Efficient Likelihood Approximation via Gaussian Processes

With an Application to a *P. Vivax* Malaria Model

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Malaria

- 600,000 deaths/year, 75% children under 5
- Two main species *P. vivax* and *P. falciparum*
- *P. falciparum* main cause of death, but *P. vivax* traditionally underestimated.
- Proportion of *P. vivax* cases increased over last 50 years.

P. vivax has Dormant Stage

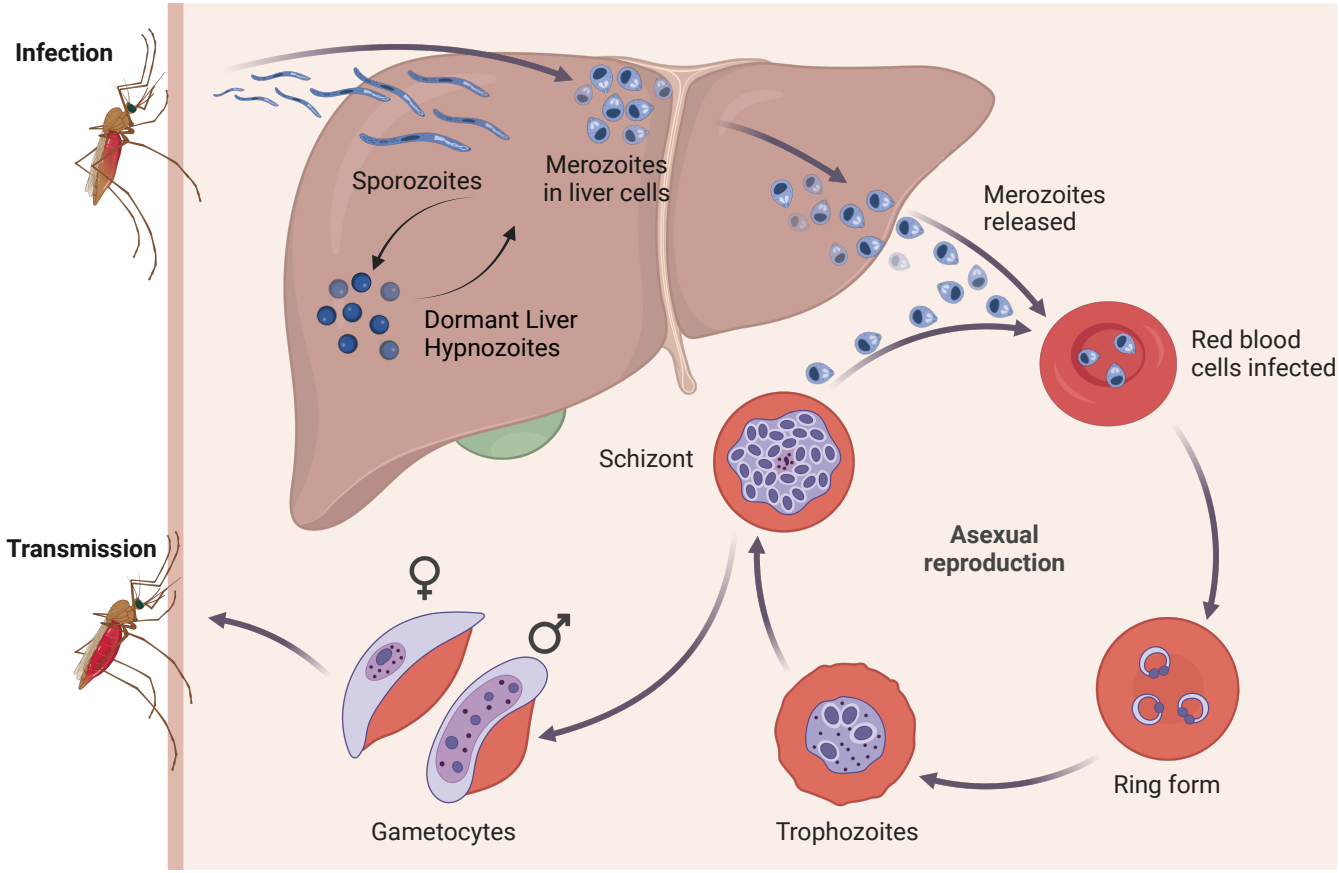

Figure: *P. vivax* lifecycle. Created with BioRender.com

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Vivax Model - Champagne et. al

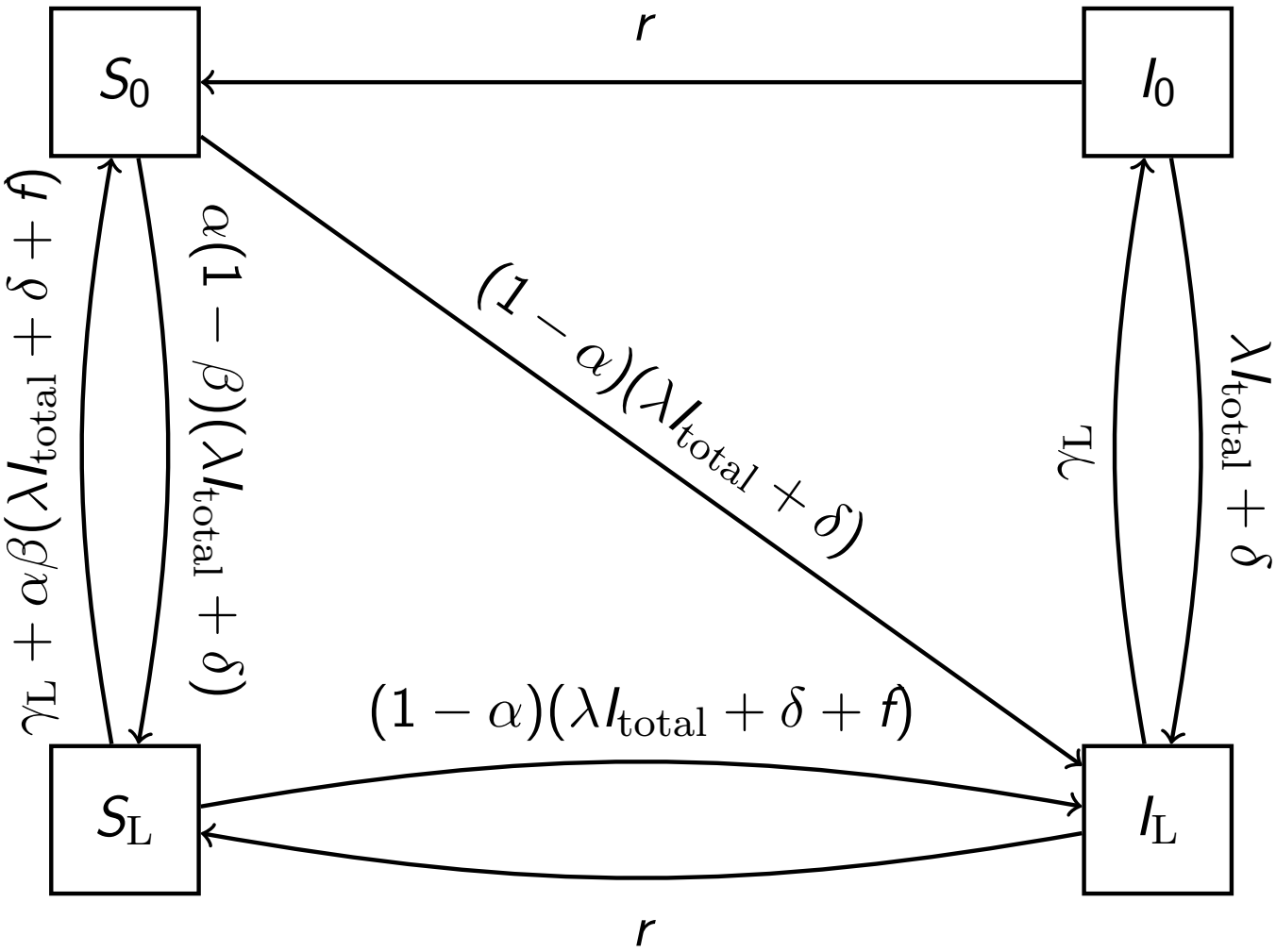

Figure: Champagne et al. 2022 *P. vivax* model

Champagne Model Parameters

- α : proportion of those infected who clear blood stage infections through treatment
- β : proportion of those cleared of blood stage infection who are also cleared of liver stage parasites (radical cure)
- λ : rate of infection
- γ_L : rate of liver stage disease clearance
- f : rate of relapse
- r : rate of blood stage clearance
- $\delta = 0$ importation rate (fixed)

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The Problem

- How to calibrate model parameters?

The Problem

- How to calibrate model parameters?
- Simulations take long time (and models get a lot more complicated)

Notation

- $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ vector of parameters - e.g. $[\alpha, \beta, \gamma_L, \lambda, f, r]^T$
- $\mathbf{Y}_{\text{obs}}$: a (summary) vector of observed data e.g. (weekly) incidence, prevalence, (monthly) hospitalisations

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- $\mathbf{Y}_{\text{obs}}$: a (summary) vector of observed data e.g. (weekly) incidence, prevalence, (monthly) hospitalisations
- $\mathbf{Y}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$: a random vector of model statistics for given $\boldsymbol{\theta}$.

In an ideal world...

- There would be an explicit form for the likelihood:

$$\mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) := \Pr(\mathbf{Y}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} = \mathbf{Y}_{\text{obs}} | \boldsymbol{\theta})$$

- $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} = \arg\max_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\theta})$
- $\Pr(\boldsymbol{\theta} | \mathbf{Y}_{\text{obs}}) \propto \mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) \Pr(\boldsymbol{\theta})$
- Off to the pub

Or not...

- Explicit likelihoods often don't exist/are intractible
  - Champagne model
  - Agent based models.

A Standard Bayesian Solution

- Approximate Bayesian Computation (ABC)
  1. Sample $\boldsymbol{\theta}_i$ from prior
  2. Run model and observe $\mathbf{Y}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}_i}$
  3. Accept or reject $\boldsymbol{\theta}_i$ run based on how well $\mathbf{Y}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}_i}$ 'matches' $\mathbf{Y}_{\text{obs}}$.

What is 'matches'?

1. $\mathbf{Y}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}_i} = \mathbf{Y}_{\text{obs}}$

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1. $\mathbf{Y}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}_i} = \mathbf{Y}_{\text{obs}}$
   - Good luck...
2. Rescale $\mathbf{Y}$s, and use discrepency function $D : \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}$ e.g. p-norm

$$D(\mathbf{Y}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}_i}, \mathbf{Y}_{\text{obs}}) := \left(\sum_{j=1}^{d} |\{\mathbf{Y}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}_i}\}_j - \{\mathbf{Y}_{\text{obs}}\}_j|^p \right)^{1/p}$$

Discrepency Function

$\mathcal{D}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) := D(\mathbf{Y}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}, \mathbf{Y}_{\text{obs}})$ how 'close' our model is to the observed data using parameters $\boldsymbol{\theta}$

ABC

1. Sample $\boldsymbol{\theta}_i$ from prior
2. Run model
3. Accept $\boldsymbol{\theta}_i$ if $\mathcal{D}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_i) < \varepsilon$.

