

# Bayesian estimation of time-trees:

## A journey through a strange land

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Institute of Evolutionary Biology



THE UNIVERSITY  
*of* EDINBURGH

# Acknowledgements



Andrew Rambaut  
UoE



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KU Leuven

# Motivation

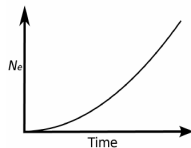
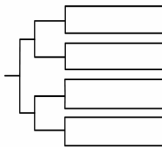
## Phylogenetics of fast-evolving viruses

Inferring spatial and temporal dynamics from genomic data:

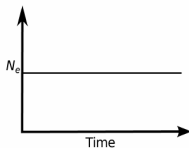
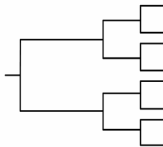
### Phylogenies\*!

\* plus complicated models

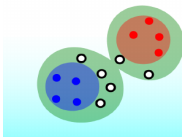
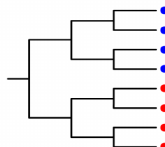
A  
Exponential Growth



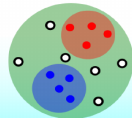
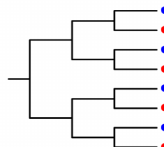
B  
Constant Population Size



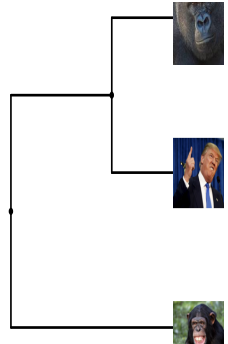
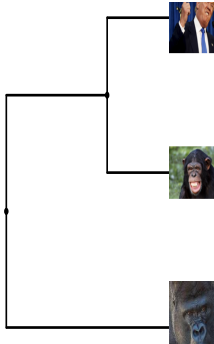
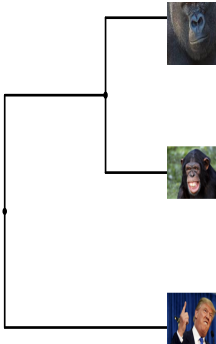
A  
Structured Host Population



B  
Unstructured Host Population



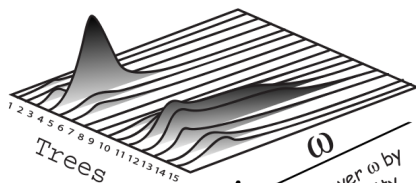
# Trees are hypotheses



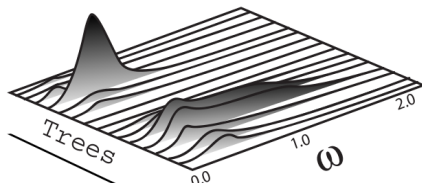
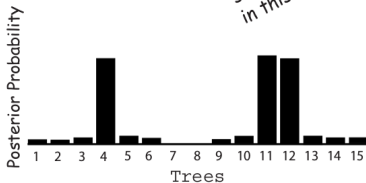
# The gist of Bayesian phylogenetics

Bayesian paradigm:

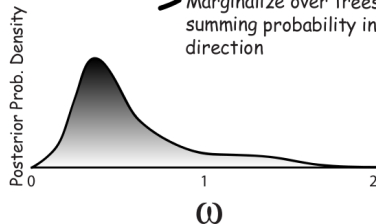
**Marginalise** (integrate), not maximise



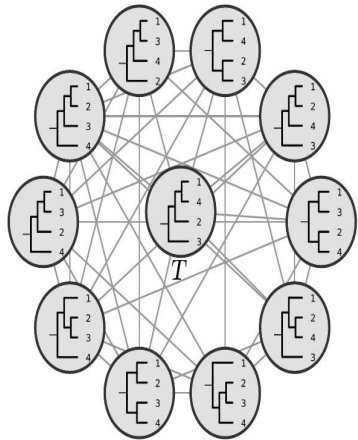
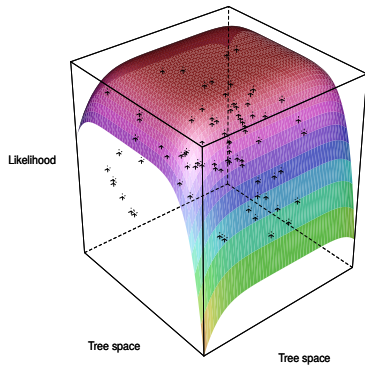
← Marginalize over  $\omega$  by  
summing probability  
in this direction



