

Using Correlation Length to Compare MCMC Methods Graphically

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Motivation

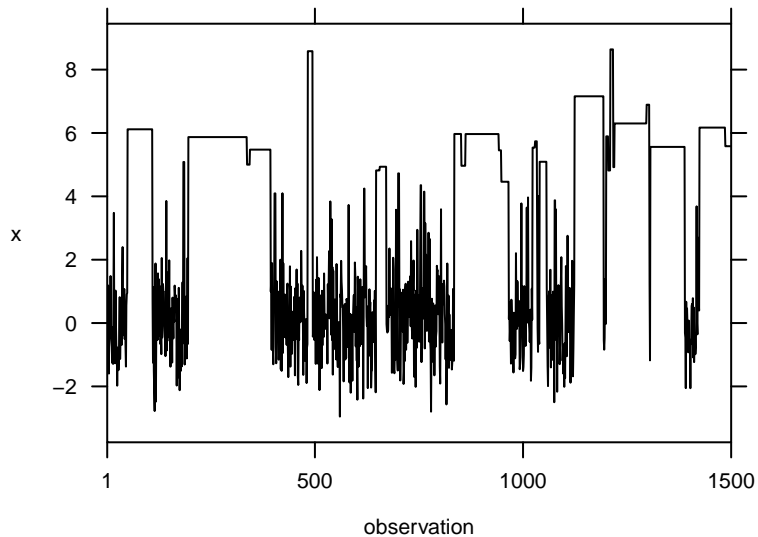
Context:

- ▶ MCMC methods construct a Markov chain of dependent samples from a target distribution
- ▶ Different methods work better on different distributions
- ▶ Extensive tuning may be required, limiting usefulness
- ▶ Comparisons between methods in existing research are often confusing

Goals:

- ▶ Present comparisons between MCMC methods clearly
- ▶ Minimize end-user tuning

MCMC users spend a lot of time looking at trace plots



Figures of merit

Two (usually equivalent) ways of describing how well an MCMC method performs on a specific distribution:

- ▶ Processor-seconds per independent observation
 - ▶ invariant to chain length
 - ▶ direct connection to user needs
 - ▶ but, depends on test hardware and system load
- ▶ Density function evaluations per independent observation
 - ▶ also invariant to chain length
 - ▶ does not depend on test hardware or system load
 - ▶ but, does not account for processor use by the sampler itself

But, what does “per independent observation” mean?

Correlation length/autocorrelation time, τ

- ▶ Define τ by:

$$\tau = 1 + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \rho_k \quad (1)$$

where ρ_k is the ACF of $\{X_j\}$ at lag k :

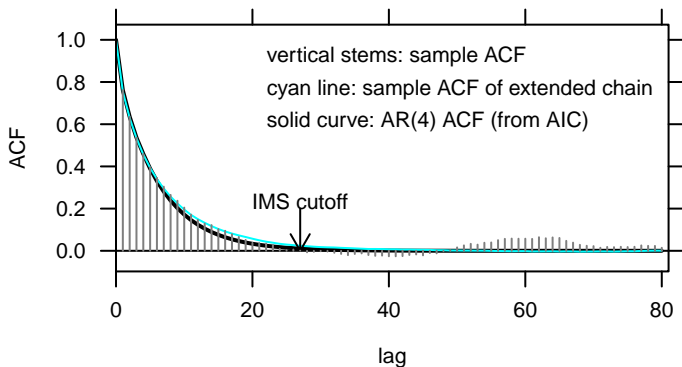
$$\rho_k = \frac{\text{cov}(X_j, X_{j-k})}{\text{var}(X_j)} \quad (\text{for all } j)$$

- ▶ If the sum in equation 1 converges, we have the CLT:

$$\sqrt{n/\tau}(\bar{X}_n - E(X_j)) \Rightarrow N(0, \text{var}(X_j))$$

- ▶ The sample ACF is inaccurate for large lags, so we cannot use equation 1 to estimate τ directly.

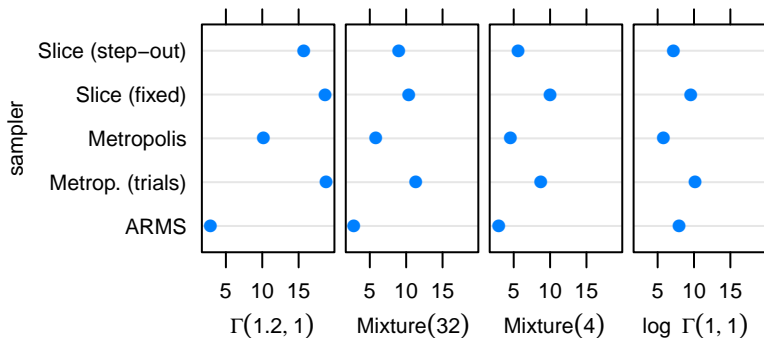
Two ways of modeling the ACF (of a difficult example)



