

Collapsed Gibbs sampling in LDA

“Collapsed” Gibbs sampling for LDA

Based on special structure of LDA model, can sample **just** indicator variables z_{iw}

- No need to sample other parameters
 - corpus-wide topic vocab distributions
 - per-doc topic proportions

Often leads to much better performance
because examining uncertainty in smaller space

Collapsed Gibbs sampling for LDA

Never draw topic vocab distributions or doc topic proportions

TOPIC 1	
experiment	0.0
test	0.0
discover	0.0
hypothesize	0.0
climate	0.0
...	...

TOPIC 2	
develop	0.18
computer	0.09
processor	0.032
user	0.027
internet	0.02
...	...

TOPIC 3	
player	0.15
score	0.07
team	0.06
goal	0.03
injury	0.01
...	...

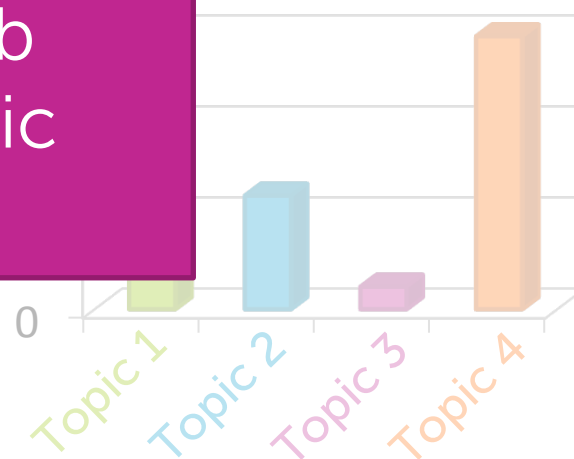
Abstract

Patients with epilepsy can manifest short, sub-clinical epileptic “bursts” in addition to full-blown clinical seizures. We believe the relationship between these two classes of events—something not previously studied quantitatively—could yield important insights into the nature and intrinsic dynamics of seizures. A goal of our work is to parse these complex epileptic events into distinct dynamic regimes. A challenge posed by the intracranial EEG (iEEG) data we study is the fact that the number and placement of electrodes can vary between patients. We develop a Bayesian nonparametric Markov switching process that allows for (i) shared dynamic regimes between a variable number of channels, (ii) asynchronous regime-switching, and (iii) an unknown dictionary of dynamic regimes. We encode a sparse and changing set of dependencies between the channels using a Markov-switching Gaussian graphical model for the innovations process driving the channel dynamics and demonstrate the importance of this model in parsing and out-of-sample predictions of iEEG data. We show that our model produces intuitive state assignments that can help automate clinical analysis of seizures and enable the comparison of sub-clinical bursts and full clinical seizures.

Keywords: Bayesian nonparametric EEG, factorial hidden Markov model, graphical model, time series

1. Introduction

Despite over three decades of research, we still have very little idea of what defines a seizure. This ignorance stems both from the complexity of epilepsy as a disease and a paucity of quantitative tools that are flexible



Randomly reassign z_{iw} based on current assignments z_{jv} of all other words in document and corpus

