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SimpleABC

Approximate Bayesian
Computation for Python

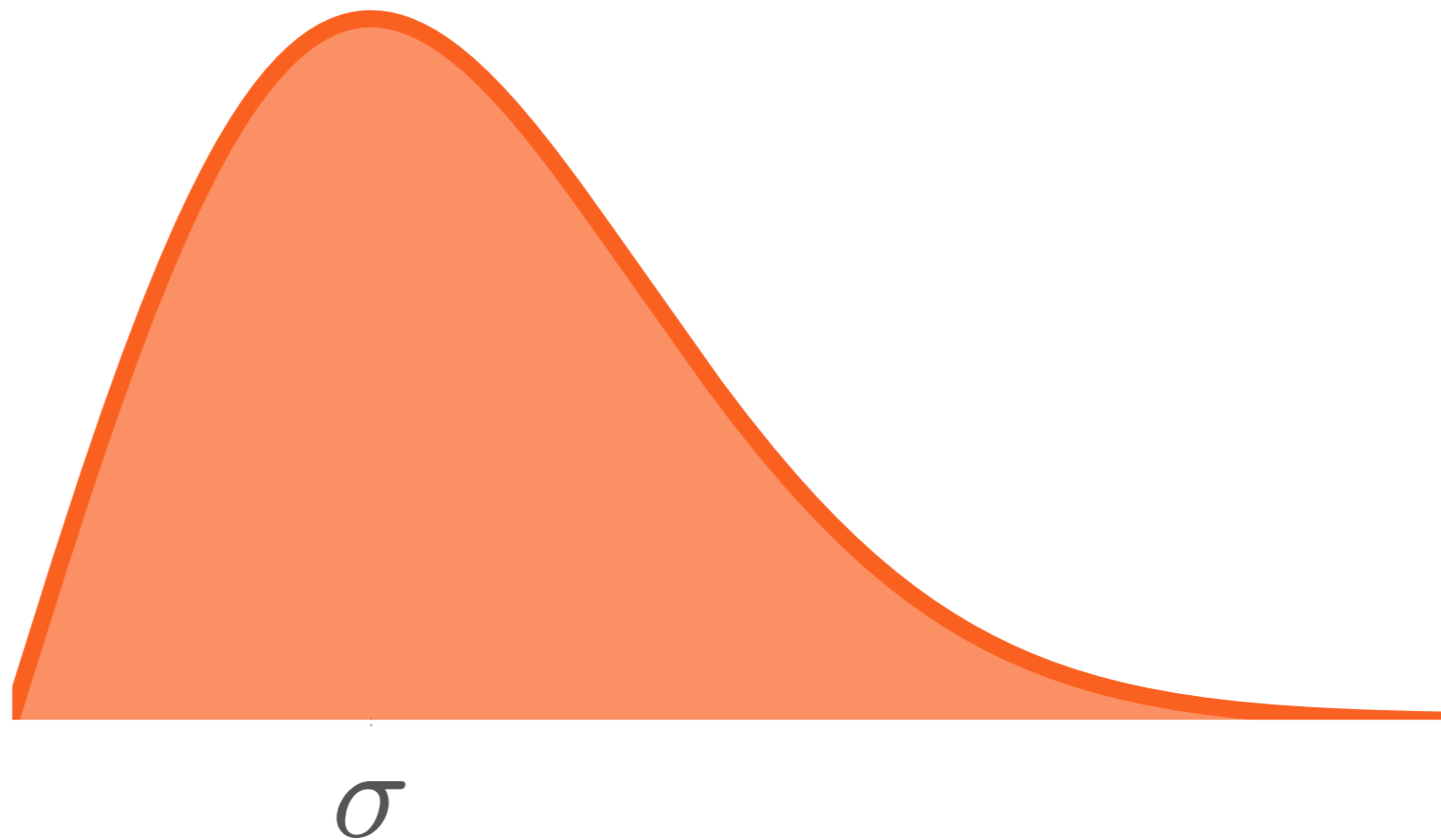
Approximate Bayesian Computation

- ❖ ABC is a likelihood-free method of Bayesian inference that uses simulation to approximate the true posterior distribution of a parameter. It may be appropriate to use in situations where:
 - ❖ The likelihood function is unknown or is too computationally expensive to compute.
 - ❖ There exists a good forward model that can produce data sets like the one of interest.