Overall Idea of my Research

- ABC fixes one problem but leaves another:
  - Don't need $\mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\theta})$.
  - Evaluating $\mathcal{D}(\boldsymbol{\theta})$ takes as long as a model run.

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- ABC fixes one problem but leaves another:
  - Don't need $\mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\theta})$.
  - Evaluating $\mathcal{D}(\boldsymbol{\theta})$ takes as long as a model run.
- $\mathcal{D}(\boldsymbol{\theta}), \mathcal{D}(\boldsymbol{\theta}')$ will be highly correlated when $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ is near $\boldsymbol{\theta}'$.
  - Gaussian Processes

Gaussian Process Setup

A common assumption is that

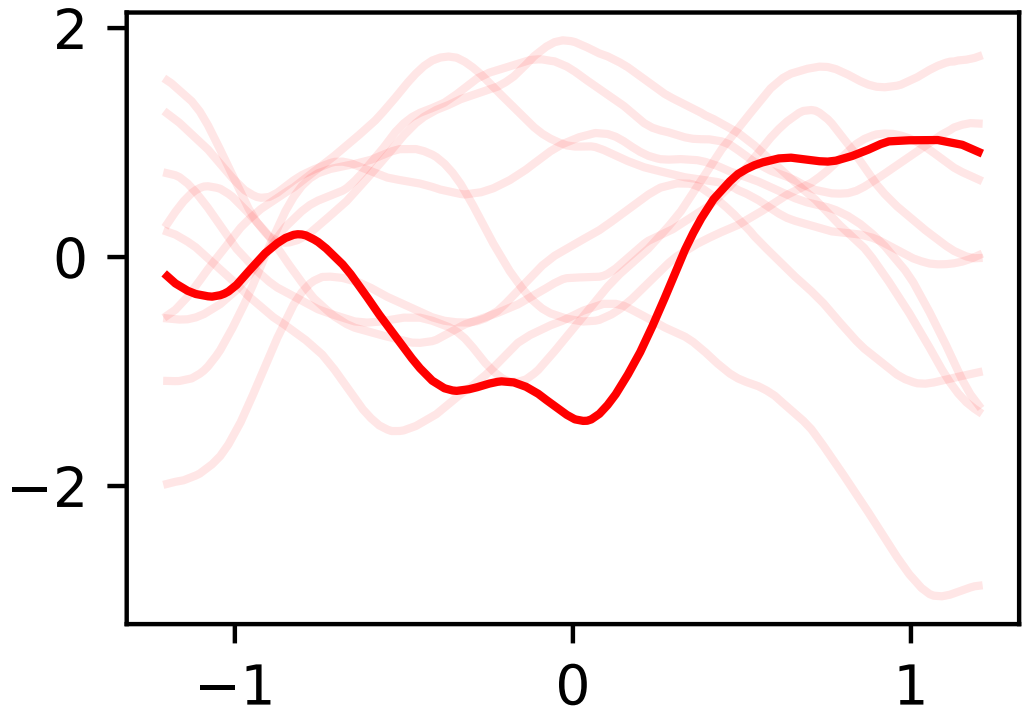
$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{D}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_1)) \\ \vdots \\ \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{D}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_n)) \end{bmatrix} \sim \text{MVN}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{K})$$

where $\mathbf{K}_{ij} = k(\boldsymbol{\theta}_i, \boldsymbol{\theta}_j)$ for some covariance kernel k that decays to 0 as $\boldsymbol{\theta}_i$ is further away than $\boldsymbol{\theta}_j$.

Gaussian Processes on $\mathbb{R}^d$

Definition (Gaussian Process)

A collection of random variables $\{f(\mathbf{x})\}_{\mathbf{x}\in\mathbb{R}^d}$ is a Gaussian process if all finite dimensional distributions are multivariate normal distributed.



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Gaussian Process Continuity

- Induce continuity by forcing $k(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}') \to \mathrm{Var}(f(\mathbf{x}))$ (hence $\mathrm{Cor}(f(\mathbf{x}), f(\mathbf{x}')) \to 1$) as $\mathbf{x} \to \mathbf{x}'$.

Common Covariance Kernels

- Choice of kernel determines smoothness
- Matérn Kernel with hyperparameter ν : $\lfloor \nu \rfloor$ times mean square differentiable.
- $\nu \to \infty$: infinitely mean square differentiable squared exponential covariance kernel (strong assumption)

$$k(x, x') = \sigma_k^2 \exp(-\frac{||x - x'||^2}{2\ell^2})$$

k Determines Class of Functions

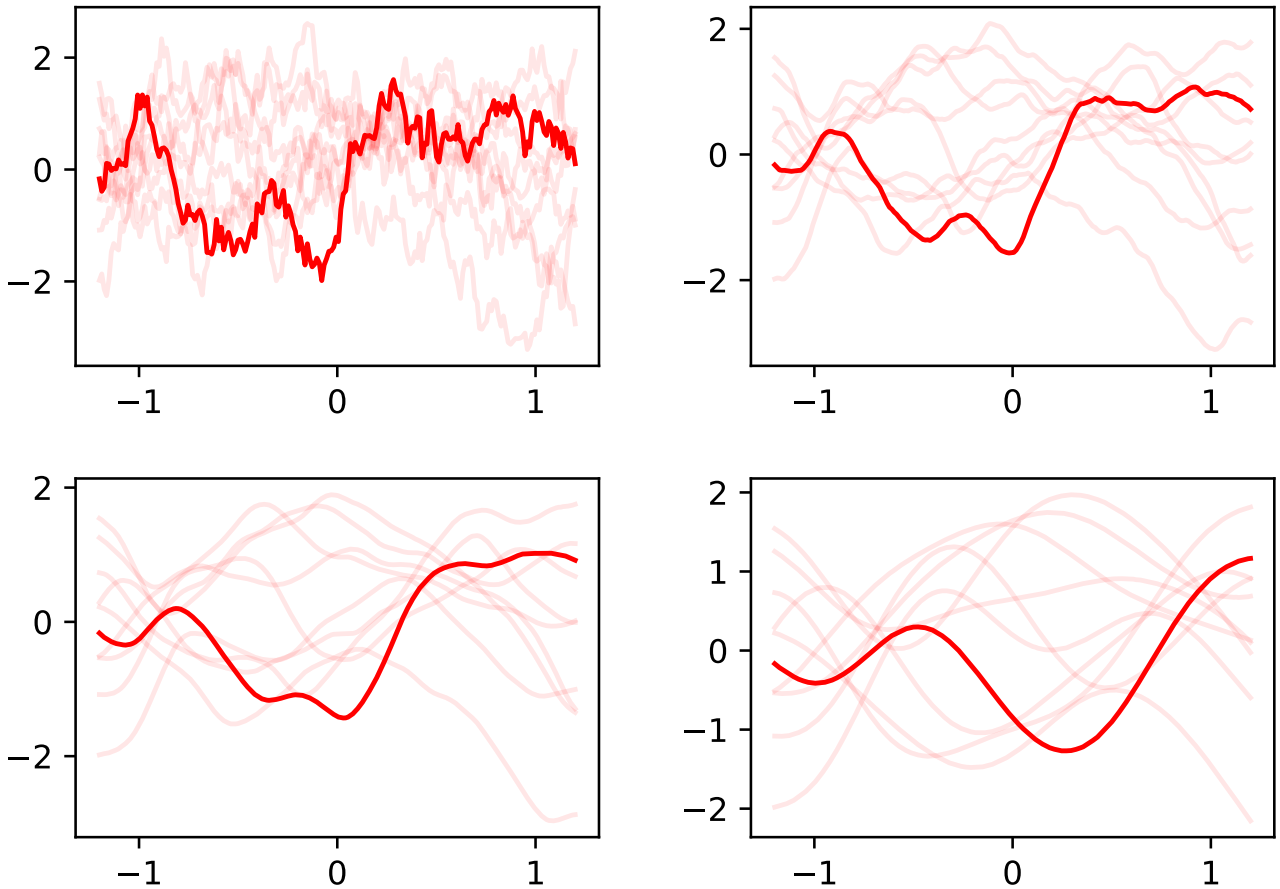

Figure: Matérn 1/2, 3/2, 5/2, and squared exponential kernels.

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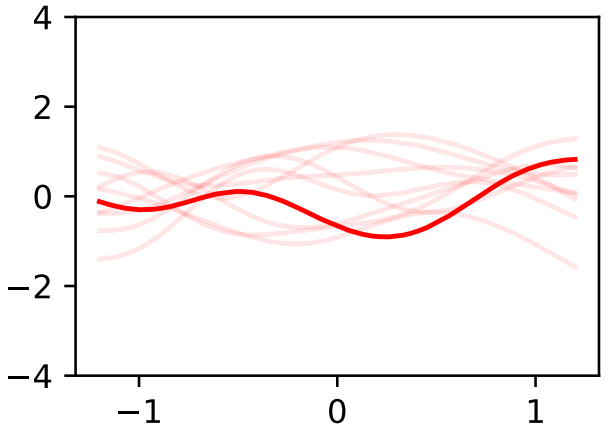
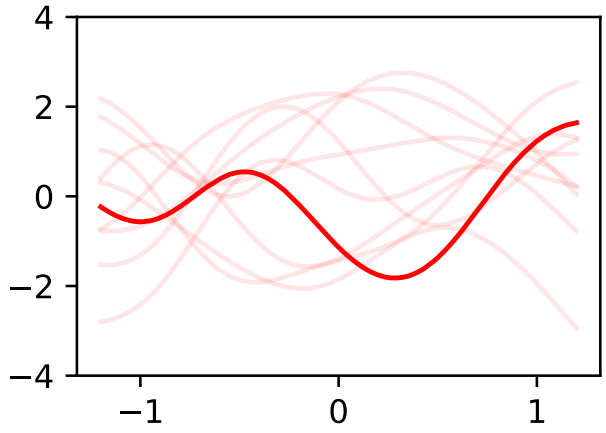
Kernel Hyperparameters

- Matérn and squared exponential kernel can both be written in the form $k(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}') = \sigma_k^2 \kappa(||\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}'||/\ell)$
- $1/\ell$ rate of covariance decay
- $\sigma_k^2 = \mathrm{Var}(f(\mathbf{x}))$

