

# *(More)* surrogate modelling

Mark Blyth

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## Week's goal

Keep working through different regression models:

- ✂ Function-space distribution over kernels
- ✂ Matern kernels
- ✂ Bayesian free-knot splines
- ✂ Generalised spectral mixture kernels
- ✂ Switching kernel
- ✂ NARMAX
- ✂ Neural ODEs

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## Week's goal

### ✂ Function-space distribution over kernels

- ▶ Works, but no better than the other stationary kernels *[why not?]*

### ✂ Matern kernels

- ▶ Works, but doesn't average noise out *[lengthscale issue]*

### ✂ Bayesian free-knot splines

- ▶ Works well!

### ✂ Generalised spectral mixture kernels

- ▶ Couldn't get them to train

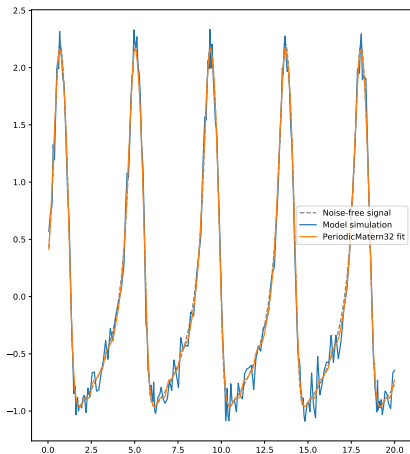
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## Matern kernel

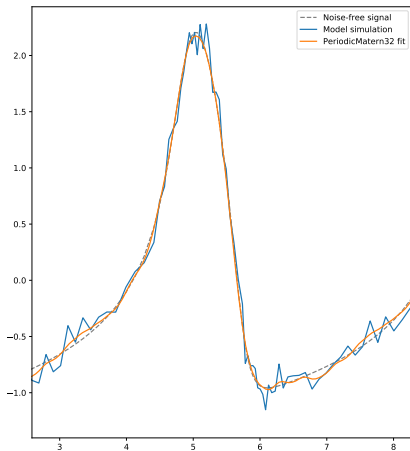
- SEKernel is  $C^\infty$  smooth
- Matern kernel generalises this to arbitrary degrees of smoothness
- Matern  $\frac{3}{2}$  and  $\frac{5}{2}$  are most commonly used
  - Once- and twice- differentiable posteriors
- Lack of smoothness adds more flexibility
- Quick and easy to test!

# Can sometimes smooth data

Hindmarsh-Rose fast

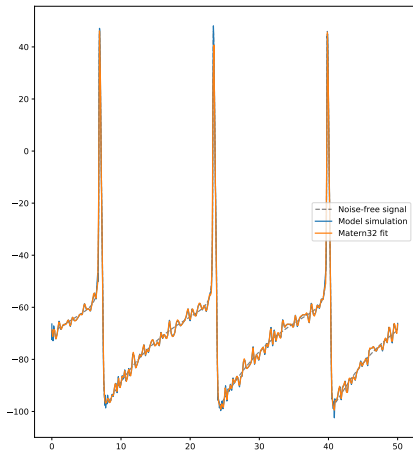


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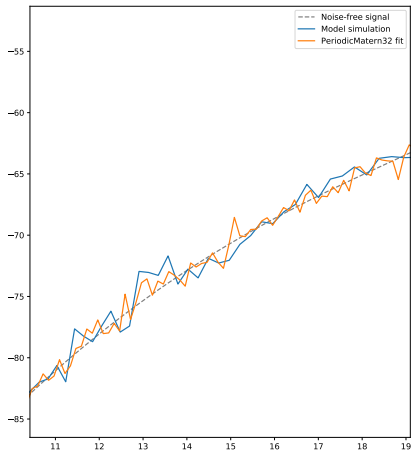


