

Block-Tempered Particle Filters

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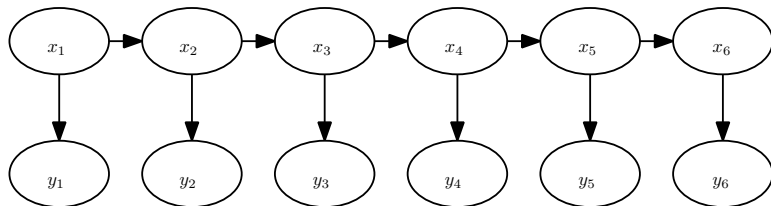
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Outline

- ▶ Background: SMC and PMCMC
- ▶ Tempering Blocks in SMC
- ▶ Example: proof-of-concept results
- ▶ Conclusions

Filtering

Online inference for State Space Models:



- ▶ Given *transition* $f_{\theta}(x_n|x_{n-1})$,
- ▶ and *likelihood* $g_{\theta}(y_n|x_n)$,
- ▶ use $p_{\theta}(x_n|y_{1:n})$ to characterize latent state, but,

$$p_{\theta}(x_n|y_{1:n}) = \frac{\int p_{\theta}(x_{n-1}|y_{1:n-1})f_{\theta}(x_n|x_{n-1})dx_{n-1}g_{\theta}(y_n|x_n)}{\int \int p_{\theta}(x_{n-1}|y_{1:n-1})f_{\theta}(x'_n|x_{n-1})dx_{n-1}g_{\theta}(y_n|x'_n)dx'_n}$$

isn't often tractable.

Particle Filtering

A (sequential) Monte Carlo (SMC) scheme to approximate the filtering distributions.

A Simple Particle Filter

At $n = 1$:

- ▶ Sample $X_1^1, \dots, X_1^N \sim \mu_\theta$.

For $n > 1$:

- ▶ Sample

$$X_n^1, \dots, X_n^N \sim \frac{\sum_{j=1}^N g_\theta(y_{n-1}|X_{n-1}^j) f_\theta(\cdot|X_{n-1}^j)}{\sum_{k=1}^n g_\theta(y_{n-1}|X_{n-1}^k)}$$

- ▶ Approximate $p_\theta(dx_n|y_{1:n}), p_\theta(y_{1:n})$ with

$$\hat{p}_\theta(\cdot|y_{1:n}) = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^N g_\theta(y_n|X_n^j) \delta_{X_n^j}}{\sum_{k=1}^n g_\theta(y_n|X_n^k)}, \quad \frac{\hat{p}_\theta(y_{1:n})}{\hat{p}_\theta(y_{1:n-1})} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^N g_\theta(y_n|X_n^k)$$

Online Particle Filters for Offline Systems Identification

Particle Markov chain Monte Carlo (PMCMC) [ADH10]

- ▶ Embed SMC within MCMC,
- ▶ justified via explicit auxiliary variable construction,
- ▶ and in some simple cases by a pseudomarginal [AR09] argument.
- ▶ Very widely applicable,
- ▶ but prone to poor mixing when SMC performs poorly for some θ [OWG15, Section 4.2.1].
- ▶ Is valid for *very* general SMC algorithms.

Block-Sampling and Tempering in Particle Filters

Tempered Transitions [GC01]

- ▶ Introduce each likelihood term gradually, targetting:

$$\pi_{n,m}(x_{1:n}) \propto p(x_{1:n}|y_{1:n-1})p(y_n|x_n)^{\beta_m}$$

between $p(x_{1:n-1}|y_{1:n-1})$ and $p(x_{1:n}|y_{1:n})$.

- ▶ Can improve performance — but to a limited extent.

Block Sampling [DBS06]

- ▶ Essentially uses $y_{n:n+L}$ in proposing x_n .
- ▶ Can *dramatically* improve performance,
- ▶ but requires good analytic approximation of $p(x_{n:n+L}|x_{n-1}, y_{n:n+L})$.

Block-Tempering

- ▶ We could combine blocking and tempering strategies.
- ▶ Run a simple SMC sampler [DDJ06] targeting:

$$\pi_{t,r}^\theta(x_{1:t \wedge T}) = \mu_\theta(x_1)^{\beta_{(t,r)}^1} g_\theta(y_1|x_1)^{\gamma_{(t,r)}^1} \prod_{s=2}^{T \wedge t} f_\theta(x_s|x_{s-1})^{\beta_{(t,r)}^s} g_\theta(y_s|x_s)^{\gamma_{(t,r)}^s}, \quad (1)$$

where $\{\beta_{(t,r)}^s\}$ and $\{\gamma_{(t,r)}^s\}$ are $[0, 1]$ -valued

- ▶ for $s \in \llbracket 1, T \rrbracket$, $r \in \llbracket 1, R \rrbracket$ and $t \in \llbracket 1, T' \rrbracket$, with $T' = T + L$
- ▶ for some $R, L \in \mathbb{N}$.
- ▶ Can be *validly* embedded within PMCMC:
 - ▶ Terminal likelihood estimate is unbiased.
 - ▶ Explicit auxiliary variable construction is possible.