- ▶ Initial monotone sequence (IMS): sum sample ACF until a heuristic cutoff
- ▶ AR(AIC): autoregressive model with order chosen by AIC

Comparing optimally-tuned samplers

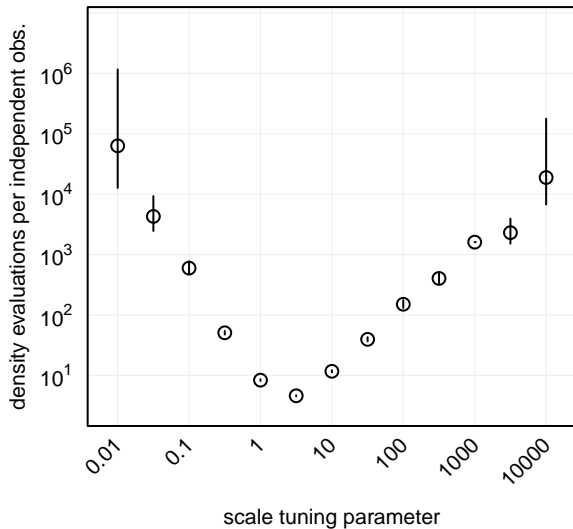
Density evaluations per independent obs. for four distributions



- ▶ Easy to read: ARMS appears to do well
- ▶ But, samplers are often not optimally tuned
- ▶ Narrow range of density evaluations per independent obs.

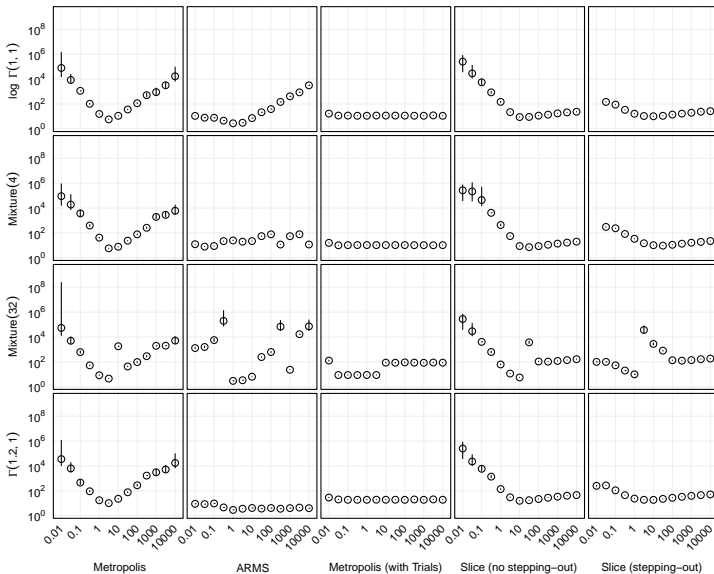
A tuning parameter plot

Performance of Metropolis on a Gaussian



Comparing several samplers on several distributions

Each row is a distribution, each column is a sampler, and each panel plots evaluations per independent observation (y) vs. scale tuning parameter (x).



Summary

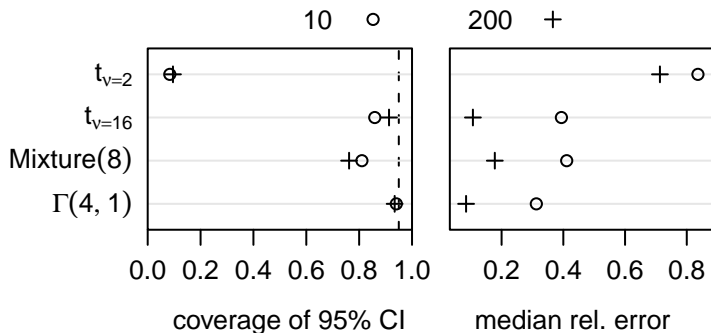
- ▶ We can create grids of samplers and distributions plotting log-density evaluations per independent observation against a tuning parameter.
- ▶ Grids allow researchers to compare MCMC methods on a wide variety of distributions and tuning parameters.
- ▶ Comparison clarifies which methods are suitable for end-users with minimal knowledge of MCMC.

References

- ▶ C. J. Geyer, “Practical Markov Chain Monte Carlo,” *Statistical Science* 7 no. 4 (1992): 473–511.
- ▶ M. Plummer, N. Best, K. Cowles, and K. Vines, “CODA: Convergence Diagnosis and Output Analysis for MCMC,” *R News* 6 no. 1 (Mar. 2006): 7–11.

Performance of AR modeling of correlation length

Correlation length CI coverage and relative error for effective sample sizes 10 and 200 from four distributions



- ▶ When target variance is defined (i.e. excepting $t_{\nu=2}$), nominal 95% CI for τ moderately underestimates true uncertainty
- ▶ Moderate relative errors allow broad comparisons with small effective sample sizes