So how do you use ABC?



Step 1: Compute a summary statistic for your data.

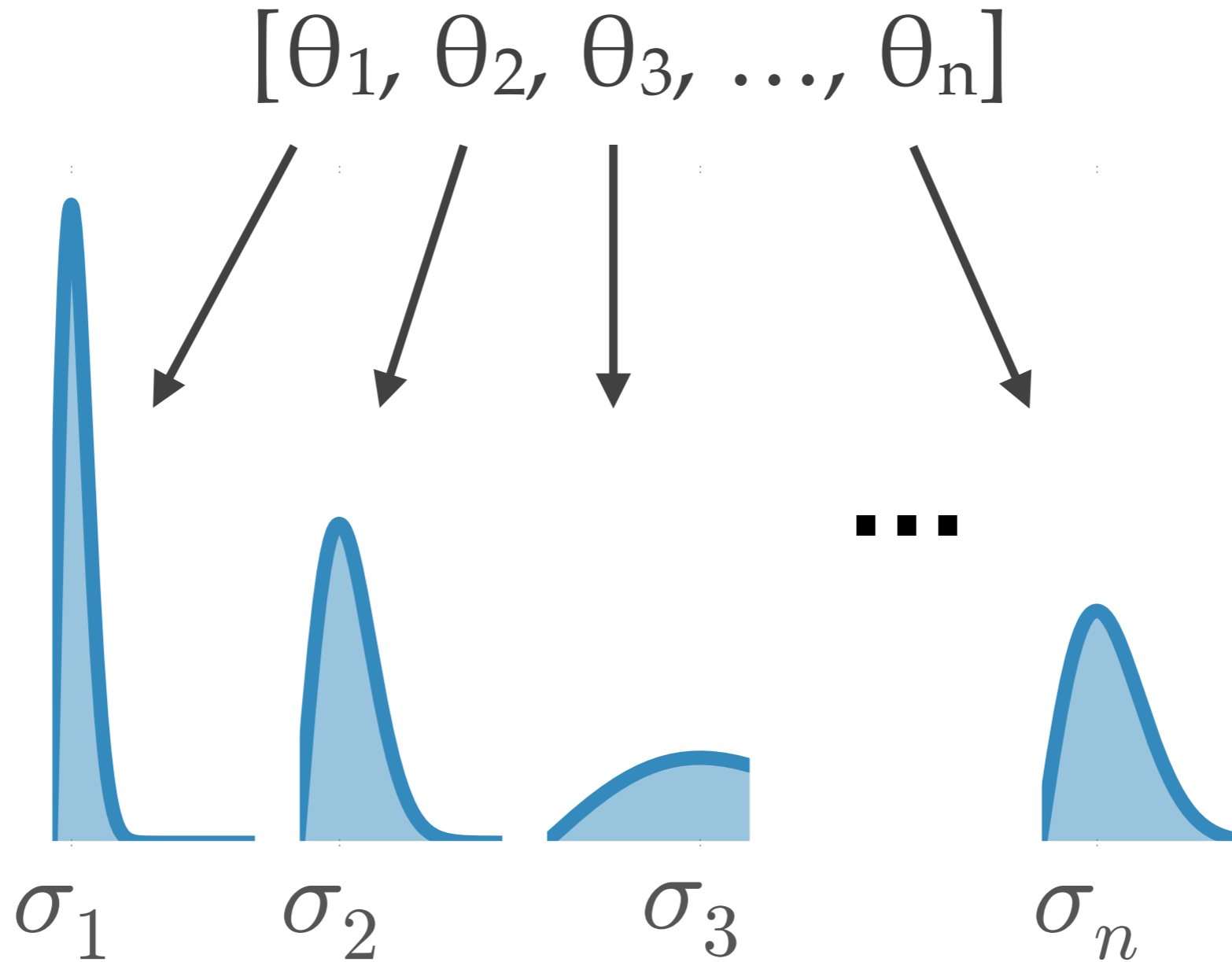


Step 2: Draw model parameters from your prior.