Two Simple Block-Tempering Strategies

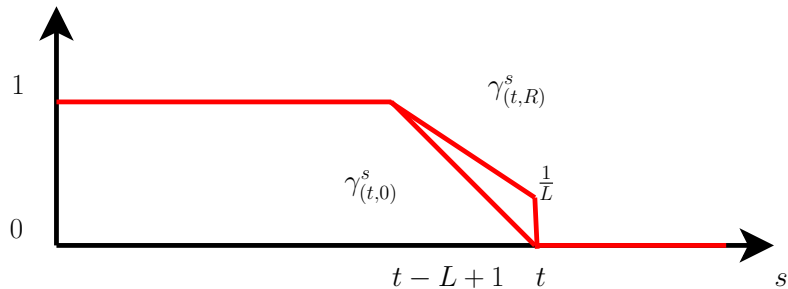
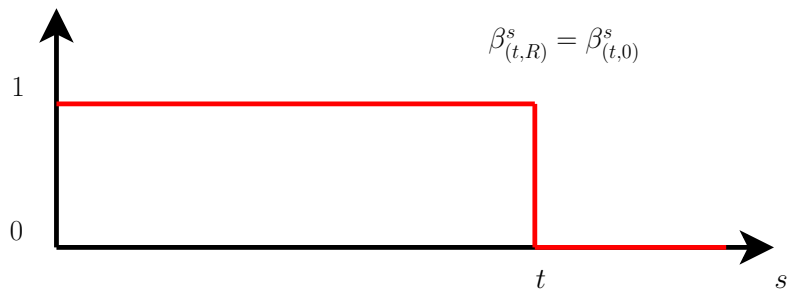
Tempering both likelihood and transition probabilities

$$\beta_{(t,r)}^s = \gamma_{(t,r)}^s = \left(1 \wedge \frac{R(t-s) + r}{RL}\right) \vee 0 \quad (2)$$

Tempering only the observation density

$$\beta_{(t,r)}^s = \mathbb{I}\{s \leq t\} \quad \gamma_{(t,r)}^s = \left(1 \wedge \frac{R(t-s) + r}{RL}\right) \vee 0, \quad (3)$$

Tempering Only the Observation Density



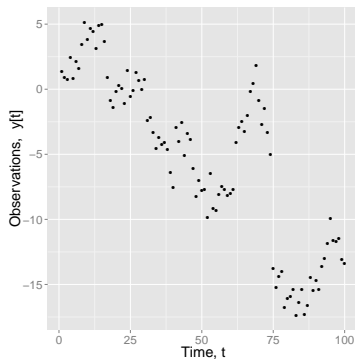
Illustrative Example

- ▶ Univariate Linear Gaussian SSM:

$$\text{transition } f(x'|x) = \mathcal{N}(x'; x, 1)$$

$$\text{likelihood } g(y|x) = \mathcal{N}(y; x, 1)$$

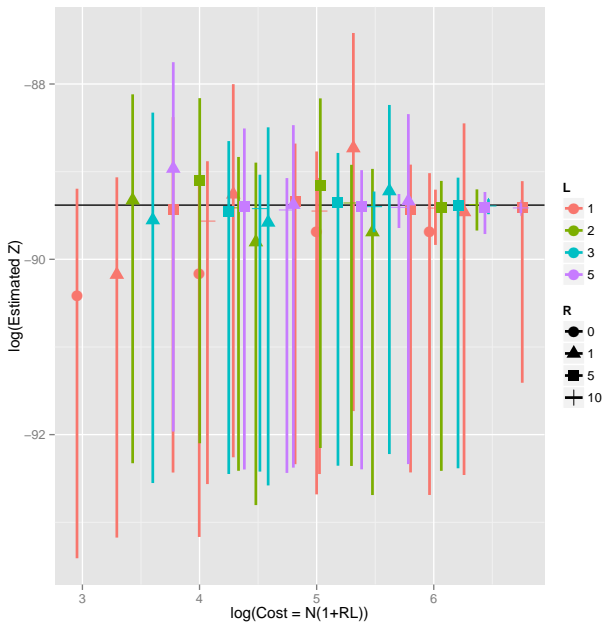
- ▶ Artificial jump in observation sequence at time 75.
- ▶ Cartoon of *model misspecification*
- ▶ — a key difficulty with PMCMC.
- ▶ Temper only likelihood.
- ▶ Use single-site Metropolis-Within Gibbs (standard normal proposal) MCMC moves.



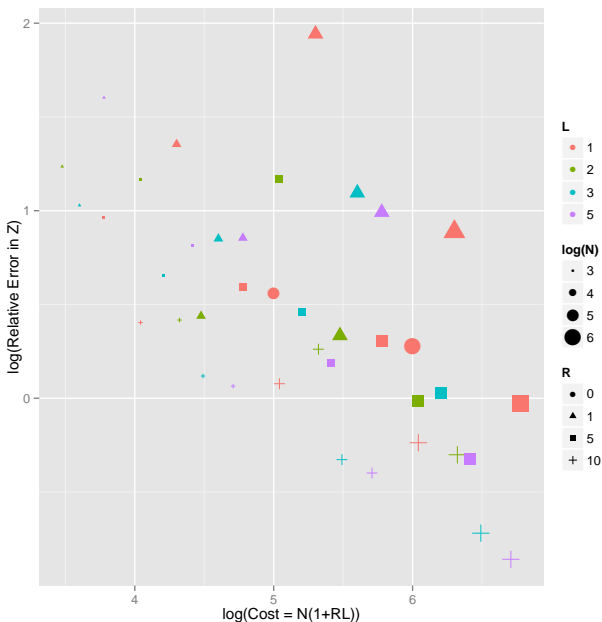
True Filtering and Smoothing Distributions



Estimating the Normalizing Constant, \hat{Z}



Relative Error in \hat{Z} Against Computational Effort



Performance:

$$(R = 1, L = 1)$$

$$\prec (R > 1, L = 1)$$

$$\prec (R > 1, L > 1)$$

Conclusions

- ▶ PMCMC is perhaps even more powerful than has yet been recognised.
- ▶ Exploiting the offline nature of the PMCMC setting allows more flexibility than the filtering framework.
- ▶ The particular block-tempered approach developed here warrants further investigation.
- ▶ Another approach to similar problems is provided by: the iAPF [GJL15, preprint on ArXiv RSN]

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Thanks for listening...

Any Questions?

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