Select a document

epilepsy	dynamic	Bayesian	EEG	model

5 word document

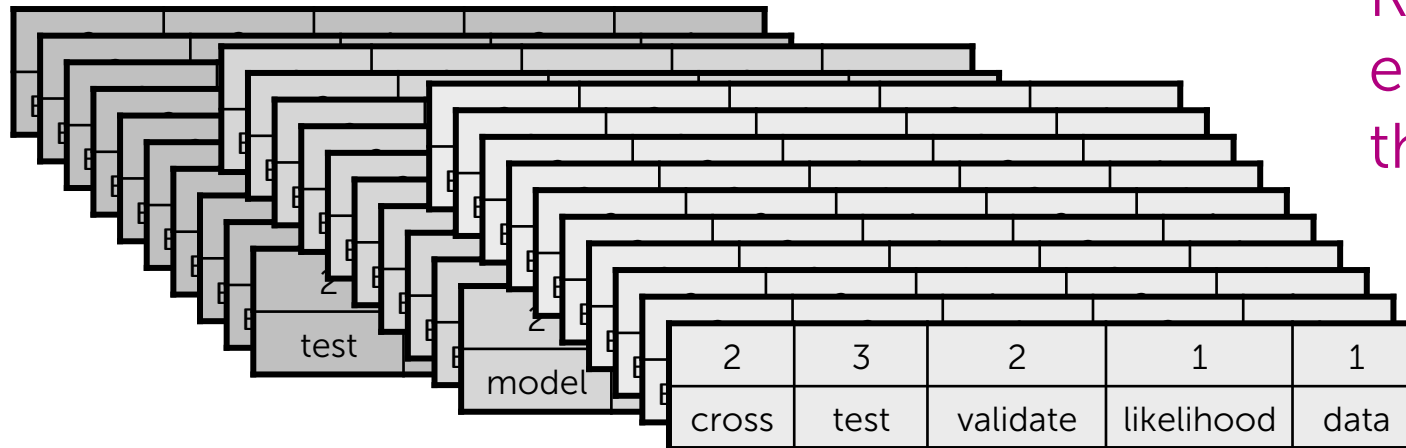
Randomly assign topics

3	2	1	3	1
epilepsy	dynamic	Bayesian	EEG	model

(one possible approach)

Randomly assign topics

3	2	1	3	1
epilepsy	dynamic	Bayesian	EEG	model



Repeat for
each doc in
the corpus

Maintain local statistics

3	2	1	3	1
epilepsy	dynamic	Bayesian	EEG	model

	Topic 1	Topic 2	Topic 3
Doc i	2	1	2

Maintain global statistics

3	2	1	3	1
epilepsy	dynamic	Bayesian	EEG	model

	Topic 1	Topic 2	Topic 3
epilepsy	1	0	35
Bayesian	50	0	1
model	42	1	0
EEG	0	0	20
dynamic	10	8	1
...			

	Topic 1	Topic 2	Topic 3
Doc i	2	1	2

Total
counts
from **all**
docs

Randomly reassign topics

3	2	1	3	1
epilepsy	dynamic	Bayesian	EEG	model

	Topic 1	Topic 2	Topic 3
Doc i	2	0 1	2

	Topic 1	Topic 2	Topic 3
epilepsy	1	0	35
Bayesian	50	0	1
model	42	1	0
EEG	0	0	20
dynamic	10	7 8	1
...			

decrementing
counts
after removing
current assignment
 $z_{i,w} = 2$

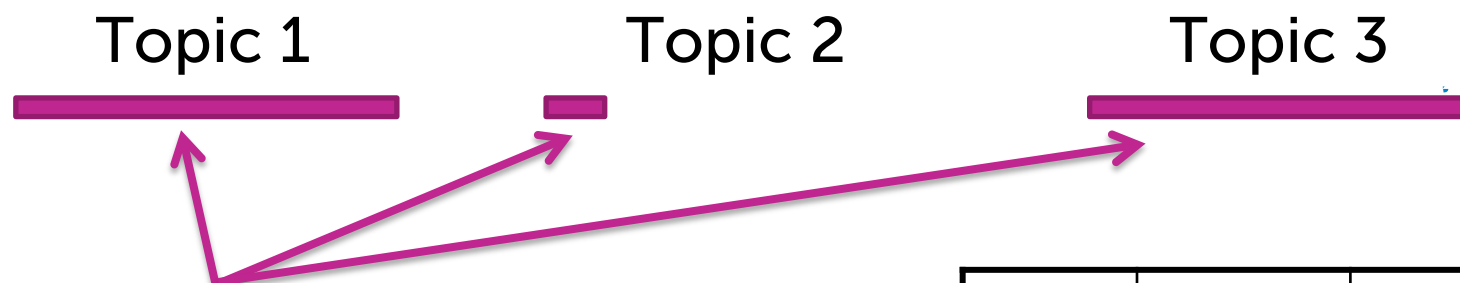
Probability of new assignment

3	?	1	3	1
epilepsy	dynamic	Bayesian	EEG	model

reassign with probability
 $p(z_{iw} | \text{every other } z_{jv} \text{ in corpus, words in corpus})$

