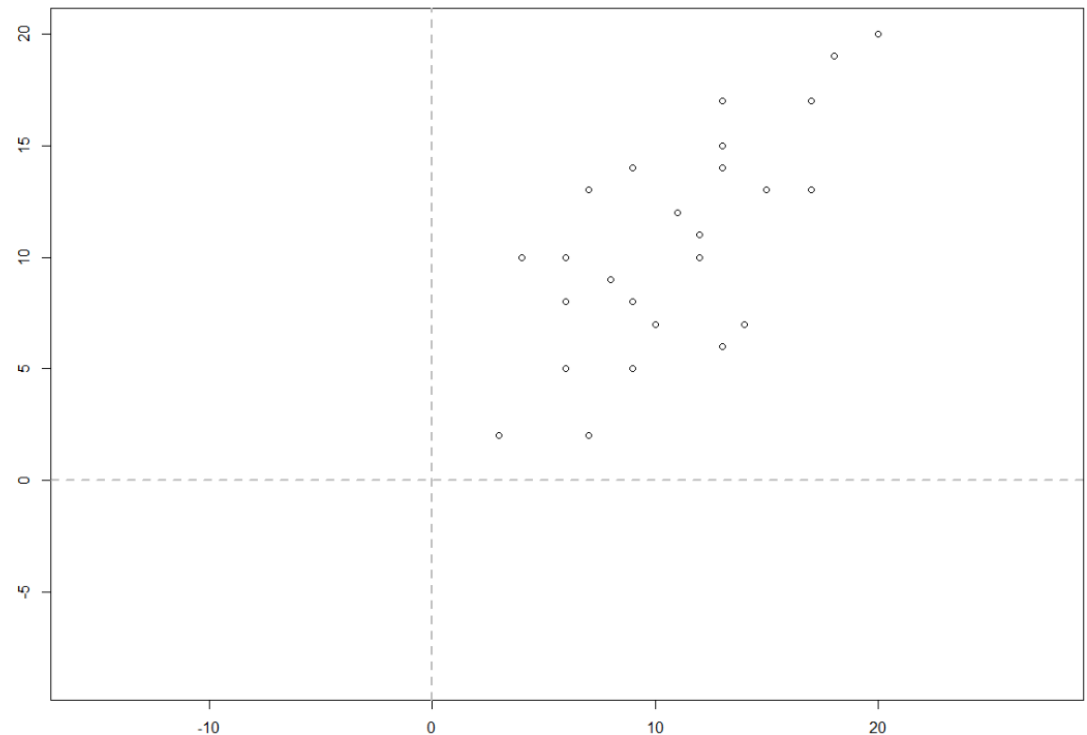
$vectors
      [,1]      [,2]
[1,] 0.6631391 -0.7484962
[2,] 0.7484962  0.6631391

