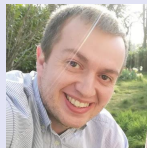
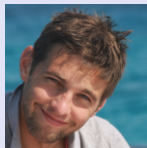


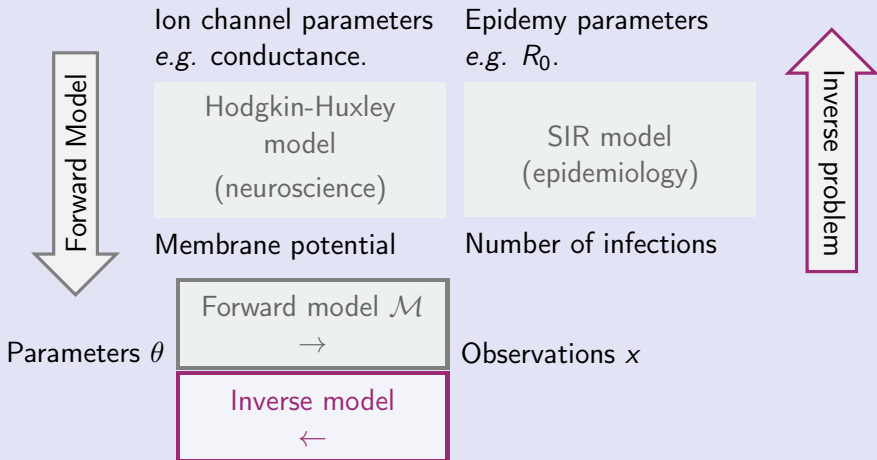
HNPE: Leveraging Global Parameters for Neural Posterior Estimation

P. Rodrigues, **T. Moreau**, G. Louppe, A. Gramfort



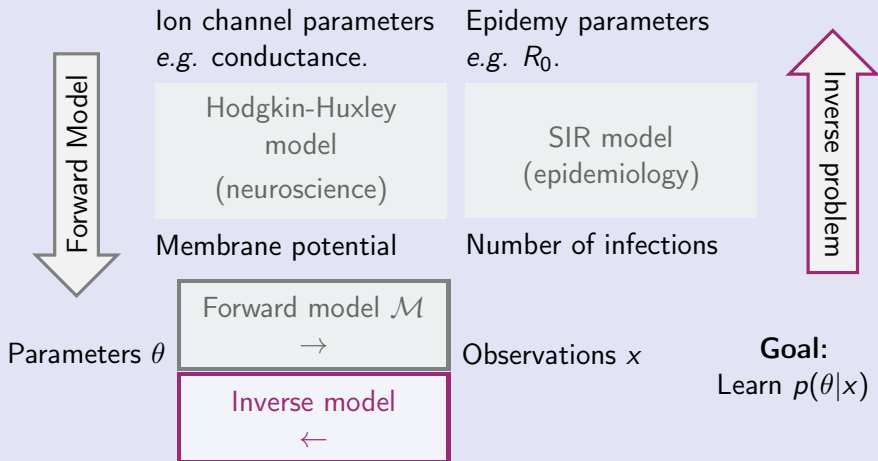
Inverse problems

Inferring parameters of a model from observations is a fundamental scientific challenge.



Inverse problems

Inferring parameters of a model from observations is a fundamental scientific challenge.



Key challenge: Non-injective models



Distance



Voice Amplitude



Close and quiet or far and loud?



Brain tissue



propagation

brain activity



Amplified weak or attenuated strong ?

Key challenge: Non-injective models



Distance



Voice Amplitude



Other speakers
at same
distance

Close and quiet or far and loud?



Brain tissue



propagation

brain activity



Other
recordings from
the same
subject

Amplified weak or attenuated strong ?

⇒ Leverage observations with common *global* parameter.

Our contributions

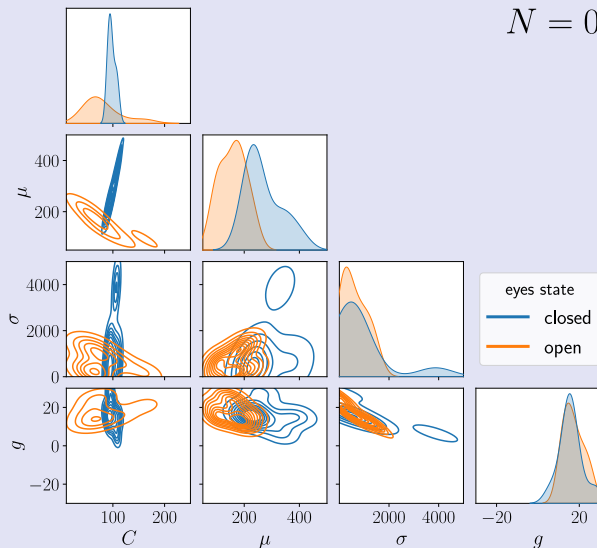
- ▶ Hierarchical model to account for extra observations $\mathcal{X} = \{x_1, \dots, x_N\}$,
- ▶ Adapt normalizing flows to approximate the posterior,
[Papamakarios et al. 2019]
- ▶ Use DeepSet architecture to account for invariance in \mathcal{X} ,
[Zaheer et al. 2017]
- ▶ Show its capability on a toy problem and a real neuroscience model.

Results: Jansen & Rit Neural Mass Model

$$N = 0$$

► Observations x are EEG signals.

► θ are physiological properties of the brain.

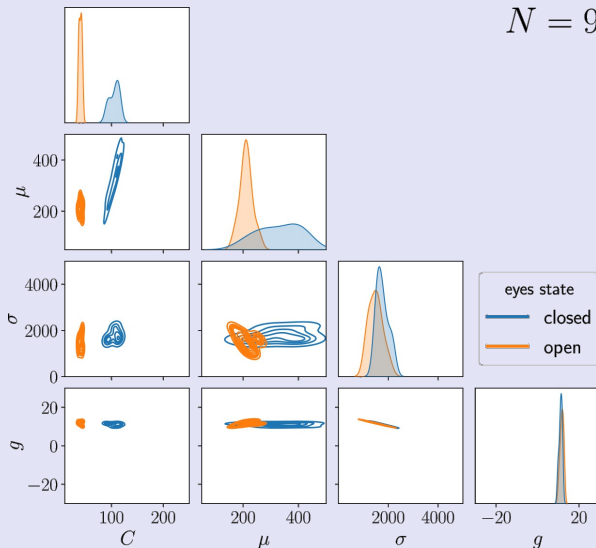


Results: Jansen & Rit Neural Mass Model

$N = 9$

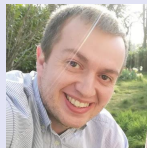
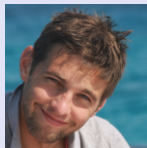
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