... but not always

Hodgkin-Huxley

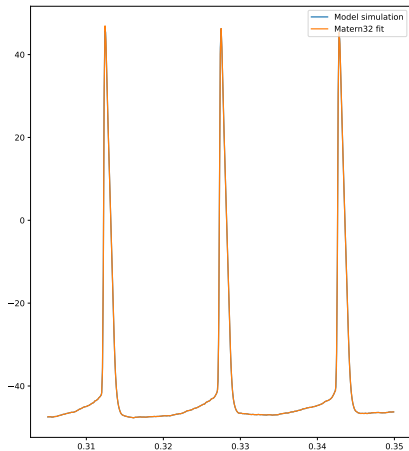


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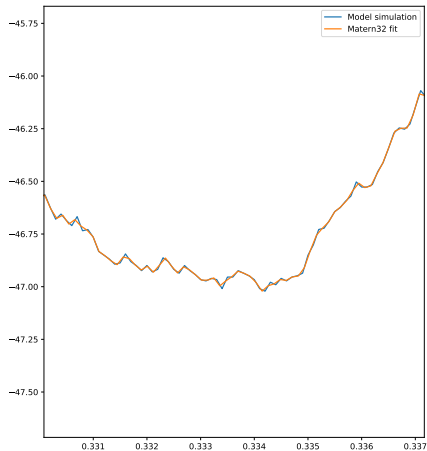


... but not always

Real data



Real data



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## MSPEs

Exactly how good are any fits?

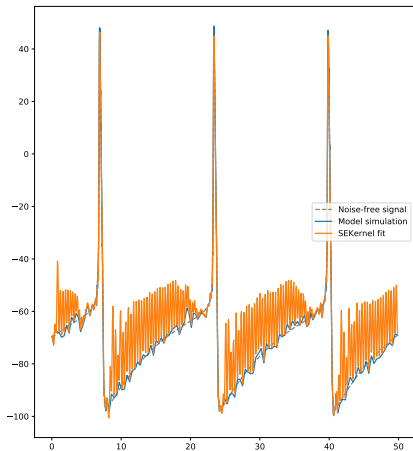
- ✦ Mean-square prediction error can quantify the goodness-of-fit with synthetic data
  - ▶ Split synthetic data into test and training
  - ▶ Fit model on training data
  - ▶ Find prediction error from test data

The downsampling step causes problems with a GPR fit

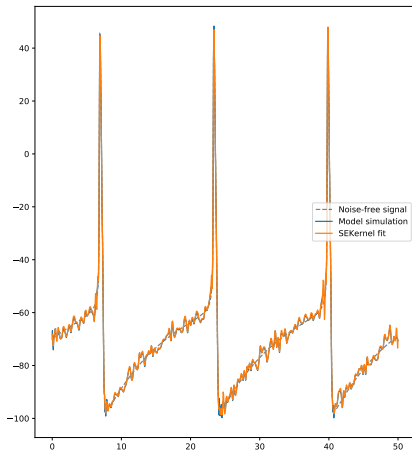


# Model fits

Downsampled 666 to 333 datapoints



Simulated with 348 datapoints



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## MSPEs

Validation results can't always be trusted - MSPE values are often too high.

Possible hand-wavy explanation:

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- ✂ Downsampling doesn't always give maximally informative data



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  - ✖ Less informative dataset means worse GPR fit
-

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## Fixing MSPE

Alternative approaches to MSPE:

- ✂ Leave-one-out cross validation
  - ▶ Computationally expensive
- ✂ Visual inspection
  - ▶ Subjective, imprecise
- ✂ Run two solvers, one for test and one for training data
  - ▶ Need to make sure there's no shared datapoints for this to work
  - ▶ Bad test if test and training points are very close to each other

MSPE only seems to break on PeriodicKernels or Hodgkin Huxley dataset

- ✂ Chosen approach: use MSPE as-is, but do it carefully

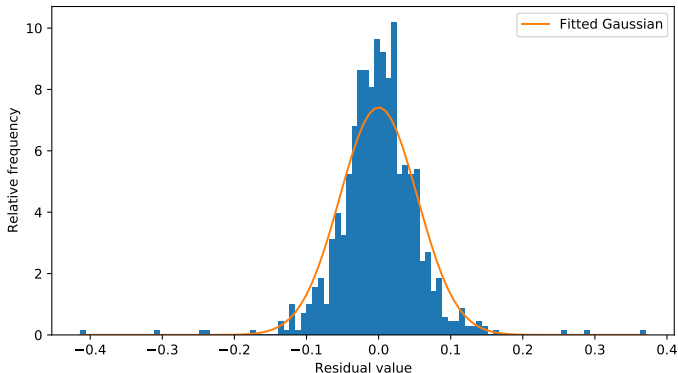
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## Real data

- ✦ Real data is the best test of a regression model
- ✦ Lack of ground-truth makes it harder to evaluate models on real data
- ✦ A heuristic method:
  - ▶ Fit model
  - ▶ Look at the model fit
  - ▶ Find residuals
  - ▶ Look at their distribution