Probability of new assignment

3	?	1	3	1
epilepsy	dynamic	Bayesian	EEG	model



How much doc "likes" each topic based on other assignments in doc

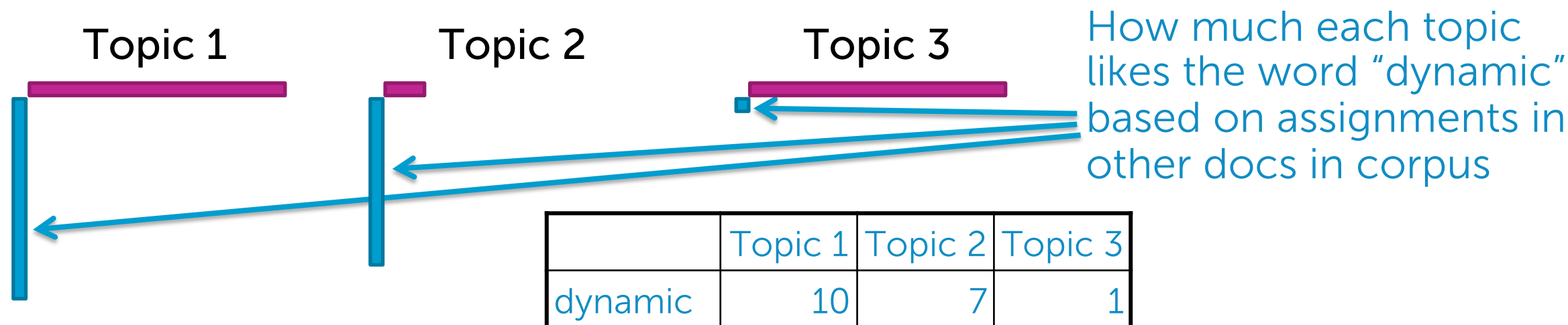
	Topic 1	Topic 2	Topic 3
Doc i	2	0	2

current assignments to topic k in doc i $\rightarrow n_{ik} + \alpha$ \leftarrow smoothing param *from Bayes prior*

words in doc i $\rightarrow N_i - 1 + K\alpha$ *ignore current word*

Probability of new assignment

3	?	1	3	1
epilepsy	dynamic	Bayesian	EEG	model



assignments
corpus-wide of
word "dynamic"
to topic k

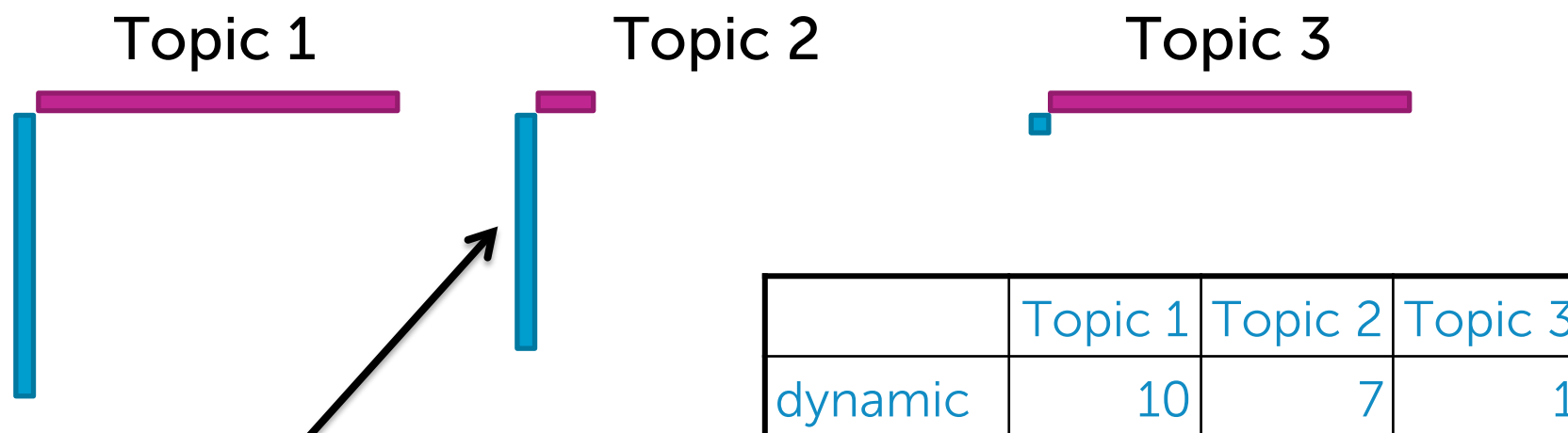
$$\frac{m_{\text{dynamic},k} + \gamma}{\sum_{w \in V} m_{w,k} + V\gamma}$$

smoothing param *from Bayes prior*

size of vocab

Probability of new assignment

3	?	1	3	1
epilepsy	dynamic	Bayesian	EEG	model



Topic 2 also really likes "dynamic",
but in a different context...
e.g., a topic on fluid dynamics