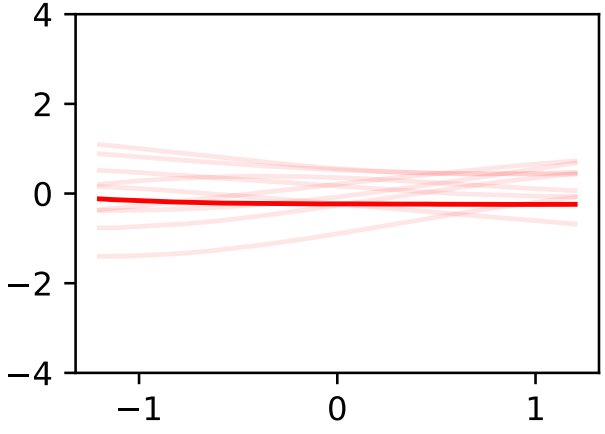
Kernel Hyperparameters



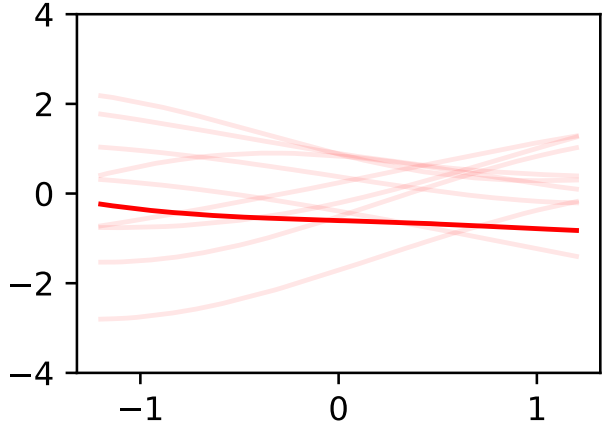
(a) $\ell = 1/2 \quad \sigma_k^2 = 1/2$



(b) $\ell = 1/2 \quad \sigma_k^2 = 2$



(c) $\ell = 2 \quad \sigma_k^2 = 1/2$



(d) $\ell = 2 \quad \sigma_k^2 = 2$

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Discrepency Function Context

- Long term play: use a Gaussian process as a surrogate model for $\mathbb{E}[\mathcal{D}(\boldsymbol{\theta})]$

Discrepency Function Context

- Long term play: use a Gaussian process as a surrogate model for $\mathbb{E}[\mathcal{D}(\boldsymbol{\theta})]$
- What if we have observations already?

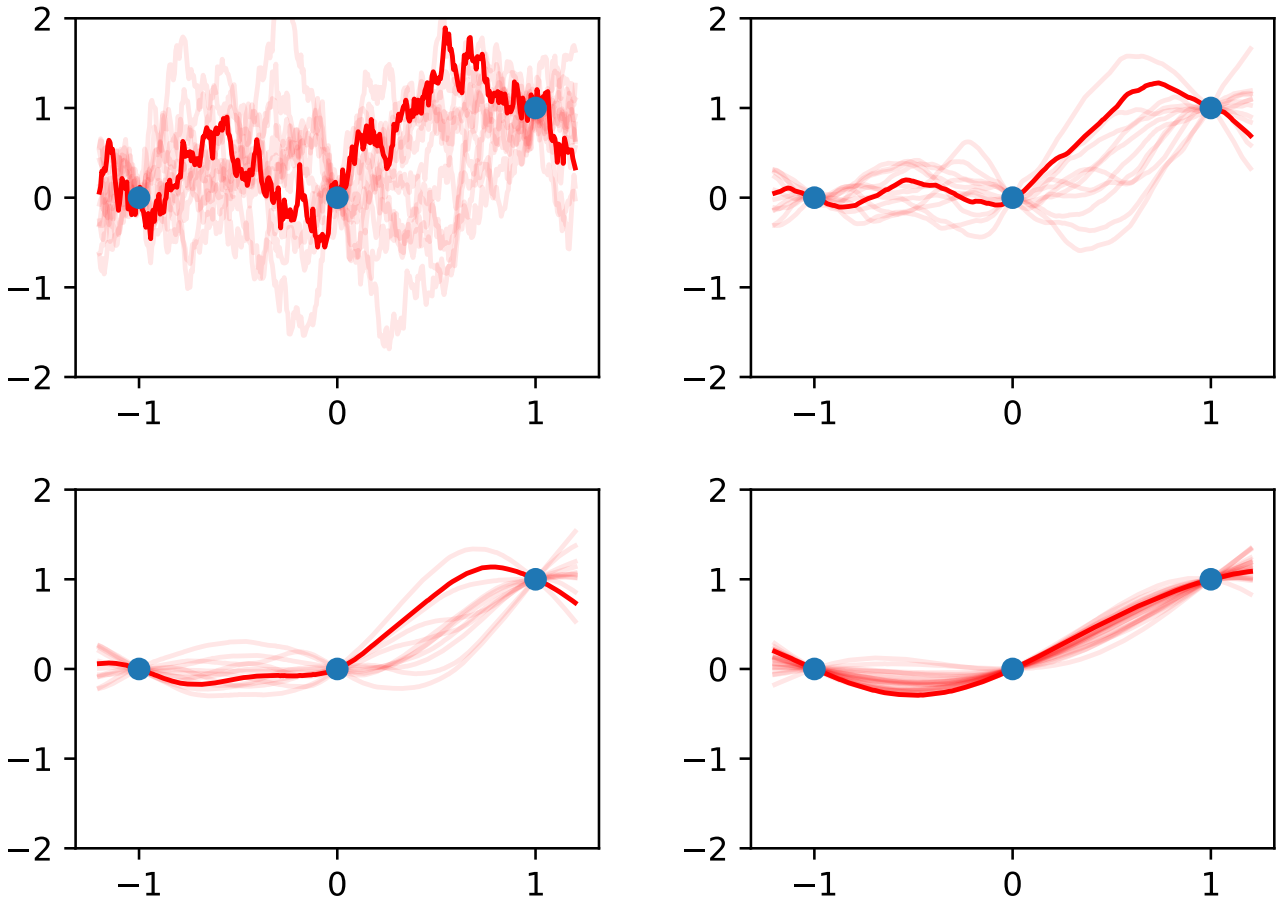
Gaussian Process Regression

$$\begin{bmatrix} f(\mathbf{x}) \\ f(\mathbf{x}_*) \end{bmatrix} \sim \text{MVN}\left(\begin{bmatrix} m(\mathbf{x}) \\ m(\mathbf{x}_*) \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} K & K_* \\ K_*^T & K_{**} \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

implies

$$f(\mathbf{x})|f(\mathbf{x}_*) \sim \text{MVN}\left(m(\mathbf{x}) + K_* K_{**}^{-1}(f(\mathbf{x}_*) - m(\mathbf{x}_*)),\ K - K_* K_{**}^{-1} K_*^T\right).$$

Conditioning Gaussian Processes



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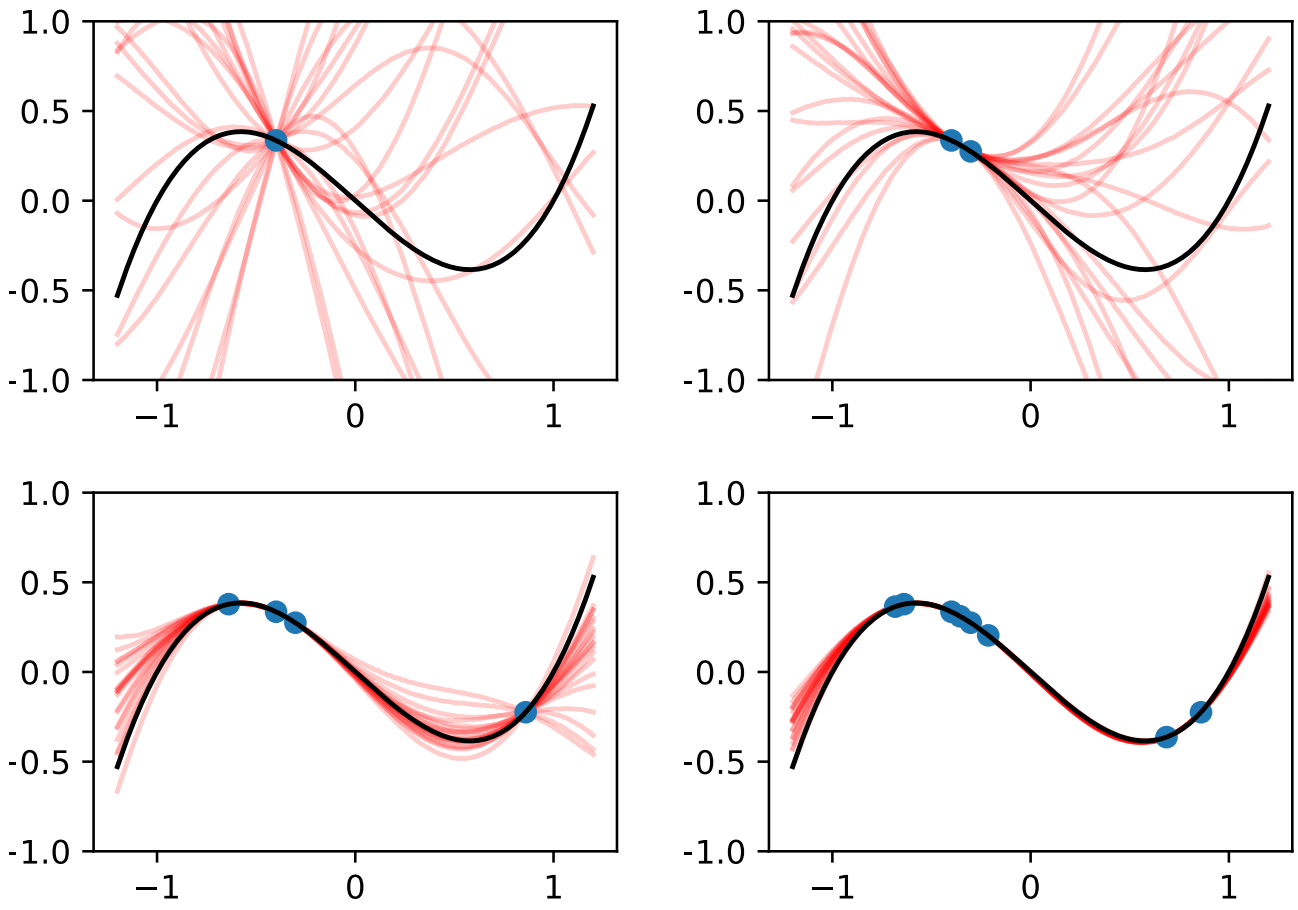
GP regression on $x(x-1)(x+1)$