→ Marginalize over trees by  
summing probability in  
this direction



# Tree space: a strange land



# Metropolis-Hastings algorithm

1. Propose new tree:  $\Lambda \rightarrow \Lambda^*$

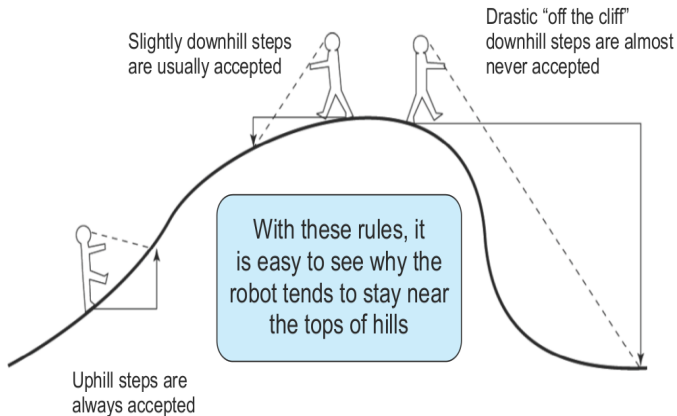
2. Compute acceptance ratio:  $r = \frac{P(\text{data} | \Lambda^*) P(\Lambda^*) P(\Lambda | \Lambda^*)}{P(\text{data} | \Lambda) P(\Lambda) P(\Lambda^* | \Lambda)}$

3. Accept/Reject:

- if  $u > r$ : accept
- otherwise: reject

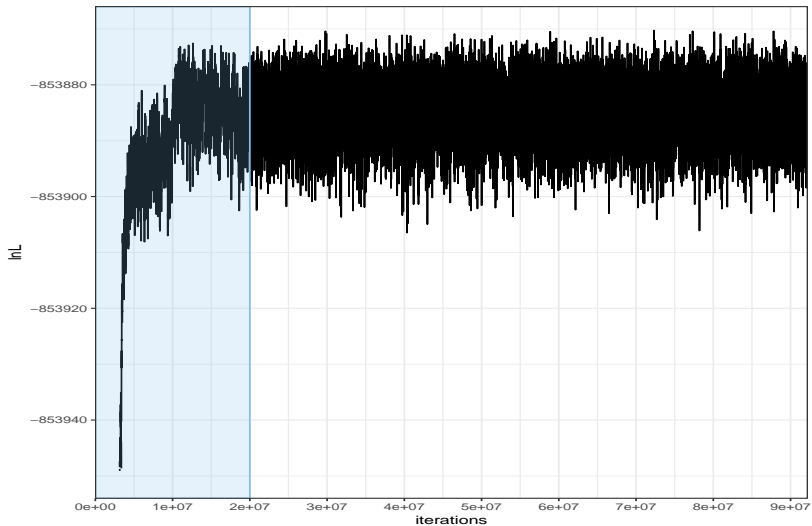
Likelihood                      Prior                      Proposal Probability

# MCMC “robot”



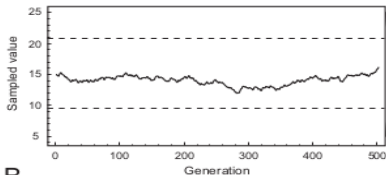


# Exploring parameter space: **burn-in**



# Exploring parameter space: **mixing**

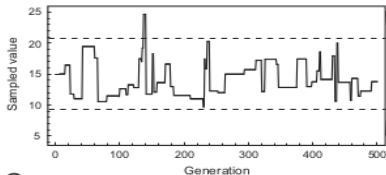
A



Target distribution

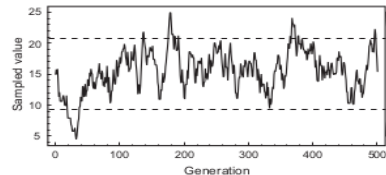
Too modest proposals  
Acceptance rate too high  
Poor mixing