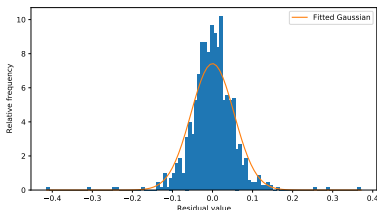
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## Real data, splines model



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## Real data



✖ Nothing particularly alarming about the residuals

▶ That's all we can really say

✖  ~~$H_0$ : residuals are Gaussian~~  
[rejected]

▶ Shapiro-Wilk p-value:  
3.0734860972720244e-21

▶ D'Agostino's  $K^2$  test:  
4.3027710773715154e-37

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## Calculated MSPEs

Model	Matern32	Matern52	SEKernel	PeriodicKernel
Hodgkin Huxley	2.26(-2)	2.67 (-1)	5.57	9.25
Fitzhugh Nagumo	5.37 (-7)	2.34(-8)	2.97 (-4)	2.21 (-2)
HRFast	1.48 (-7)	4.30(-9)	2.37 (-6)	1.22 (-2)

- ✦ Calculated on noise-free models
- ✦ Matern kernels perform the best
- ✦ Can't compare MSPEs across neuron models, since it scales with the square of signal amplitude

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## Calculated MSPEs


Model	Matern32	Matern52	SEKernel	PeriodicKernel
Hodgkin Huxley	6.64	8.57	24.6	150
Fitzhugh Nagumo	3.95 (-3)	3.80e-3	4.85 (-3)	2.85 (-2)
HRFast	1.17 (-2)	1.16 (-2)	1.11e-2	2.18 (-2)

- ✦ Calculated on noise-perturbed models
- ✦ Matern kernels are generally good
- ✦ Representative values only; should really be ran lots of times to get an average



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 'Tie' together pieces of polynomials at knot-points

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- ✿ Can choose degree of smoothness, for smoothing splines
  - ▶ Downside: no good way to choose this!

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A clever approach: free-knot splines

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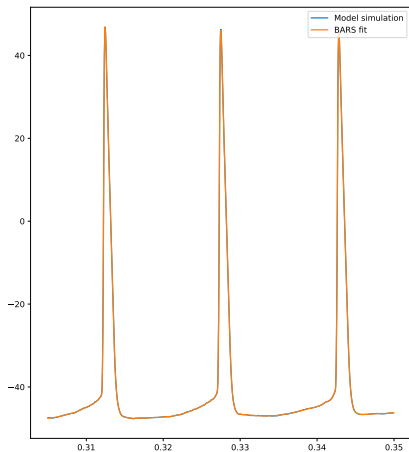
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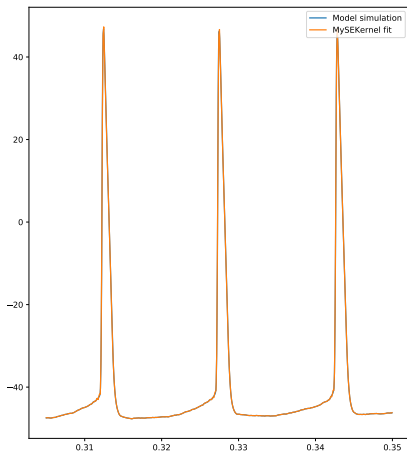
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- ✂ I don't know how they work...

# Splines vs GPR

Splines



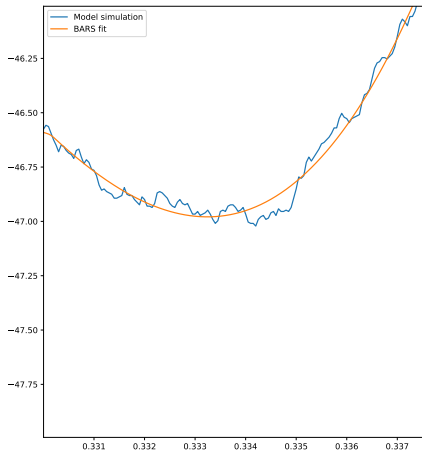
GPR (SEKernel)



