

# **nimbleHMC**: An R package for Hamiltonian Monte Carlo sampling in **nimble**

14 January 2024

## Summary

Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) algorithms are widely used for fitting hierarchical models to data. MCMC is the predominant tool used in Bayesian analyses to generate samples from the posterior distribution of model parameters conditional on observed data. MCMC is not a single algorithm, but rather a framework in which various sampling methods (samplers) are assigned to operate on subsets of unobserved parameters. There exists a vast set of valid samplers to draw upon, which differ in complexity, autocorrelation of samples produced, and applicability.

Hamiltonian Monte Carlo (HMC; Neal 2011) sampling is one such technique, applicable to continuous-valued parameters, which uses gradients to generate large transitions in parameter space. The resulting samples have low autocorrelation, and therefore have high information content, relative for example to an equal-length sequence of highly autocorrelated samples. The No-U-Turn (NUTS) variety of HMC sampling (HMC-NUTS; Hoffman and Gelman 2014) greatly increases the usability of HMC by introducing a recursive tree of numerical integration steps that makes it unnecessary to pre-specify a fixed number of steps. Hoffman and Gelman (2014) also introduce a self-tuning scheme for the step size, resulting in a fully automated HMC sampler with no need for manual tuning.

Many software packages offer implementations of MCMC, such as **nimble** (de Valpine et al. 2017), **WinBUGS** (Lunn et al. 2000), **jags** (Plummer 2003), **pyMC** (Fonnesbeck et al. 2015), **NumPyro** (Phan, Pradhan, and Jankowiak 2019), **TensorFlow Probability** (Pang, Nijkamp, and Wu 2020), and **Stan** (Carpenter et al. 2017), among others. These packages differ, however, in their approaches to sampler assignments. As sampling techniques vary in computation and quality of the samples, the effectiveness of the MCMC algorithms will vary depending on the software and model.

A key design feature of **nimble**'s MCMC is to allow easy customization of sampler assignments from a high-level interface. Users may assign any valid samplers to each parameter or group of parameters, selecting from samplers provided with **nimble** or samplers they have written in **nimble**'s algorithm programming system. Samplers provided with **nimble** include random walk Metropolis-Hastings sampling (Robert and Casella 1999), slice sampling (Neal 2003), elliptical slice sampling (Murray, Adams, and MacKay 2010), automated factor slice sampling (Tibbits et al. 2014), conjugate sampling (George, Makov, and Smith 1993), and others.

The **nimbleHMC** package provides implementations of two versions of HMC-NUTS sampling for use within **nimble**, both written in **nimble**'s algorithm programming system within R. Specifically, **nimbleHMC** provides the original ("classic") HMC-NUTS algorithm as developed in Hoffman and Gelman (2014), and a modern version of HMC-NUTS sampling matching the HMC sampler available in version 2.32.2 of **Stan** (Stan Development Team 2023). The samplers provided in **nimbleHMC** can be assigned to any continuous-valued parameters, and may be used in combination with other samplers provided with **nimble**.

## Example

The following example demonstrates fitting a hierarchical model to data using `nimbleHMC`. We use the European Dipper (*Cinclus cinclus*) dataset drawn from ecological capture-recapture (e.g., Lebreton et al. 1992; Turek, de Valpine, and Paciorek 2016). Modelling includes both continuous parameters to undergo HMC sampling and discrete parameters that cannot be sampled via HMC.

Individual birds are captured, tagged, and potentially recaptured on subsequent sighting occasions. Data is a  $294 \times 7$  binary-valued array of capture histories of 294 uniquely tagged birds over 7 years. Model parameters are detection probability ( $p$ ), and annual survival rates on non-flood years ( $\phi_1$ ) and flood years ( $\phi_2$ ). Data is provided in the R package `mra` (McDonald 2018).

```
library(mra)
data(dipper.data)
y <- dipper.data[,1:7]
```