B



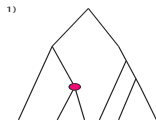
Too bold proposals  
Acceptance rate too low  
Poor mixing

C

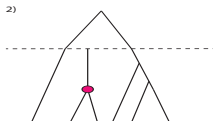


Moderately bold proposals  
Acceptance rate intermediate  
Good mixing

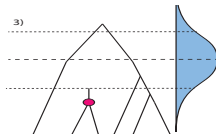
# Height-preserving kernels: SubTreeLeap



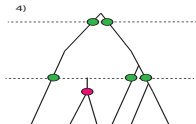
Pick a node



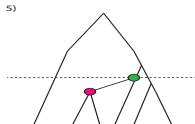
Disconnect its parent



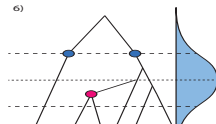
Draw a new height from a normal centred on old height of parent. Also consider the symmetrical height above or below the old height.



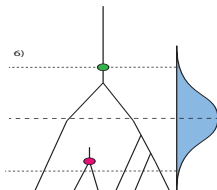
Pick uniformly from branches subtending that height and the symmetrical height above or below (in this case 5).



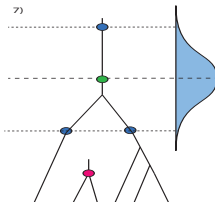
Attach parent to the chosen location.



Hastings ratio: ratio of reverse probability (1 / number of reverse locations, i.e., 1/2) to forwards probability (i.e., 1/5).  
Hastings ratio =  $5/2$

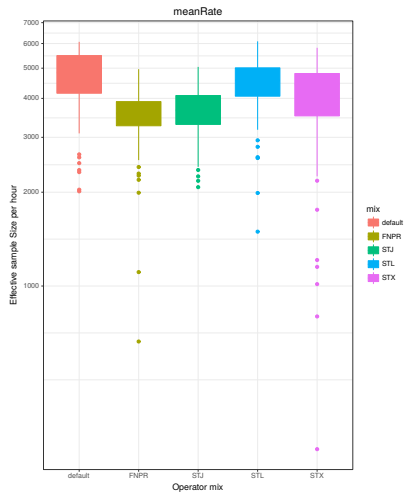
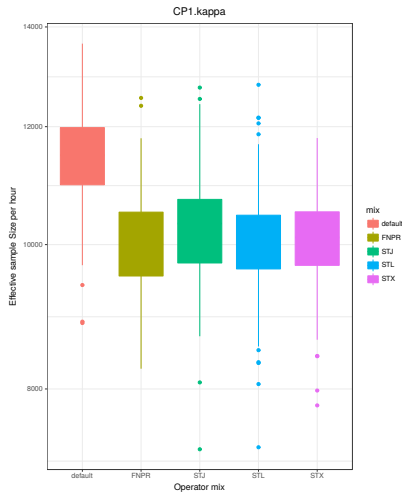


There is always at least 1 target location (above the root).

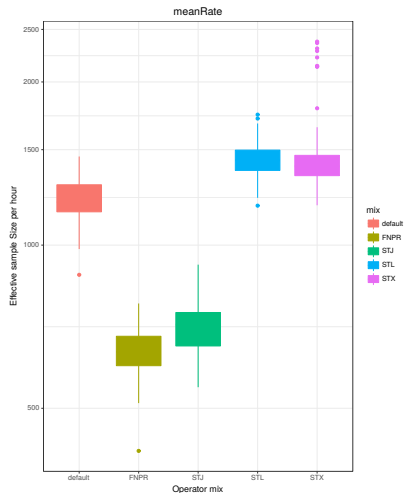
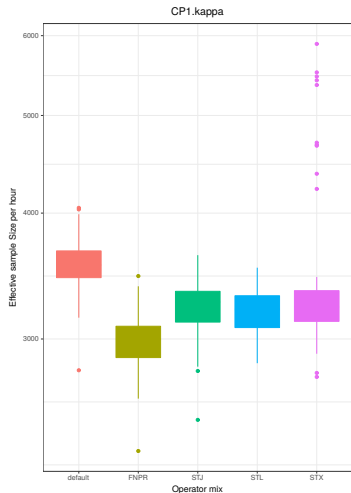