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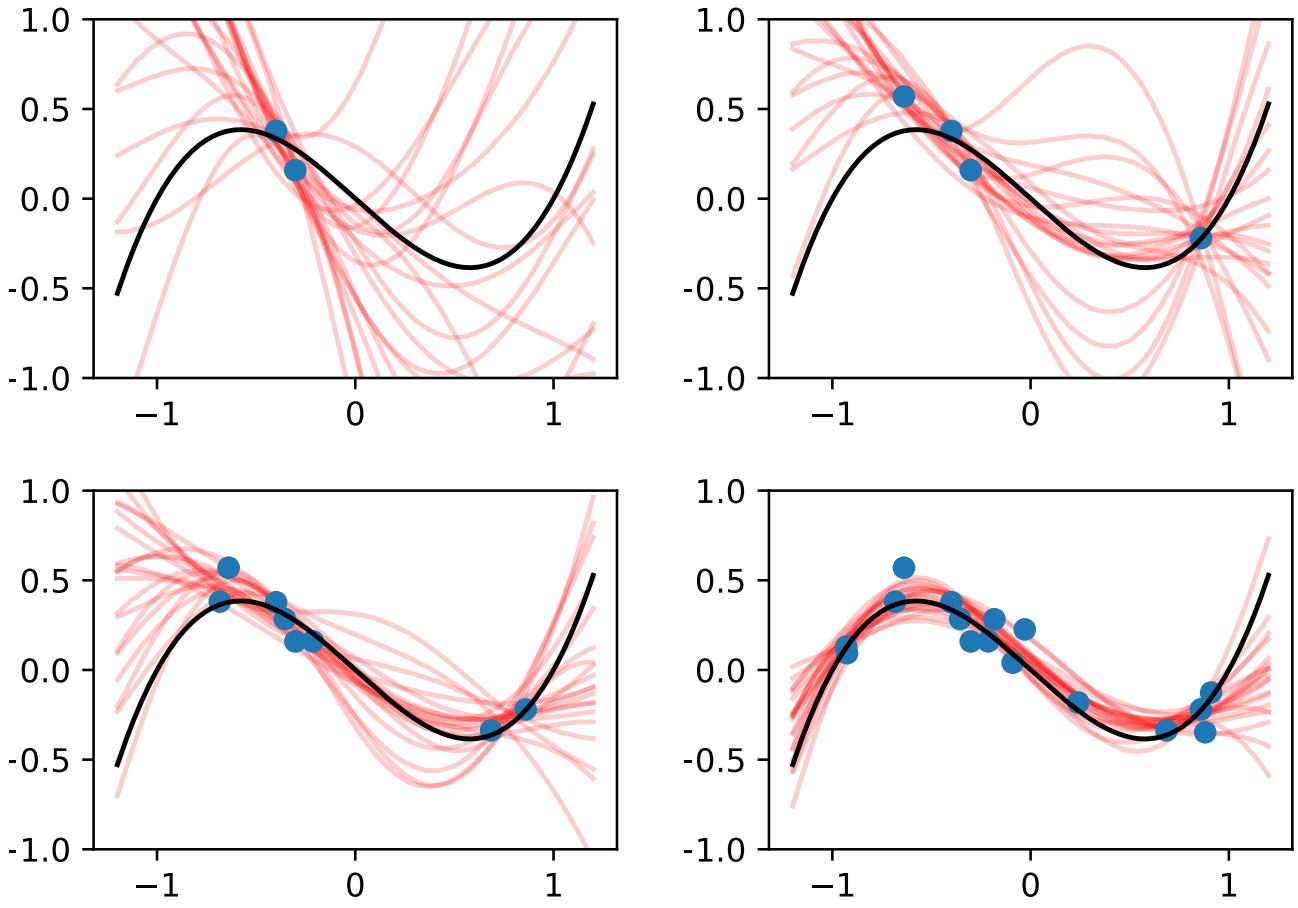
Normal observation noise

If observations actually $f(\mathbf{x}_i) + \varepsilon_i$, with $\varepsilon_i \sim N(0, \sigma_o^2)$ i.i.d., then

$$\begin{bmatrix} f(\mathbf{x}_1) + \varepsilon_1 \\ \vdots \\ f(\mathbf{x}_n) + \varepsilon_n \end{bmatrix} \sim \text{MVN}\left(\begin{bmatrix} m(\mathbf{x}_1) \\ \vdots \\ m(\mathbf{x}_n) \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{K} + \sigma_o^2 \mathbf{I}_n \right)$$

GP regression on $x(x-1)(x+1)+\varepsilon,\ \varepsilon \sim N(0, \sigma_o^2)$



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Key Assumptions

- $\mathcal{D}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) \overset{d}{\approx} \mathcal{D}(\boldsymbol{\theta}')$ for $\boldsymbol{\theta}$, $\boldsymbol{\theta}'$ close.
- $\mathcal{D}(\boldsymbol{\theta})$ approximately distributed $N(\cdot, \sigma_o^2)$ with σ_o^2 independent of $\boldsymbol{\theta}$.
- $\mathbb{E}[\mathcal{D}(\boldsymbol{\theta})]$ can be well approximated by a Gaussian process.

Key Idea

Approximate $\mathcal{D}(\boldsymbol{\theta})$ with $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{GP}}(\boldsymbol{\theta})$, a Gaussian process with observation noise.

ABC

1. Sample $\boldsymbol{\theta}_i$ from prior
2. Run model
3. Accept $\boldsymbol{\theta}_i$ if $\mathcal{D}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_i) < \varepsilon$.

Approximate ABC...??

1. Sample $\boldsymbol{\theta}_i$ from prior
2. Run model
3. Accept $\boldsymbol{\theta}_i$ if $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{GP}}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_i) < \varepsilon$.

Synthetic Likelihood

Pr drawing and accepting $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ using 'approximate' ABC is

$$\Pr(\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{GP}}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) < \varepsilon) \Pr(\boldsymbol{\theta})$$

and hence we consider $\hat{L}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) := \Pr(\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{GP}}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) < \varepsilon)$ a synthetic likelihood - an approximation of the true likelihood $\mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\theta})$

Log Gaussian Process

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  - $\mathcal{D}(\boldsymbol{\theta})$ approximately distributed $LN(\cdot, \sigma_o^2)$ with σ_o^2 independent of $\boldsymbol{\theta}$.
  - $\mathbb{E}[\ln \mathcal{D}(\boldsymbol{\theta})]$ can be well approximated by a Gaussian process.
- $$\Pr(\mathcal{D}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_i) < \varepsilon) \approx \Pr(d_{\mathcal{GP}}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_i) < \ln \varepsilon)$$

Where to sample $\mathcal{D}(\boldsymbol{\theta})$

- To generate a reliable $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{GP}}$, we need to sample widely
- Generating $\mathcal{D}(\boldsymbol{\theta})$ still costly...
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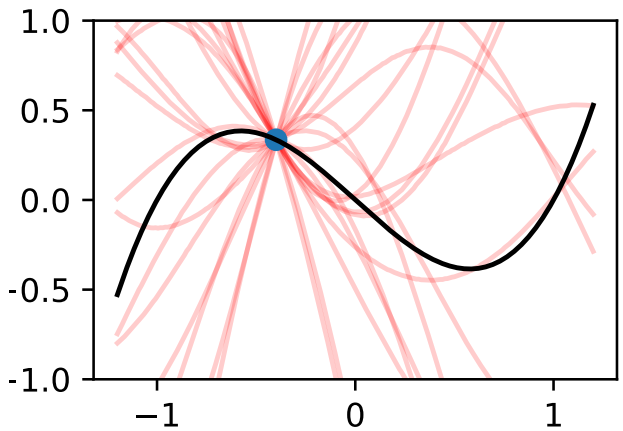

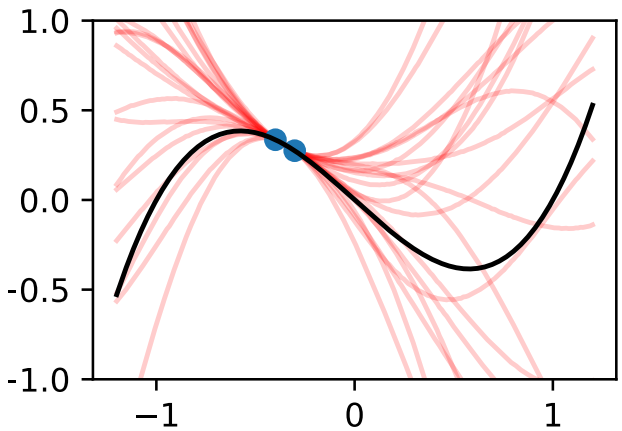

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Bayesian Acquisition Functions

- $\mu(\boldsymbol{\theta}) := \mathbb{E}(D_{\mathcal{GP}}(\boldsymbol{\theta}))$ and $\mathrm{v}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) := \mathrm{Var}(D_{\mathcal{GP}}(\boldsymbol{\theta}))$
- Bayesian acquisition functions $A(\boldsymbol{\theta})$, quantify how 'desirable' it is to sample $\mathcal{D}(\boldsymbol{\theta})$ at $\boldsymbol{\theta}$.

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- Gutmann and Cor 2016 minimise lower confidence bound

$$A_{\mathrm{LCB}}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) := \mu(\boldsymbol{\theta}) - \eta_t \sqrt{\mathrm{v}(\boldsymbol{\theta})},$$

  the lower value of a confidence interval (determined by η_t).
  - η_t a slowly increasing function in t, the number of previous samples