Probability of new assignment

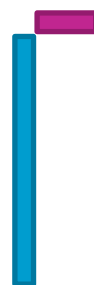
3	?	1	3	1
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Topic 1



Topic fits word
and document

Topic 2



Topic fits word,
but not doc

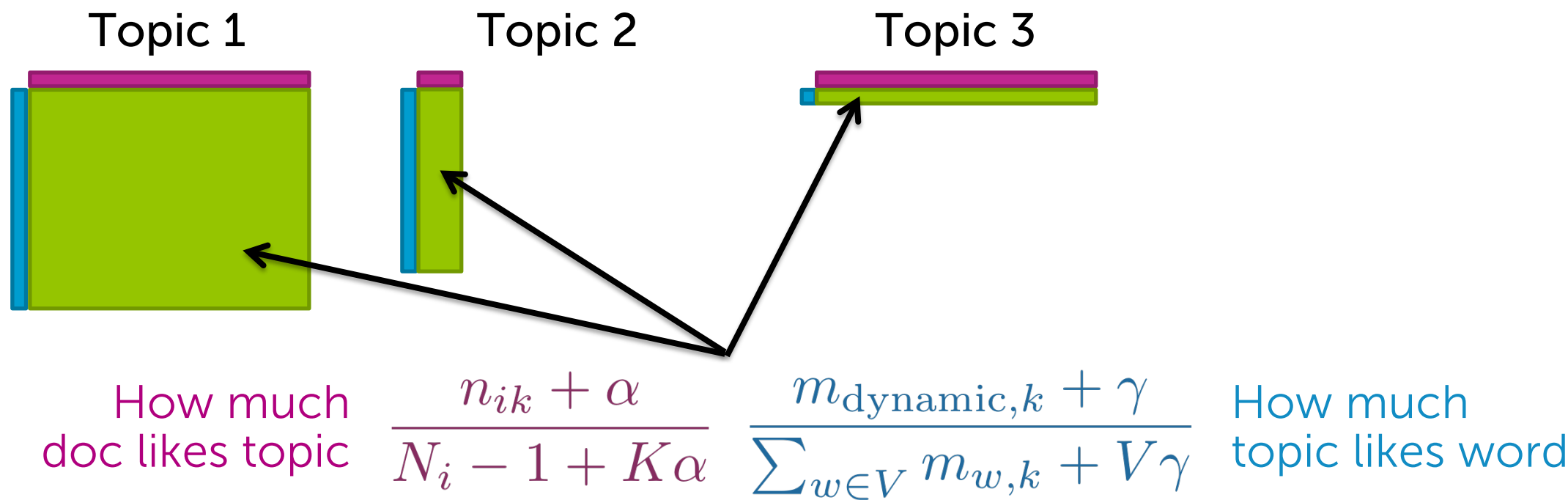
Topic 3



Topic fits doc,
but not word

Probability of new assignment

3	?	1	3	1
epilepsy	dynamic	Bayesian	EEG	model



Randomly draw a new topic indicator

3	?	1	3	1
epilepsy	dynamic	Bayesian	EEG	model

Topic 1



Topic 2



Topic 3



To draw new topic assignment (equivalently):

- roll K-sided die with these probabilities
- throw dart at these regions

Normalize this product of terms over K possible topics!