We specify the hierarchical model using uniform priors on the interval  $[0, 1]$  for all parameters. Binary-valued latent states  $x_{i,t}$  represent the true alive (1) or dead (0) state of individual  $i$  on year  $t$ . Doing so allows the survival process to be modelled as  $x_{i,t+1} \sim \text{Bernoulli}(\phi_{f_t} \cdot x_{i,t})$  where  $f_t$  indicates the flood/non-flood history of year  $t$ , and observations are modelled as  $y_{i,t} \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p \cdot x_{i,t})$ .

```
library(nimbleHMC)

code <- nimbleCode({
  phi[1] ~ dunif(0, 1)
  phi[2] ~ dunif(0, 1)
  p ~ dunif(0, 1)
  for(i in 1:N) {
    for(t in (first[i]+1):T) {
      x[i,t] ~ dbern(phi[f[t]] * x[i,t-1])
      y[i,t] ~ dbern(p * x[i,t])
    }
  }
})
```

A `nimble` model object is now built. The argument `buildDerivs = TRUE` results in under-the-hood support for obtaining derivatives from model calculations, as necessary for derivative-based HMC sampling.

```
Rmodel <- nimbleModel(
  code,
  constants = list(N = nrow(y), T = ncol(y), f = c(1,2,2,1,1,1,1),
    first = apply(y, 1, which.max)),
  data = list(y = y),
  inits = list(phi = c(0.5, 0.5), p = 0.5, x = array(1, dim(y))),
  buildDerivs = TRUE)
```

Next we create an MCMC configuration object, which specifies the sampling algorithm to be applied to each parameter. By default, `configureMCMC` uses `nimble`'s default sampler assignments of adaptive random walk Metropolis-Hastings (RW sampler; Robert and Casella 1999) for each parameter, and a `binary` Gibbs sampler for each  $x_{i,t}$  latent state.

```
conf <- configureMCMC(Rmodel)

## RW sampler (3)
##   - phi[]   (2 elements)
##   - p
## binary sampler (848)
##   - x[]     (848 elements)
```

Now we customize the MCMC configuration object to use HMC sampling for the model parameters. `replaceSamplers` replaces the samplers operating on  $\phi_1$ ,  $\phi_2$  and  $p$  with the modern HMC-NUTS sampler (called the NUTS sampler) provided in `nimbleHMC`. The classic version of the HMC-NUTS sampler could be assigned by specifying `type = "NUTS_classic"`.

```
conf$replaceSamplers(target = c("phi", "p"), type = "NUTS")
conf$printSamplers(byType = TRUE)
```

```
## NUTS sampler (1)
##   - phi, p
## binary sampler (848)
##   - x[] (848 elements)
```

Alternatively, the convenience function `configureHMC` could be used to create an identical MCMC configuration, applying HMC-NUTS sampling to  $\phi_1$ ,  $\phi_2$  and  $p$ , and default binary samplers for discrete parameters.

Now we build and compile the MCMC algorithm.

```
Rmcmc <- buildMCMC(conf)
Cmodel <- compileNimble(Rmodel)
Cmcmc <- compileNimble(Rmcmc, project = Rmodel)
```

We execute the MCMC for 20,000 iterations, and discard the initial 10,000 samples as burn-in.

```
set.seed(0)
samples <- runMCMC(Cmcmc, niter = 20000, nburnin = 10000)
```

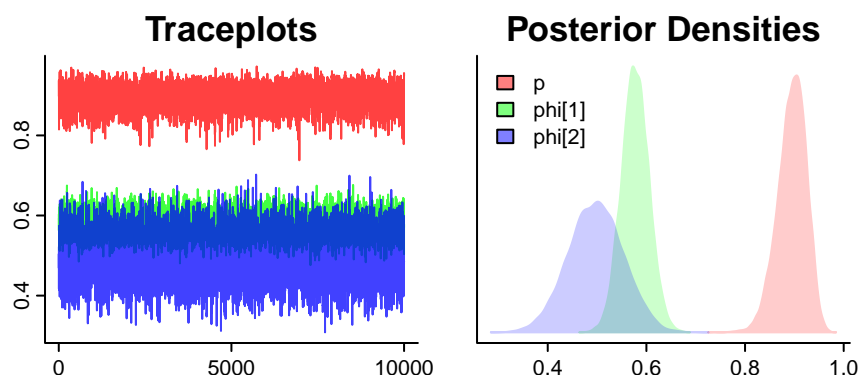
Finally, posterior summary statistics are calculated for the model parameters.

```
samplesSummary(samples, round = 2)
```

```
##           Mean Median St.Dev. 95%CI_low 95%CI_upp
## p           0.89   0.90   0.03     0.83     0.94
## phi[1]      0.58   0.58   0.03     0.52     0.63
## phi[2]      0.50   0.50   0.06     0.39     0.60
```