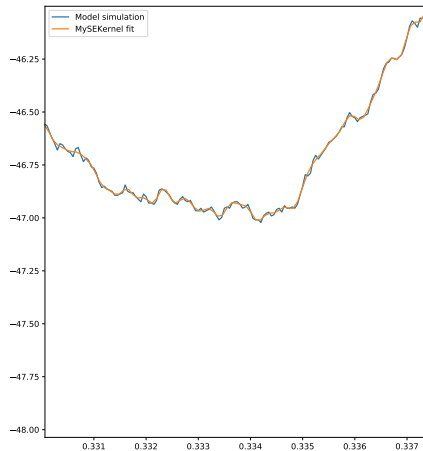


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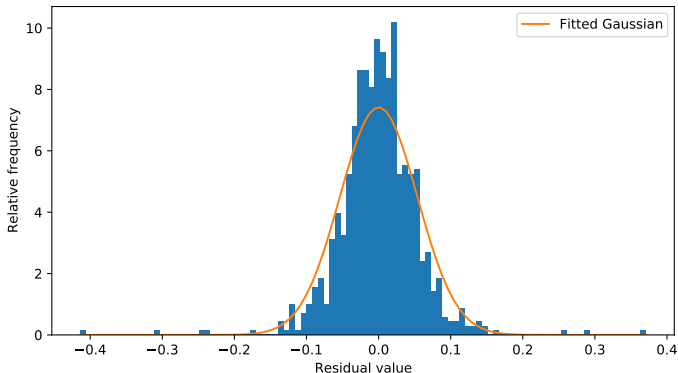


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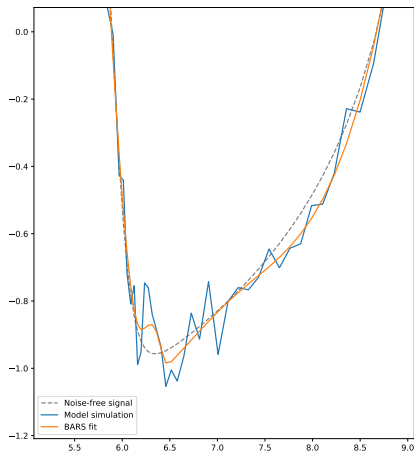
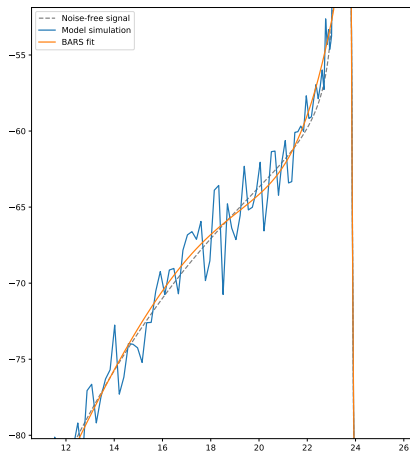


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## Real data, splines model



# Not perfect, but good enough



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    - ▶ Periodic kernels almost surely (probability 1) give periodic posteriors
    - ▶ Periodic splines are a thing, maybe try periodic BARS?
-

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## Abandoned ideas

### ✂ Generalised spectral mixture kernels

- ▶ Couldn't get them to train

### ✂ Support vector regression

- ▶ Couldn't find any justification to use this over GPR

### ✂ Latent ODEs / neural ODEs / physics-informed NNs

- ▶ Would require state-space reconstruction, doesn't seem like a beneficial use of time



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## Other models for a paper

- ✦ NARMAX
- ✦ Wavelets
- ✦ Warping GPs
  - ▶ Either learn a warp...
  - ▶ ...or apply a simple transformation to the data (log, exp, logistic, ...)
- ✦ Deep GPs
- ✦ Hybrid methods
- ✦ Other nonparametric methods
  - ▶ RKHS, KNN, etc.

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- ✿ Other data sources
- ✿ Warping GPs, deep GPs, NARMAX, etc.
- ✿ MATLAB wrapper?
  - ▶ Having ready-to-go codes might make a paper more popular

---

```
./model_tester.py -d HRFast -m MySEKernel
```

```
./model_tester.py -d HindmarshRose -m Matern32 -p CleanFitted  
-r 1e-6 -V
```

```
./model_tester.py -d FitzhughNagumo -m ModuloKernel -r 1e-6  
-n 0.1
```

```
./model_tester.py -d HodgkinHuxley -m PeriodicKernel -o
```

```
./model_tester.py -d 08o28004_channel_0_sweep_8.np -m  
MySEKernel -f 6.23e2 -l 5.71e-8 -n 0.1
```