

# ACII Short Talks

Adam M. Johansen

University of Warwick

`a.m.johansen@warwick.ac.uk`

`https://go.warwick.ac.uk/amjohansen/talks/`



November 11th, 2022

# Outline

- ▶ SMC
- ▶ Genealogies
- ▶ MCMC within SMC
- ▶ Distributed Computation by Dividing and Conquering

## Distributions of Interest

Distributions of interest are,  $\{\hat{\eta}_n\}$ , where given  $\eta_1$ :

$$\hat{\eta}_n(dx) = \frac{G_n(x)\eta_n(dx)}{\int \eta_n(dx)G_n(x)}$$
$$\eta_{n+1}(dx) = \int \hat{\eta}_{n-1}(dx')M_n(x', dx)$$

for Markov kernels  $\{M_n\}$  and non-negative potential functions  $\{G_n\}$ .

Canonical example: filtering in time series  $G_n(x_n) = g(y_n|x_n)$  for observations  $\{y_n\}$ , likelihood  $g$ , and  $M_n \equiv M$  the transition kernel of a dynamic model, then  $\hat{\eta}_n(dx)$  is the law of  $X_n$  given  $y_{1:n}$ .

## A Simple SMC Algorithm

1. Sample  $X_1^1, \dots, X_1^N$  iid from  $M_1$
2. Set

$$\hat{\eta}_1^N = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N G_1(X_1^i) \delta_{X_1^i}}{\sum_{j=1}^N G_1(X_1^j)}.$$

3. At Time  $n > 1$ :

- 3.1 Select: Sample  $A_{n-1}^1, \dots, A_{n-1}^N$  iid from

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N G_{n-1}(X_{n-1}^i) \delta_i}{\sum_{j=1}^N G_{n-1}(X_{n-1}^j)}$$

- 3.2 Mutate: For  $i = 1, \dots, N$ : sample  $X_n^i$  from  $M_n(X_{n-1}^{A_{n-1}^i}, \cdot)$ .
- 3.3 Reweight: Set

$$\hat{\eta}_n^N = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N G_n(X_n^i) \delta_{X_n^i}}{\sum_{j=1}^N G_n(X_n^j)}.$$

# Theoretical Properties of SMC: Genealogy



*Thanks to Dario Spanò.*

The collection

$$\{A_n^i\}_{n>1, i=1, \dots, N}$$

defines a genealogy.

Borrowing tools from population biology, and some novel techniques... the large-sample, large time limiting behaviour can be characterised.

Koskela et al. [2018], Brown et al. [2021a,b]

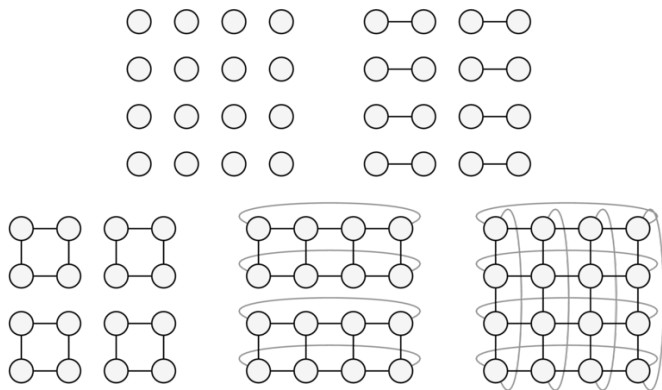
# MCMC within SMC

- ▶ Replace the selection and mutation steps with MCMC.
- ▶ Generate  $X_n^1, \dots, X_n^N$  by simulating a Markov chain of invariant distribution:

$$\Phi(a, x) = \frac{G_{n-1}(X_{n-1}^a) M_n(X_{n-1}^a, dx)}{\sum_{j=1}^N G_{n-1}(X_{n-1}^j)}$$

- ▶ An old idea [Berzuini et al., 1997] but only recently formally studied [Finke et al., 2020].

## Dividing and Conquering: Decomposing Models



### Idea

If " $\eta_1^N \approx \eta_1$ " and " $\eta_2^N \approx \eta_2$ " then " $\eta_1^N \times \eta_2^N \approx \eta_1 \times \eta_2$ " + SMC.

Lindsten et al. [2017], Kuntz et al. [2021], Chan et al. [2021], Crucinio and Johansen [2022]

## References

- C. Berzuini, N. G. Best, W. R. Gilks, and C. Larizza. Dynamic conditional independence models and Markov Chain Monte Carlo. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 92(440):1403–1412, December 1997. URL <http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0162-1459%28199712%2992%3A440%3C1403%3ADCIMAM%3E2.0.CO%3B2-U>.
- S. Brown, P. Jenkins, A. M. Johansen, and J. Koskela. Weak convergence of non-neutral genealogies to Kingman's coalescent. Technical Report 2110.05356, arXiv, 2021a.
- S. Brown, P. A. Jenkins, A. M. Johansen, and J. Koskela. Simple conditions for convergence of sequential Monte Carlo genealogies with applications. *Electronic Journal of Probability*, 26:1–22, 2021b. ISSN 1083-6489. doi: 10.1214/20-EJP561.
- R. Chan, M. Pollock, A. M. Johansen, and G. O. Roberts. Divide-and-conquer Monte Carlo fusion. e-print 2110.07265, arXiv, 2021.
- F. Crucinio and A. M. Johansen. A divide-and-conquer sequential Monte Carlo approach to high dimensional filtering. In revision for *Statistica Sinica*, Oct. 2022.
- A. Finke, A. Doucet, and A. M. Johansen. Limit theorems for sequential MCMC methods. *Advances in Applied Probability*, 52(2):377–403, 2020. doi: 10.1017/apr.2020.9.
- J. Koskela, P. Jenkins, A. M. Johansen, and D. Spanò. Asymptotic genealogies of interacting particle systems with an application to sequential Monte Carlo. e-print 1804.01811, arXiv, Apr. 2018.
- J. Kuntz, F. R. Crucinio, and A. M. Johansen. Divide-and-conquer sequential Monte Carlo: Properties and limit theorems. e-print 2110.15782, arXiv, 2021.
- F. Lindsten, A. M. Johansen, C. A. Naesseth, B. Kirkpatrick, T. Schön, J. A. D. Aston, and A. Bouchard-Côté. Divide and conquer with sequential Monte Carlo samplers. *Journal of Computational and Graphical Statistics*, 26(2):445–458, 2017. doi: 10.1080/10618600.2016.1237363.