Traceplots and posterior density plots are generated using the `samplesPlot` function from the `basicMCMCplots` package.

```
basicMCMCplots::samplesPlot(samples, legend.location = "topleft")
```



## Statement of need

HMC is recognized as a state-of-the-art MCMC sampling algorithm. As testimony to this, software packages such as `Stan` exclusively employ HMC sampling. Consequently, such software cannot operate on models containing discrete parameters (upon which HMC cannot operate), or would require marginalization of the

likelihood to remove these discrete dimensions from the sampling problem. Models with discrete parameters arise in a range of statistical motifs including hidden Markov models, finite mixture models, and generally in the presence of unobserved categorical data (Bartolucci, Pandolfi, and Pennoni 2022). In contrast, other mainstream MCMC packages (`WinBUGS`, `OpenBUGS` and `jags`) can sample discrete parameters, but provide no facilities for HMC sampling. This leaves the use case of HMC sampling of hierarchical models that also contain discrete parameters.

`nimbleHMC` accomplishes this, by providing two HMC samplers that operate inside `nimble`’s MCMC engine. The base `nimble` package provides a variety of MCMC sampling algorithms, as well as the ability to customize MCMC sampler assignments. `nimbleHMC` augments the set of sampling algorithms provided in `nimble` with two options for HMC sampling, which can be used alongside any other samplers. The example presented here demonstrates precisely that: HMC sampling operating alongside discrete samplers, which is not possible without the use of `nimbleHMC`.

Which combination of samplers will optimize MCMC efficiency for any particular problem is an open question. One metric of comparison is the effective sample size of the samples generated per unit runtime of the algorithm, which quantifies how quickly an MCMC algorithm generates information about parameter posteriors. This metric is studied in Turek et al. (2017) and Ponisio et al. (2020), with the conclusion that the best sampling strategy is problem-specific rather than universal. For that reason, the ability to mix-and-match samplers from a large pool of candidates is important from both practical and theoretical standpoints. Indeed, packages such as `compareMCMCs` (de Valpine, Paganin, and Turek 2022) exist specifically to compare the relative performance of MCMC algorithms. The addition of HMC sampling provided by `nimbleHMC` supports new practical combinations for applied MCMC, as well as facilitates a deeper study of Bayesian modelling.