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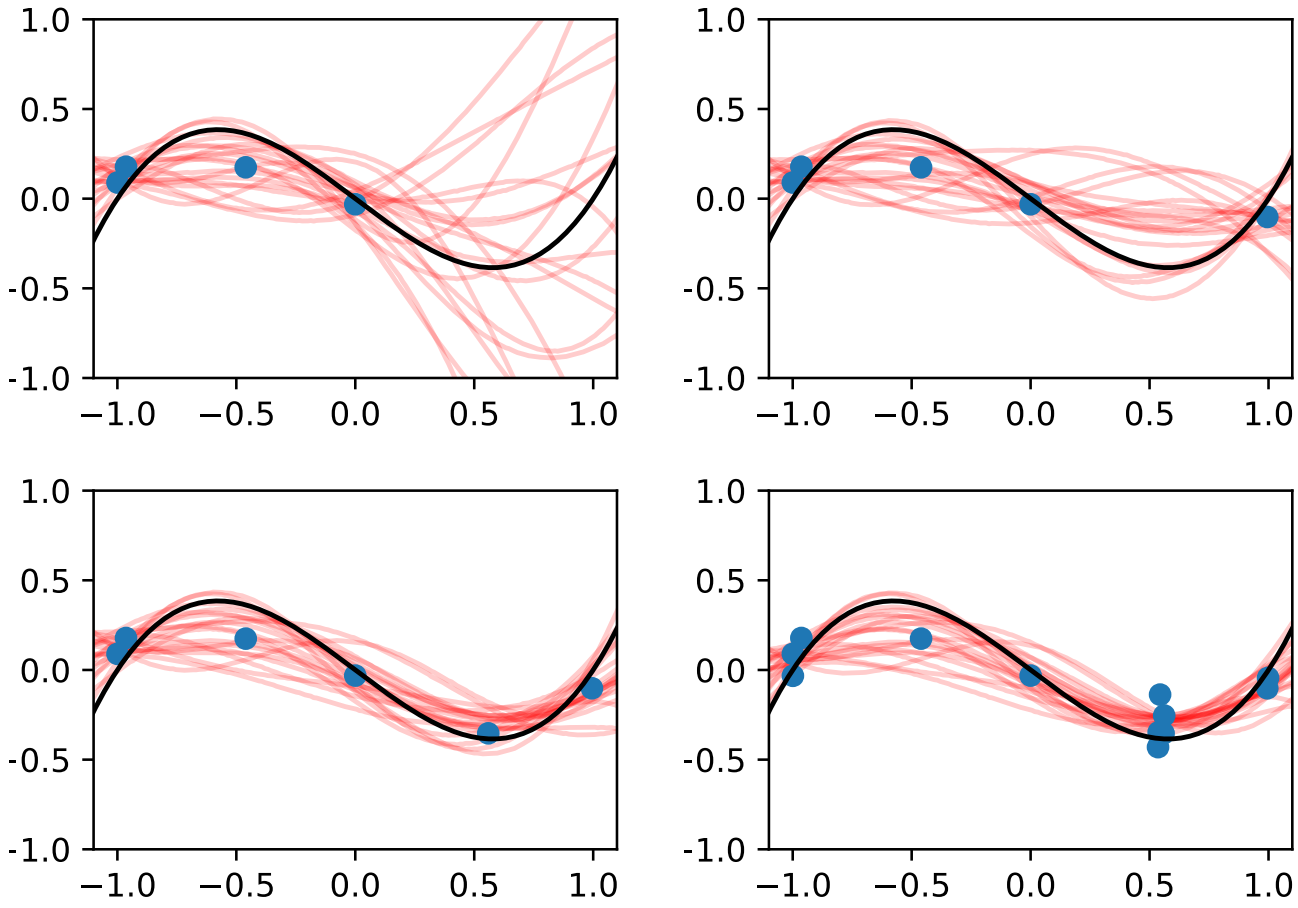
  the lower value of a confidence interval (determined by η_t).
  - η_t a slowly increasing function in t, the number of previous samples
- Expected information

$$A_{\mathsf{EI}}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) := \mathbb{E}[\min(\mu_{\mathsf{min}} - \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{GP}}(\boldsymbol{\theta}), 0)]$$

- $\mu_{\mathsf{min}} := \min_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \mu(\boldsymbol{\theta})$

Lower Confidence Bound example



Vivax Model - Champagne et. al

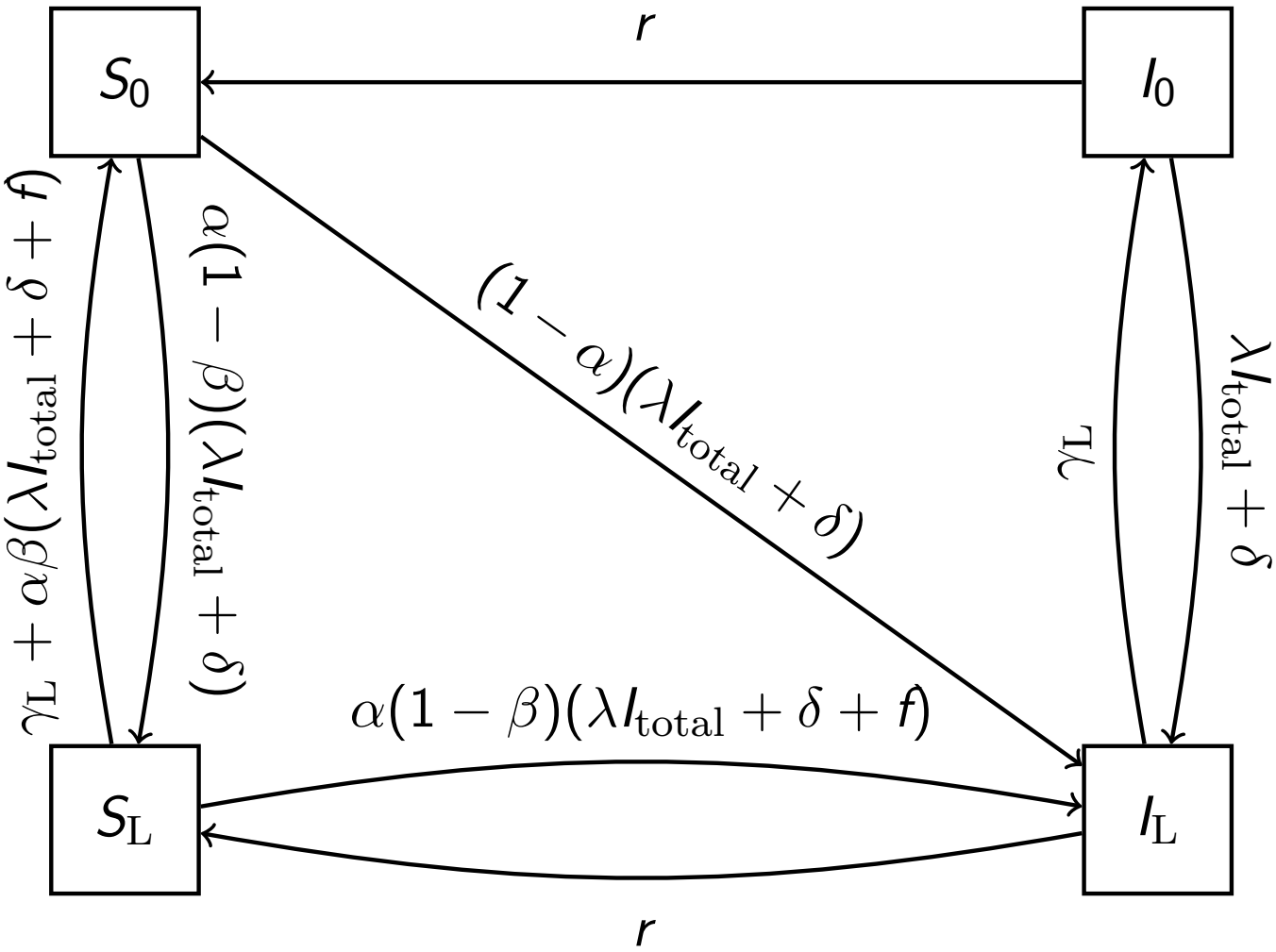


Figure: Champagne et al. 2022 *P. vivax* model

Champagne Model Parameters

- α : proportion of those infected but cleared of blood stage infections (through treatment)
- β : a further proportion that are also cleared of liver stage parasites, given that they were also cleared of blood stage infection (radical cure)
- λ : the rate of infection
- γ_L : rate of clearance of liver stage disease
- f : rate of relapse
- r : rate of blood stage clearance

Model Simulation

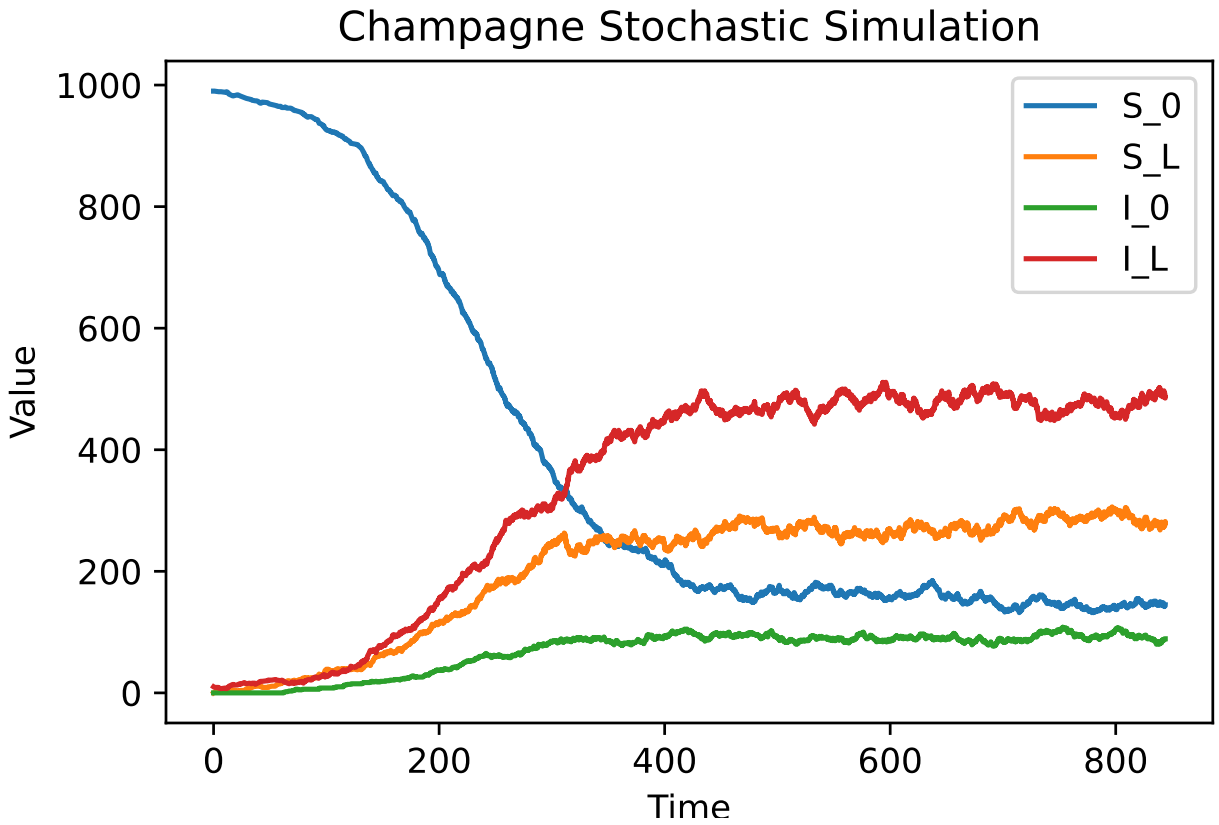


Figure: Exact stochastic simulation using parameters reported in Champagne et al. 2022.