How much
doc likes topic

$$\frac{n_{ik} + \alpha}{N_i - 1 + K\alpha}$$

$$\frac{m_{\text{dynamic},k} + \gamma}{\sum_{w \in V} m_{w,k} + V\gamma}$$

How much
topic likes word

Update counts

3	1	1	3	1
epilepsy	dynamic	Bayesian	EEG	model

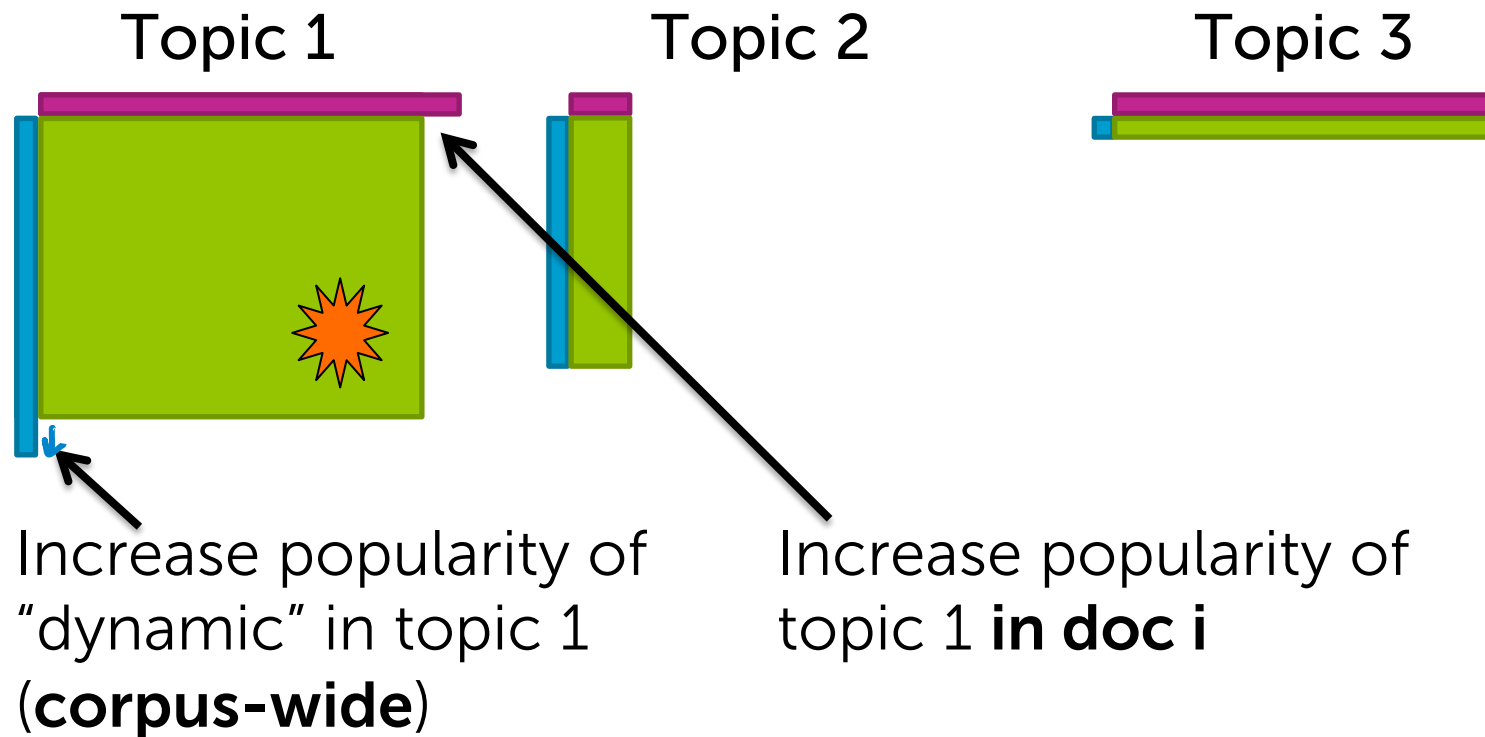
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dynamic	11	7	1
...			

	Topic 1	Topic 2	Topic 3
Doc i	3	0	2

increment counts
based on new
assignment of
 $z_{iw}=1$

Geometrically...

3	1	1	3	1
epilepsy	dynamic	Bayesian	EEG	model



Iterate through all words/docs

3	1	1	3	1
epilepsy	dynamic	Bayesian	EEG	model

	Topic 1	Topic 2	Topic 3
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Using samples from collapsed Gibbs

What to do with the collapsed samples?

TOPIC 1	
experiment	0.1
test	0.08
discover	0.05
hypothesize	0.03
climate	0.01
...	...