> SC1=as.matrix(data1)%*%eig1$vectors
> plot(SC1)
```



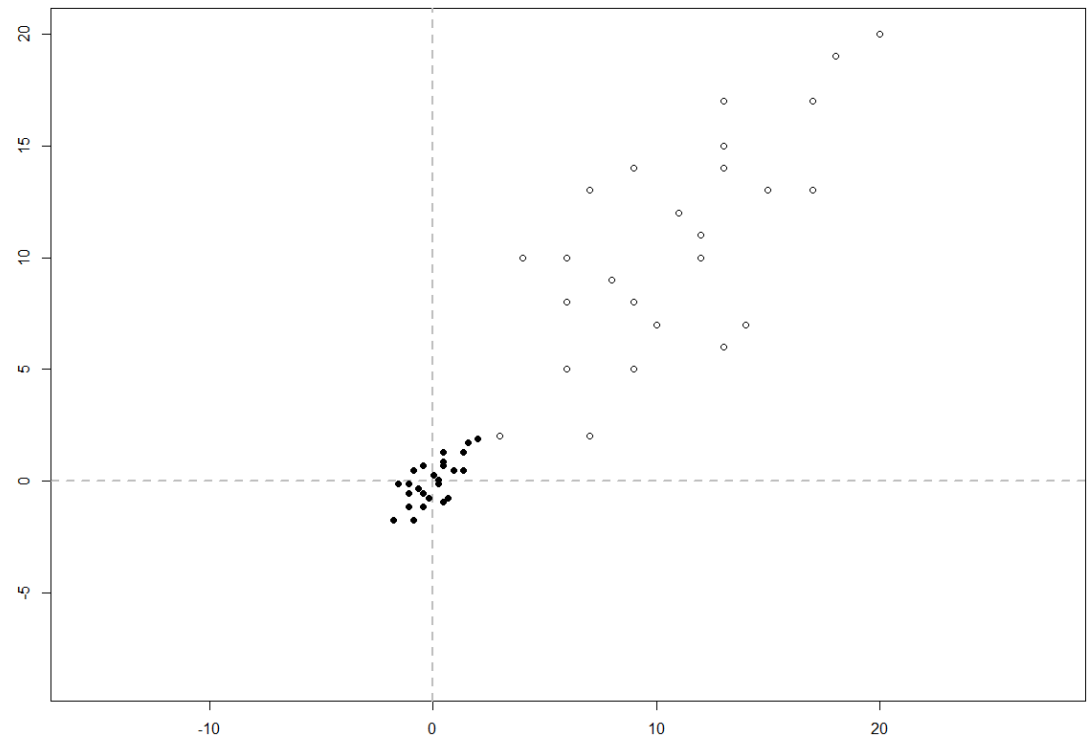
PCA (center-normalized data)

```
> data
  x1 x2
1  3  2
2  4 10
3  6  5
4  6  8
5  6 10
6  7  2
7  7 13
8  8  9
9  9  5
10 9  8
11 9 14
12 10 7
13 11 12
14 12 10
15 12 11
16 13  6
17 13 14
18 13 15
19 13 17
20 14  7
21 15 13
22 17 13
23 17 17
24 18 19
25 20 20
> plot(data)
>
```



PCA (center-normalized data)

```
> data2=scale(data)
```

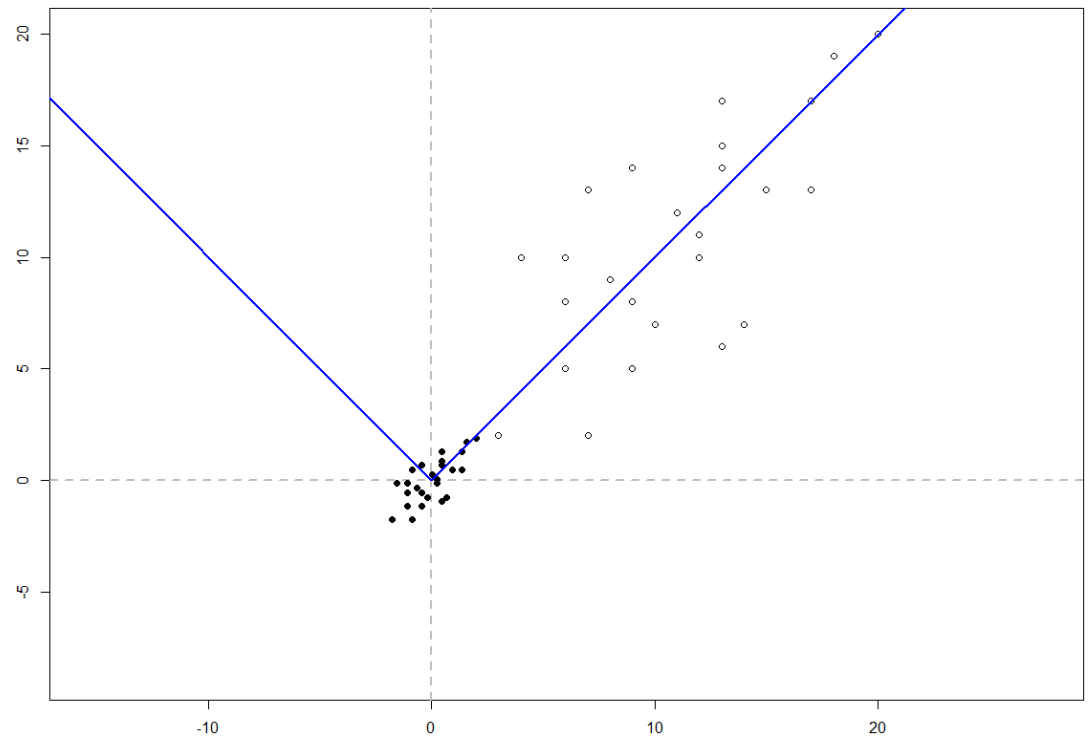


PCA (center-normalized data)