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'Observed' Data

- 'Observed' data from the model simulation 10 initial infections, in a population of 1000 people using the parameters reported in Champagne et al. 2022.
- $\mathbf{Y}_{\text{obs}} := \{w_{\text{obs}}, p_{\text{obs}}, m_{\text{obs}}\}$
  - w_{obs} : weekly incidence around (stochastic) equilibrium
  - p_{obs} : prevalence around (stochastic) equilibrium
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  - w_{obs} : weekly incidence around (stochastic) equilibrium
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- $\mathcal{D}(\alpha, \beta, \gamma_L, \lambda, f, r)$ is the L_2 norm of the relative differences

$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{p - p_{\text{obs}}}{p_{\text{obs}}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{m - m_{\text{obs}}}{m_{\text{obs}}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{w - w_{\text{obs}}}{w_{\text{obs}}}\right)^2}$$

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GP choices

- $\mathcal{D}(\alpha, \beta, \gamma_L, \lambda, f, r)$ is the L_2 norm of the relative differences

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- $\mathcal{GP}$ choices
  - Modelled $\ln \mathcal{D}$ as a Gaussian process
  - Matern kernel with $\nu = 5/2$
  - $\ell, \sigma_k^2, \sigma_o^2$ selected by leave one out cross validation.

How did it go?

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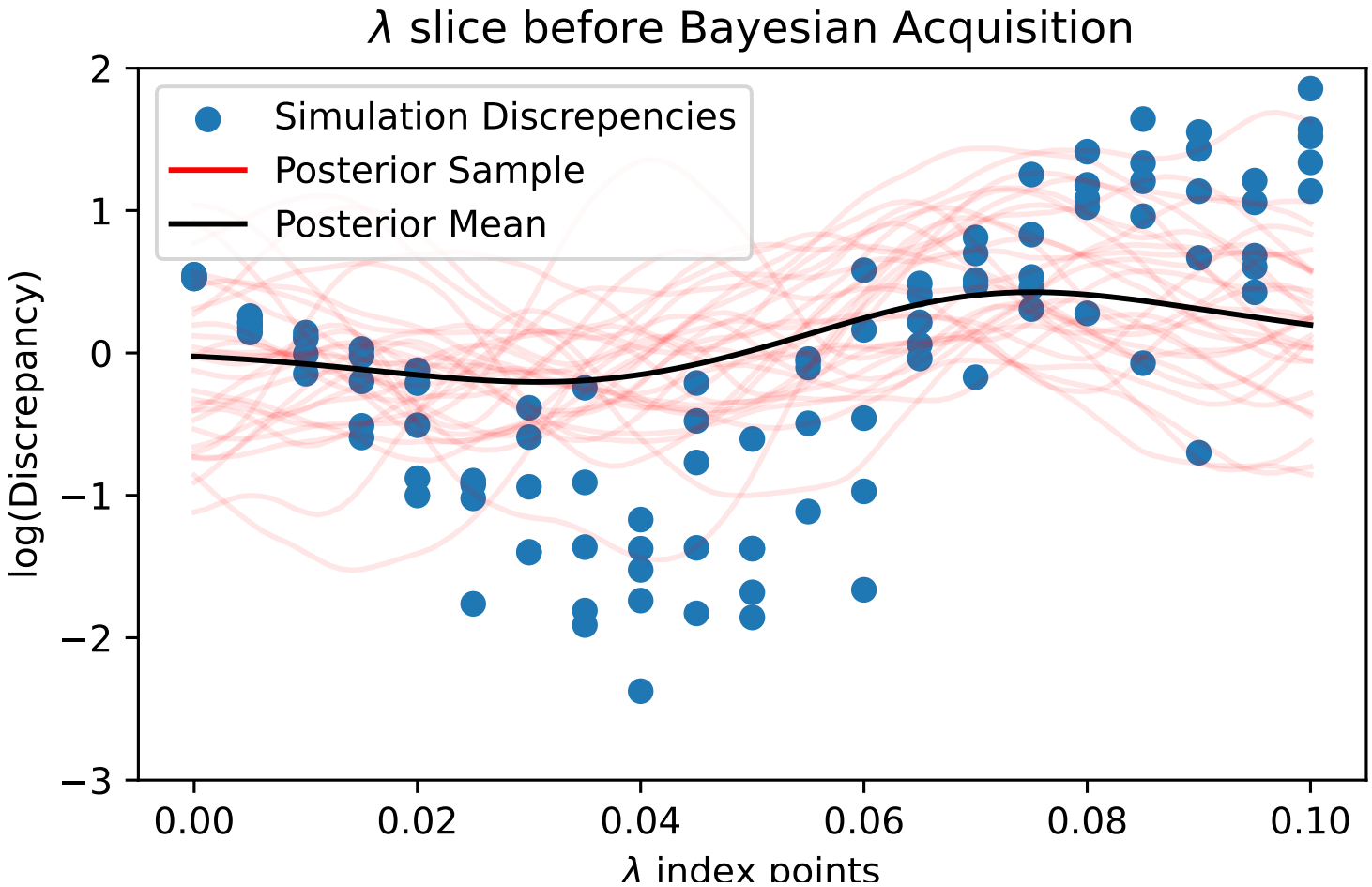

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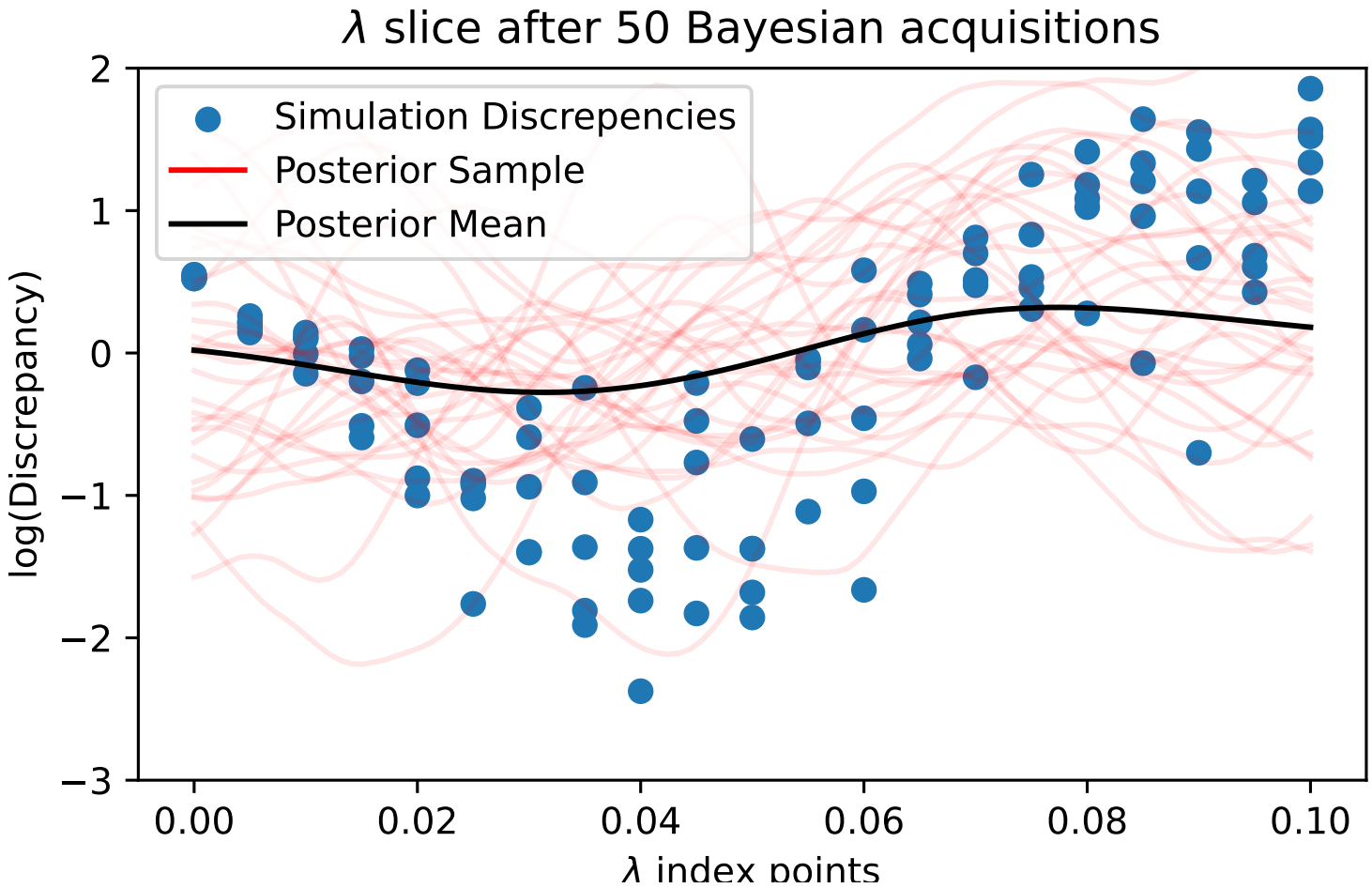

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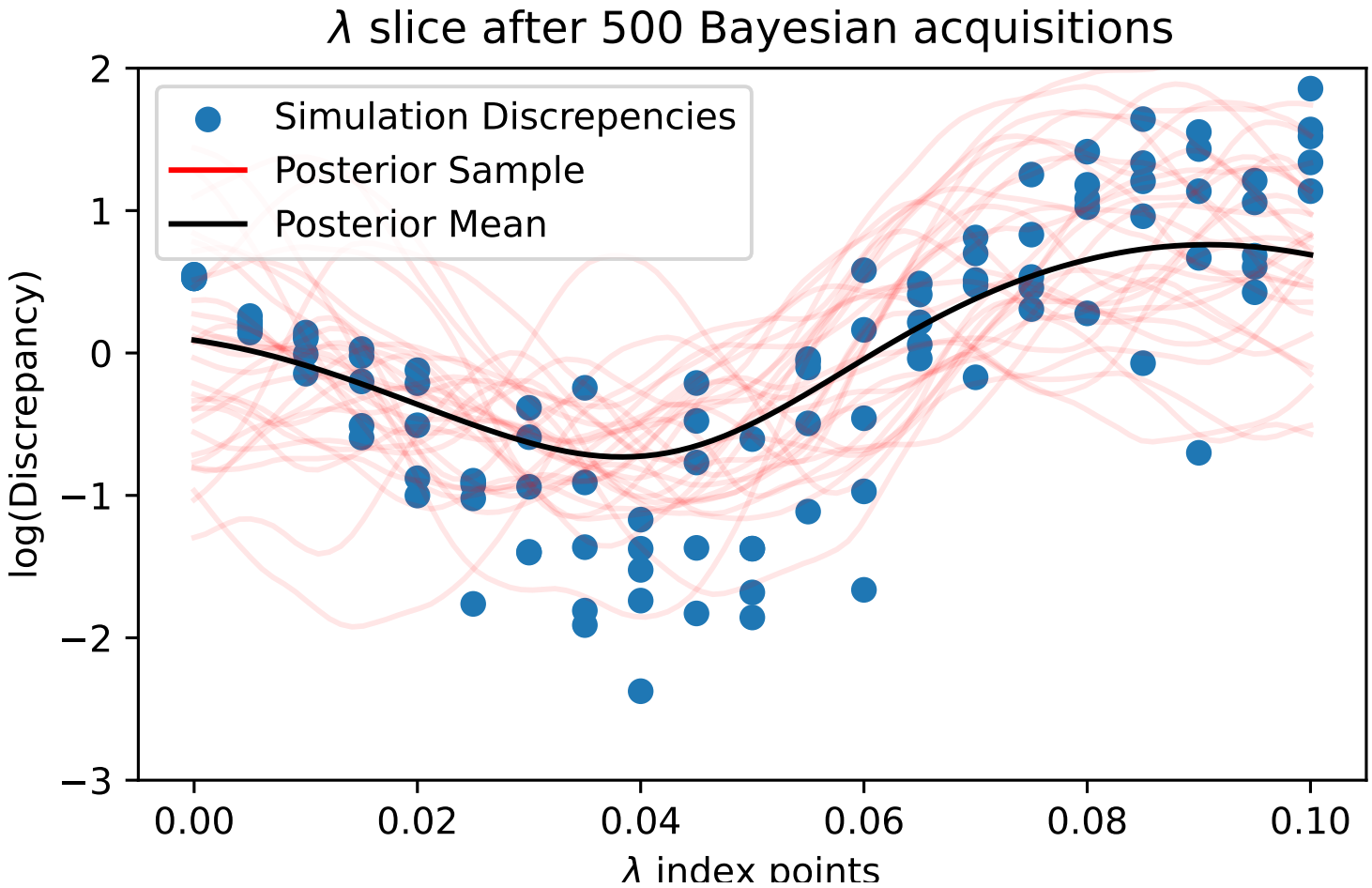