In this case the HR would be 1/3

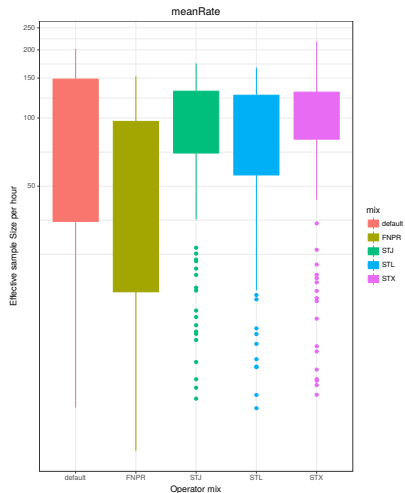
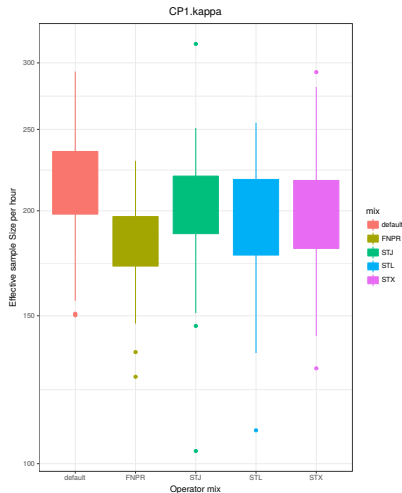
# Dengue 4 env (17 taxa, 1485 sites)



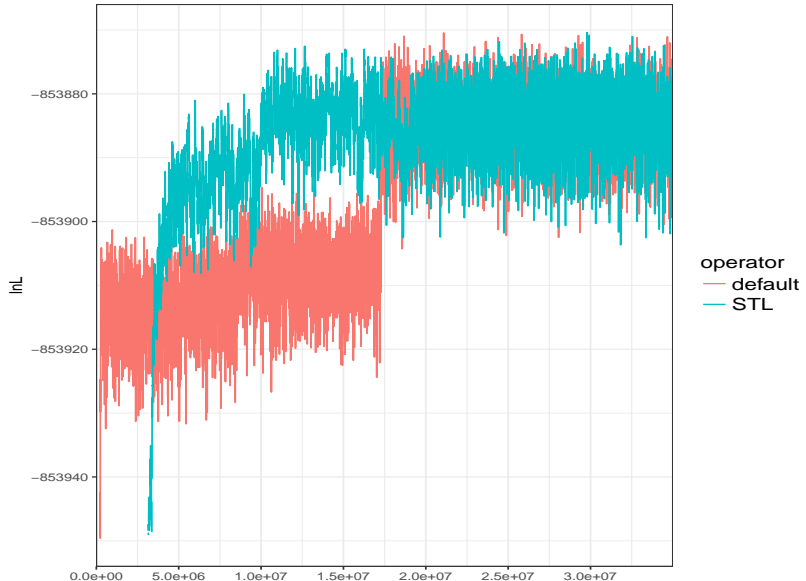
# RSVA G protein (35 taxa, 629 sites)



# YFV *prM/E* gene (71 taxa, 654 sites)



# Metazoans (contemporaneous, 55 taxa, 30257 AA sites)



Searching trees is **hard**

Complex, discrete and **HUGE** parameter space

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<sup>1</sup>this talk is available [online](#)



Searching trees is **hard**

Complex, discrete and **HUGE** parameter space

Height-preserving tree rearrangements are **good**

Use the extra information provided by the tip dates

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<sup>1</sup>this talk is available [online](#)

## Searching trees is **hard**

Complex, discrete and **HUGE** parameter space

## Height-preserving tree rearrangements are **good**

Use the extra information provided by the tip dates

## Tuneable moves are more efficient

Avoid wasting computing power

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<sup>1</sup>this talk is available [online](#)

# Take home<sup>1</sup>

Searching trees is **hard**

Complex, discrete and **HUGE** parameter space

Height-preserving tree rearrangements are **good**

Use the extra information provided by the tip dates

Tuneable moves are more efficient

Avoid wasting computing power

Much more work is needed

We should prepare for an era of plenty

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<sup>1</sup>this talk is available [online](#)

THE  
END