## References

- Bartolucci, Francesco, Silvia Pandolfi, and Fulvia Pennoni. 2022. “Discrete Latent Variable Models.” *Annual Review of Statistics and Its Application* 9: 425–52.
- Carpenter, Bob, Andrew Gelman, Matthew D Hoffman, Daniel Lee, Ben Goodrich, Michael Betancourt, Marcus Brubaker, Jiqiang Guo, Peter Li, and Allen Riddell. 2017. “Stan: A Probabilistic Programming Language.” *Journal of Statistical Software* 76 (1). <https://doi.org/10.18637/jss.v076.i01>.
- de Valpine, Perry, Sally Paganin, and Daniel Turek. 2022. “CompareMCMCs: An R Package for Studying Mcmc Efficiency.” *Journal of Open Source Software* 7 (69): 3844. <https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.03844>.
- de Valpine, Perry, Daniel Turek, Christopher J Paciorek, Clifford Anderson-Bergman, Duncan Temple Lang, and Rastislav Bodik. 2017. “Programming with Models: Writing Statistical Algorithms for General Model Structures with Nimble.” *Journal of Computational and Graphical Statistics* 26 (2): 403–13. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10618600.2016.1172487>.
- Fonnesbeck, Chris, Anand Patil, David Huard, and John Salvatier. 2015. “PyMC: Bayesian Stochastic Modelling in Python.” *Astrophysics Source Code Library*, ascl–1506.
- George, Edward I, UE Makov, and AFM Smith. 1993. “Conjugate Likelihood Distributions.” *Scandinavian Journal of Statistics*, 147–56.
- Hoffman, Matthew D, and Andrew Gelman. 2014. “The No-U-Turn Sampler: Adaptively Setting Path Lengths in Hamiltonian Monte Carlo.” *J. Mach. Learn. Res.* 15 (1): 1593–1623.
- Lebreton, Jean-Dominique, Kenneth P Burnham, Jean Clobert, and David R Anderson. 1992. “Modeling Survival and Testing Biological Hypotheses Using Marked Animals: A Unified Approach with Case Studies.” *Ecological Monographs* 62 (1): 67–118. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2937171>.
- Lunn, David J, Andrew Thomas, Nicky Best, and David Spiegelhalter. 2000. “WinBUGS-a Bayesian Modelling Framework: Concepts, Structure, and Extensibility.” *Statistics and Computing* 10: 325–37.
- McDonald, Trent. 2018. *Mra: Mark-Recapture Analysis*. <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=mra>.

- Murray, Iain, Ryan Adams, and David MacKay. 2010. “Elliptical Slice Sampling.” In *Proceedings of the Thirteenth International Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Statistics*, 541–48. JMLR Workshop; Conference Proceedings.
- Neal, Radford M. 2011. “Handbook of Markov Chain Monte Carlo.” In, 113–62. Chapman; Hall/CRC.
- Neal, Radford M. 2003. “Slice Sampling.” *The Annals of Statistics* 31 (3): 705–67. <https://doi.org/10.1214/aos/1056562461>.
- Pang, Bo, Erik Nijkamp, and Ying Nian Wu. 2020. “Deep Learning with Tensorflow: A Review.” *Journal of Educational and Behavioral Statistics* 45 (2): 227–48.
- Phan, Du, Neeraj Pradhan, and Martin Jankowiak. 2019. “Composable Effects for Flexible and Accelerated Probabilistic Programming in NumPyro.” *arXiv Preprint arXiv:1912.11554*.
- Plummer, Martyn. 2003. “JAGS: A Program for Analysis of Bayesian Graphical Models Using Gibbs Sampling.” In *Proceedings of the 3rd International Workshop on Distributed Statistical Computing*, 124:1–10. 125.10. Vienna, Austria.
- Ponisio, Lauren C, Perry de Valpine, Nicholas Michaud, and Daniel Turek. 2020. “One Size Does Not Fit All: Customizing Mcmc Methods for Hierarchical Models Using Nimble.” *Ecology and Evolution* 10 (5): 2385–2416. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ece3.6053>.
- Robert, Christian P, and George Casella. 1999. “The Metropolis—Hastings Algorithm.” In *Monte Carlo Statistical Methods*, 231–83. Springer.
- Stan Development Team. 2023. “Stan Modeling Language Users Guide and Reference Manual, Version 2.32.2.” <https://mc-stan.org>.
- Tibbits, Matthew M, Chris Groendyke, Murali Haran, and John C Liechty. 2014. “Automated Factor Slice Sampling.” *Journal of Computational and Graphical Statistics* 23 (2): 543–63. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10618600.2013.791193>.
- Turek, Daniel, Perry de Valpine, and Christopher J Paciorek. 2016. “Efficient Markov Chain Monte Carlo Sampling for Hierarchical Hidden Markov Models.” *Environmental and Ecological Statistics* 23: 549–64. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10651-016-0353-z>.
- Turek, Daniel, Perry de Valpine, Christopher J Paciorek, and Clifford Anderson-Bergman. 2017. “Automated Parameter Blocking for Efficient Markov Chain Monte Carlo Sampling.” *Bayesian Analysis* 12 (2): 465–90. <https://doi.org/10.1214/16-BA1008>.