```
> data2=scale(data)

> eig2=eigen(cor(data2))
> eig2
$values
[1] 1.7056035 0.2943965

$vectors
      [,1]      [,2]
[1,] 0.7071068 -0.7071068
[2,] 0.7071068  0.7071068
```



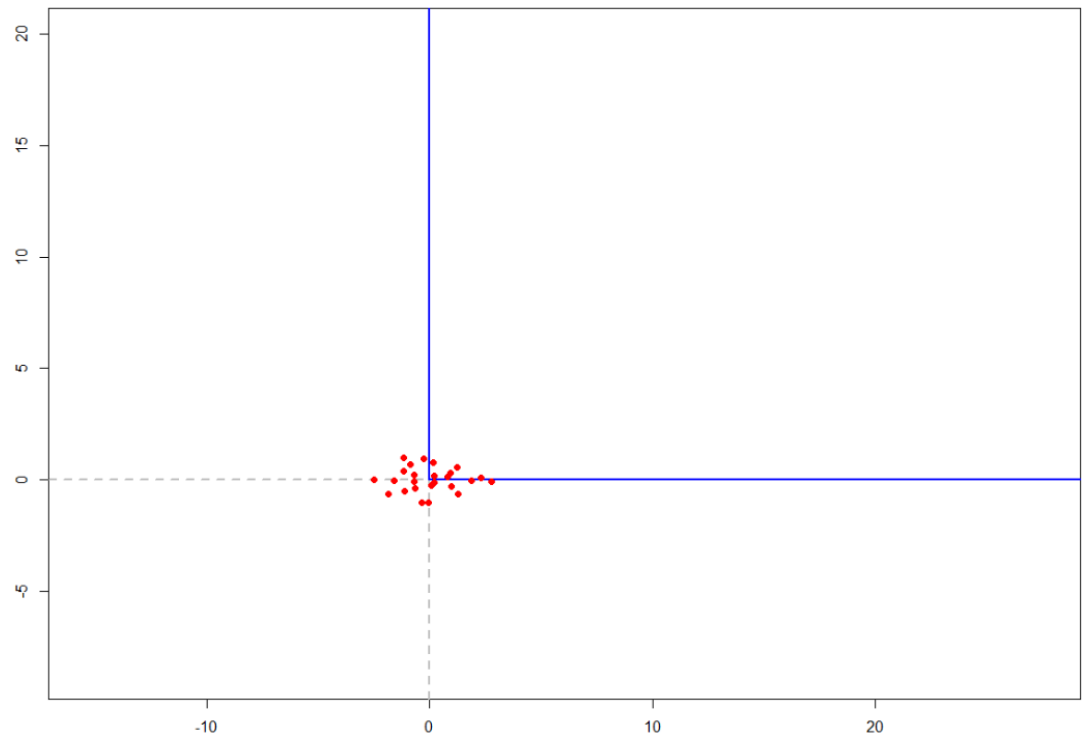
PCA (center-normalized data)

```
> data2=scale(data)

> eig2=eigen(cor(data2))
> eig2
$values
[1] 1.7056035 0.2943965

$vectors
      [,1]      [,2]
[1,] 0.7071068 -0.7071068
[2,] 0.7071068  0.7071068

> SC2=as.matrix(data2)%*%eig2$vectors
> plot(SC2)
```



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