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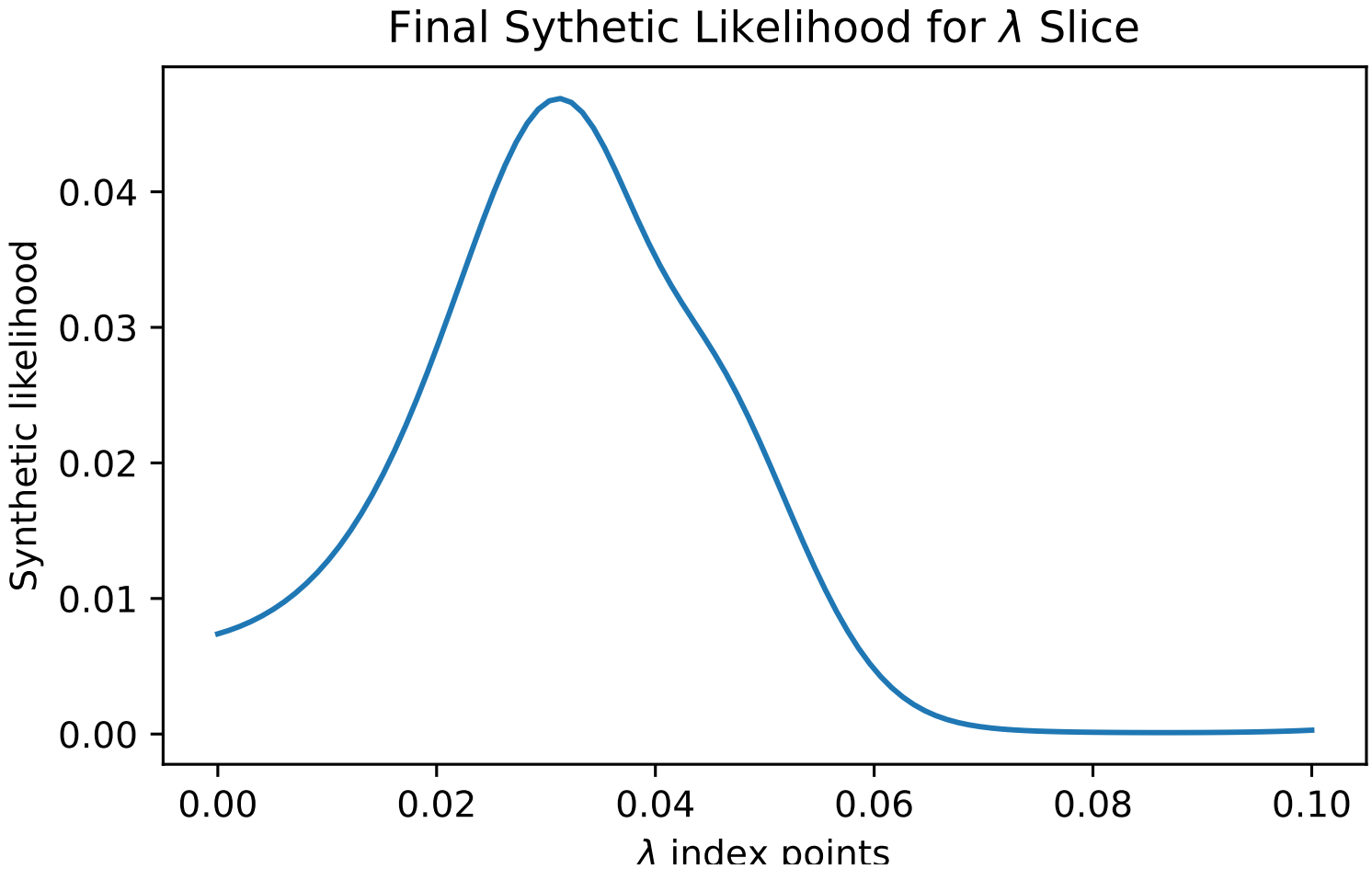

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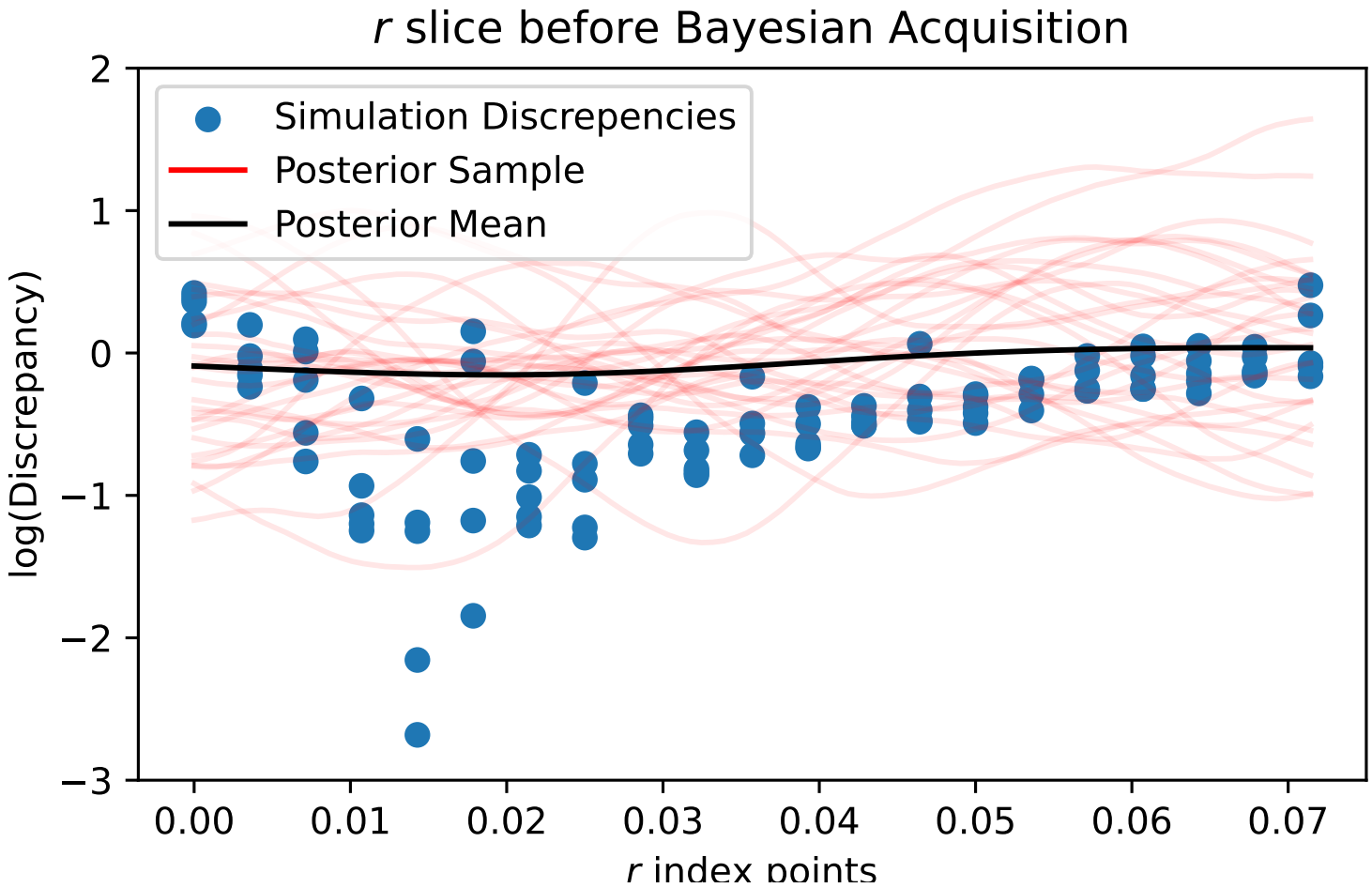