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⋮

Modeling the Complex Dynamics and Changing Correlations of Epileptic Events

Drausin F. Wulsin^a, Emily B. Fox^c, Brian Litt^{a,b}

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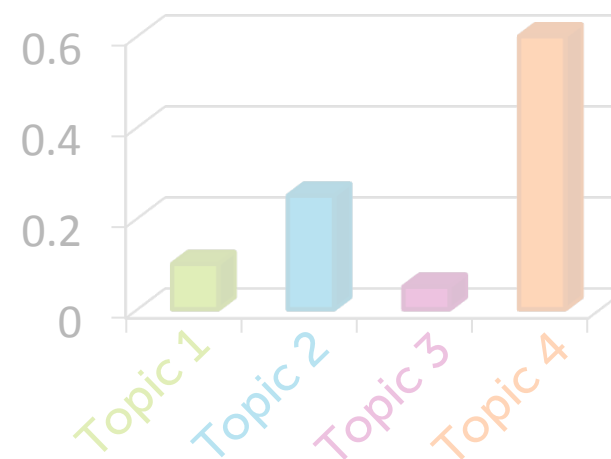
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From “best” sample of $\{z_{i,w}\}$,
can infer:

What to do with the collapsed samples?

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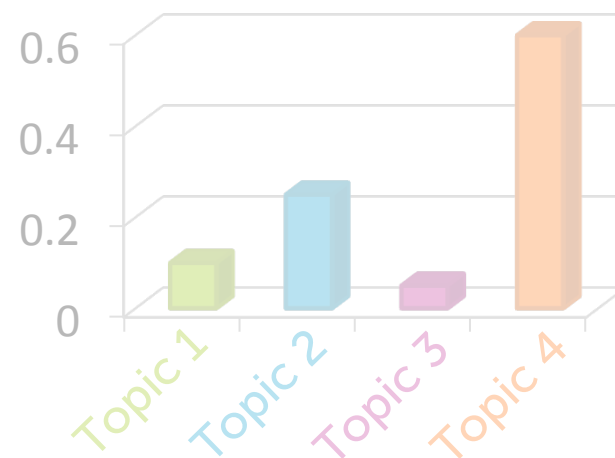
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From “best” sample of $\{z_{i,w}\}$,
can infer:

1. Topics from conditional distribution...
need corpus-wide info

What to do with the collapsed samples?

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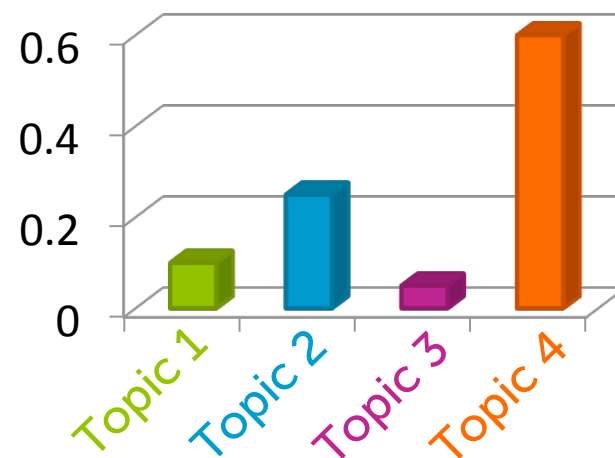
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1. Topics from conditional distribution...
need corpus-wide info
2. Document “embedding”...
need doc info only

Embedding new documents

TOPIC 1

experiment	0.1
test	0.08
discover	0.05
hypothesize	0.03
climate	0.01
...	...

TOPIC 2

develop	0.18
computer	0.09
processor	0.032
user	0.027
internet	0.02
...	...

TOPIC 3

player	0.15
score	0.07
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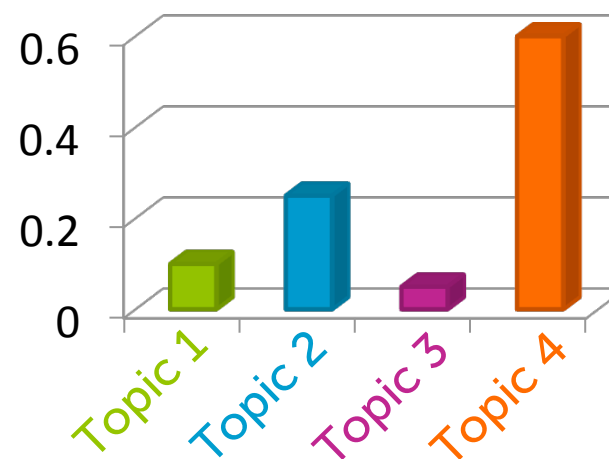
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Simple approach:

1. Fix topics based on training set collapsed sampling
2. Run uncollapsed sampler on new doc(s) only