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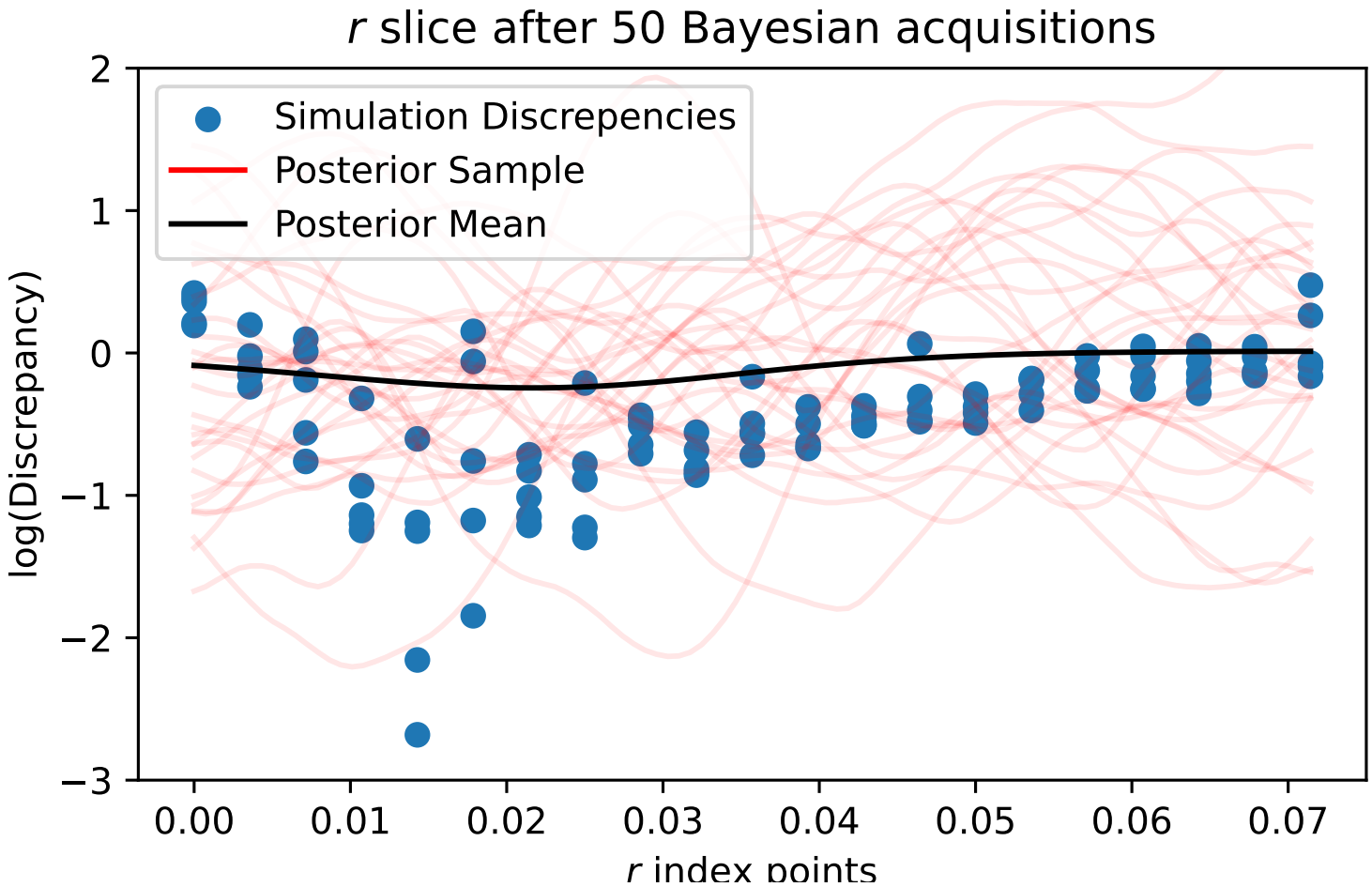
How did it go?



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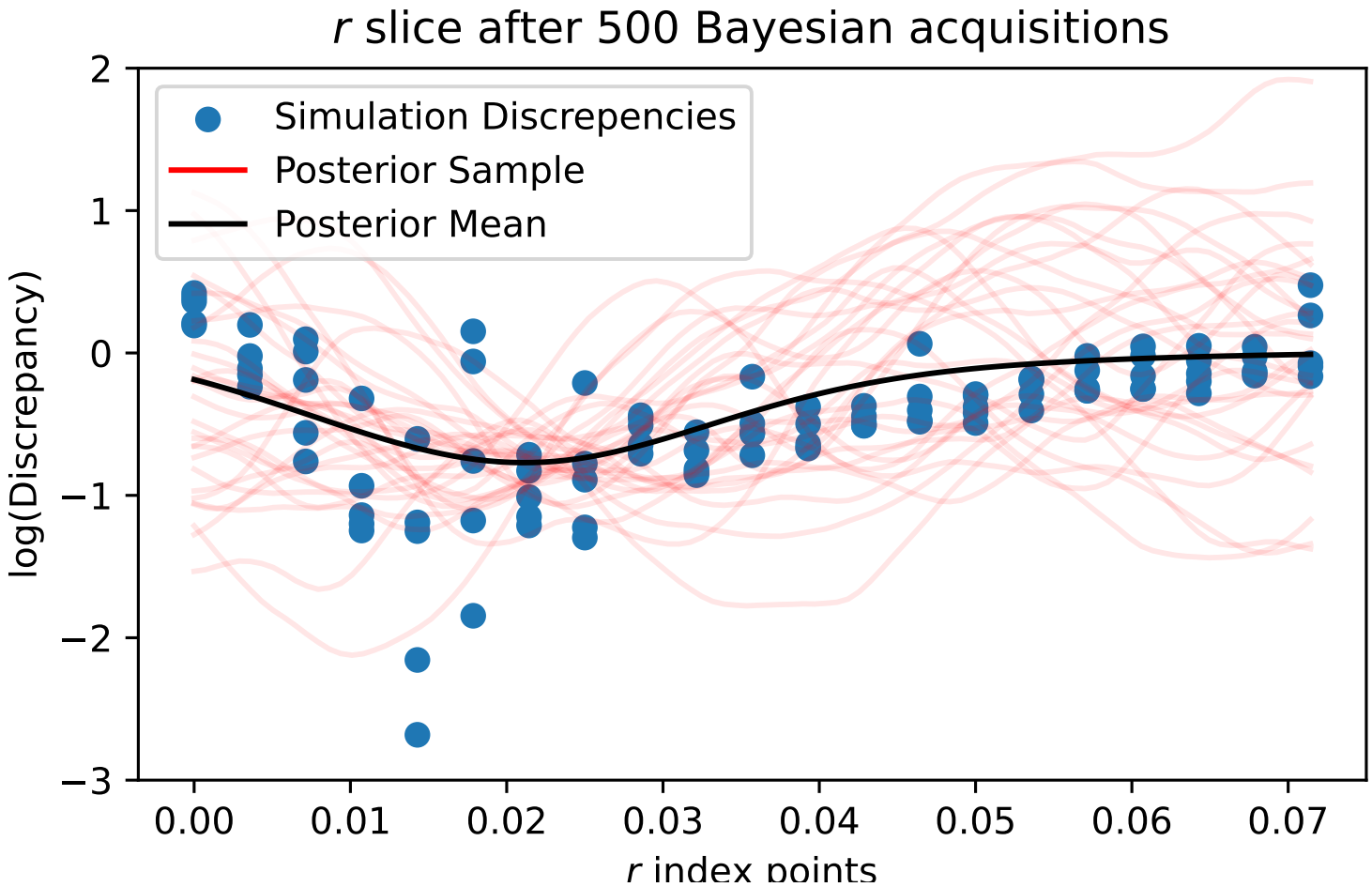

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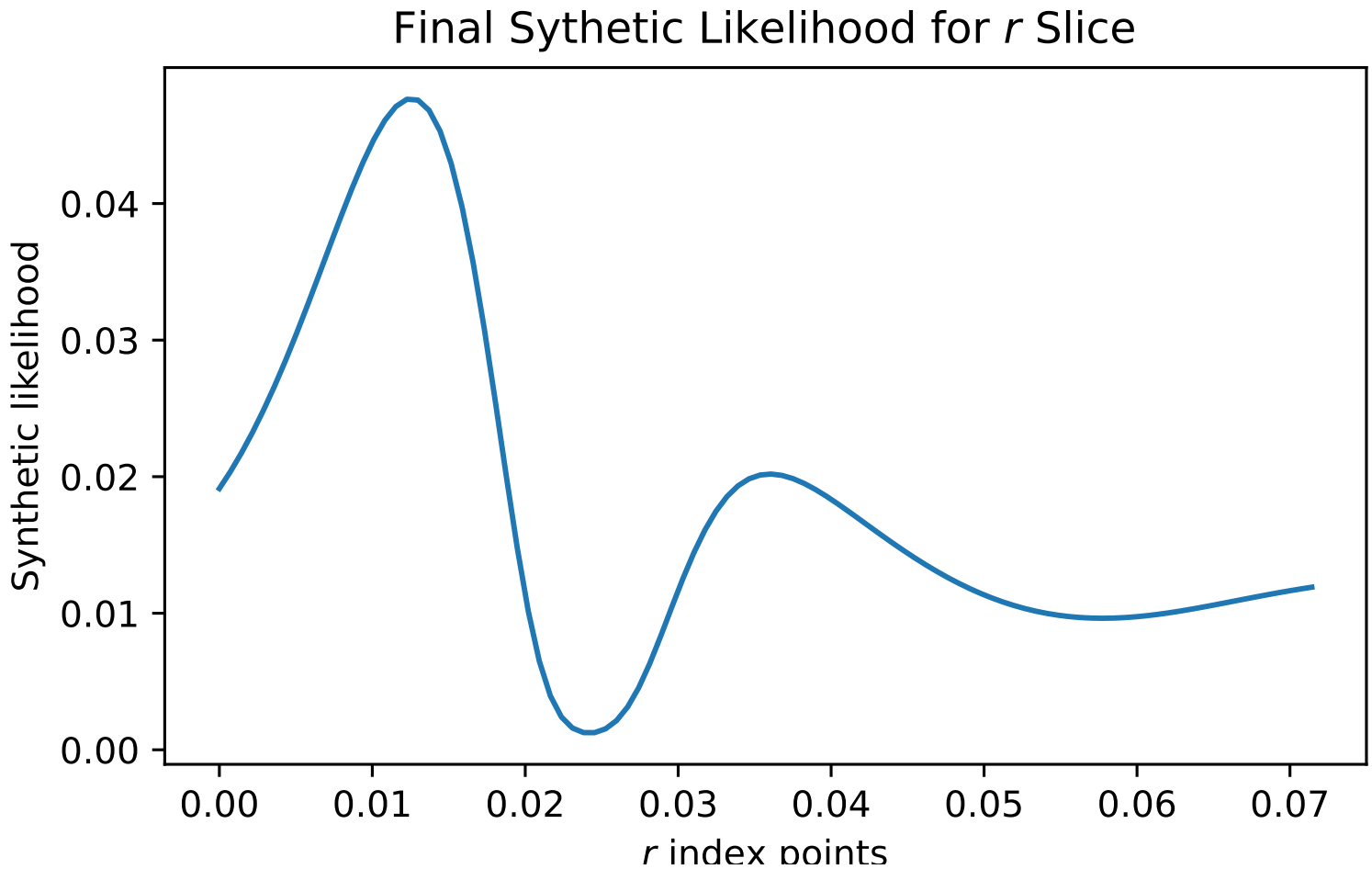

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Discussion

- Observation variance is considered constant across the GP (or log GP)
  - Particularly a problem at bifurcation points
- Assumes that normal/log-normal distribution approximates $\mathcal{D}(\boldsymbol{\theta})$
- Jumps where there is bifurcation behaviour
  - Student $t-$Process?

Thanks to

- Eamon Conway
- Jennifer Flegg

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