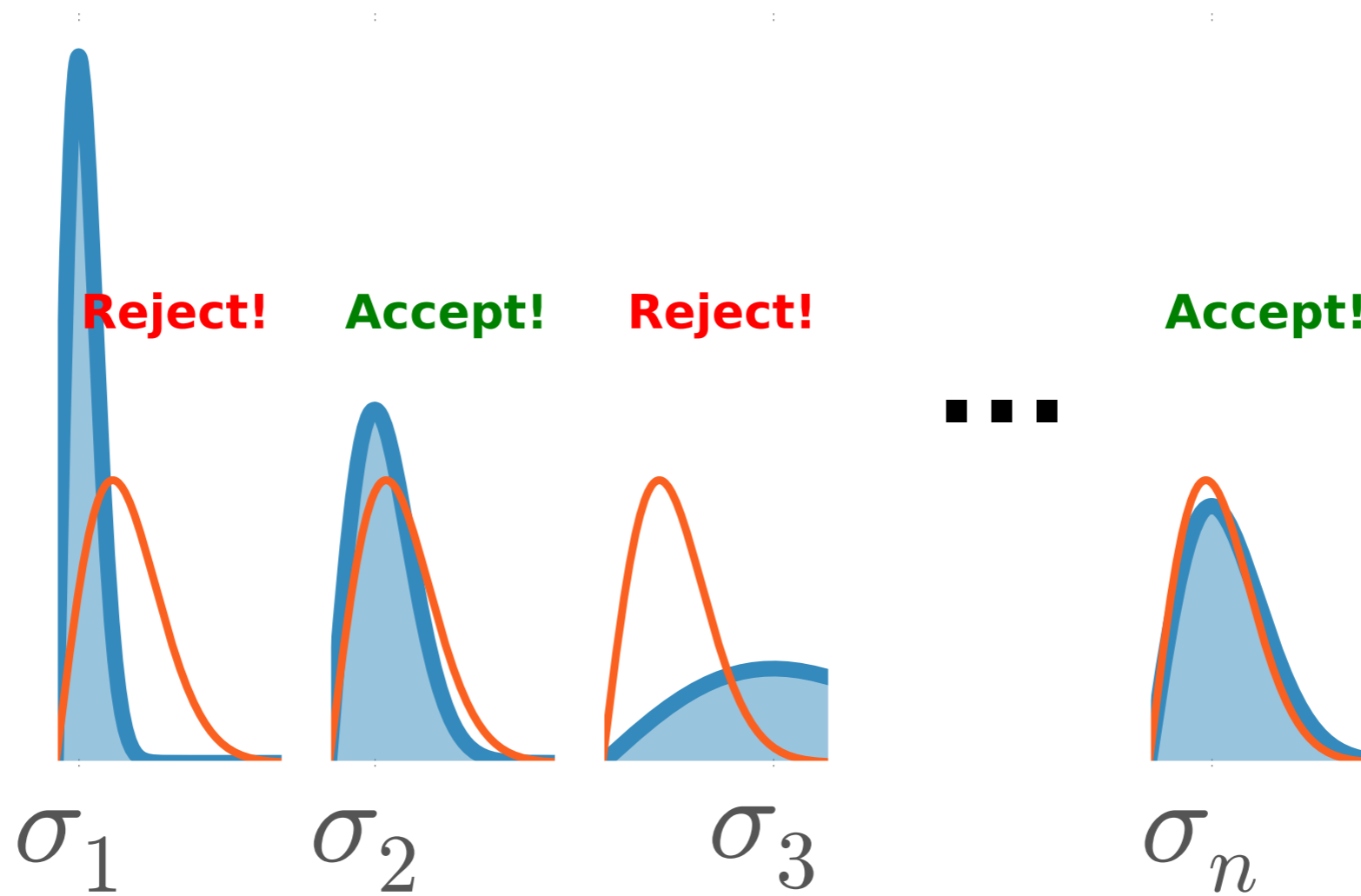


$[\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3, \dots, \theta_n]$

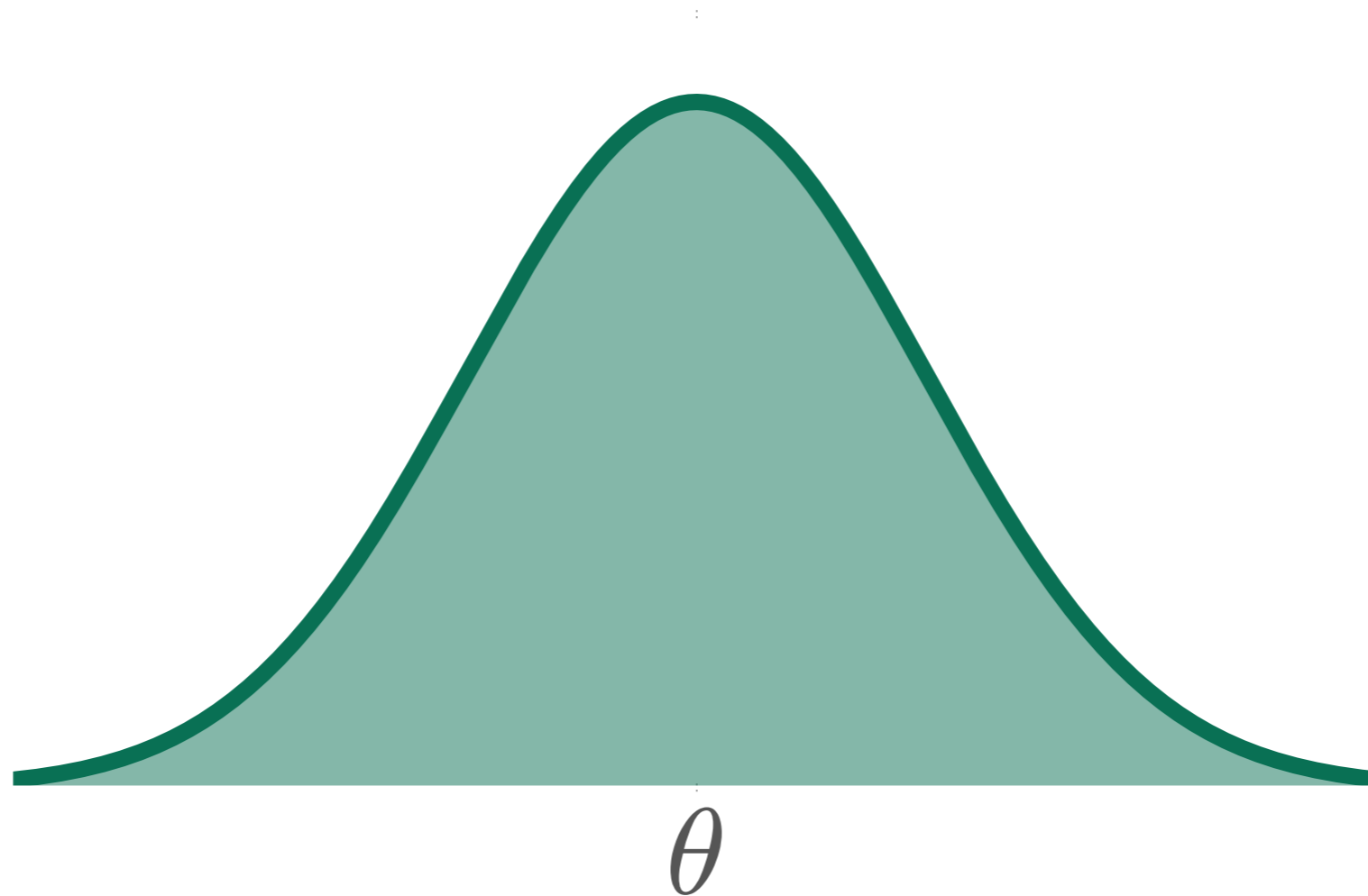
Step 3: Simulate data from the θ draws.



Step 4: Reject draws whose summary stat are further then the tolerance (ε) after applying a distance function.

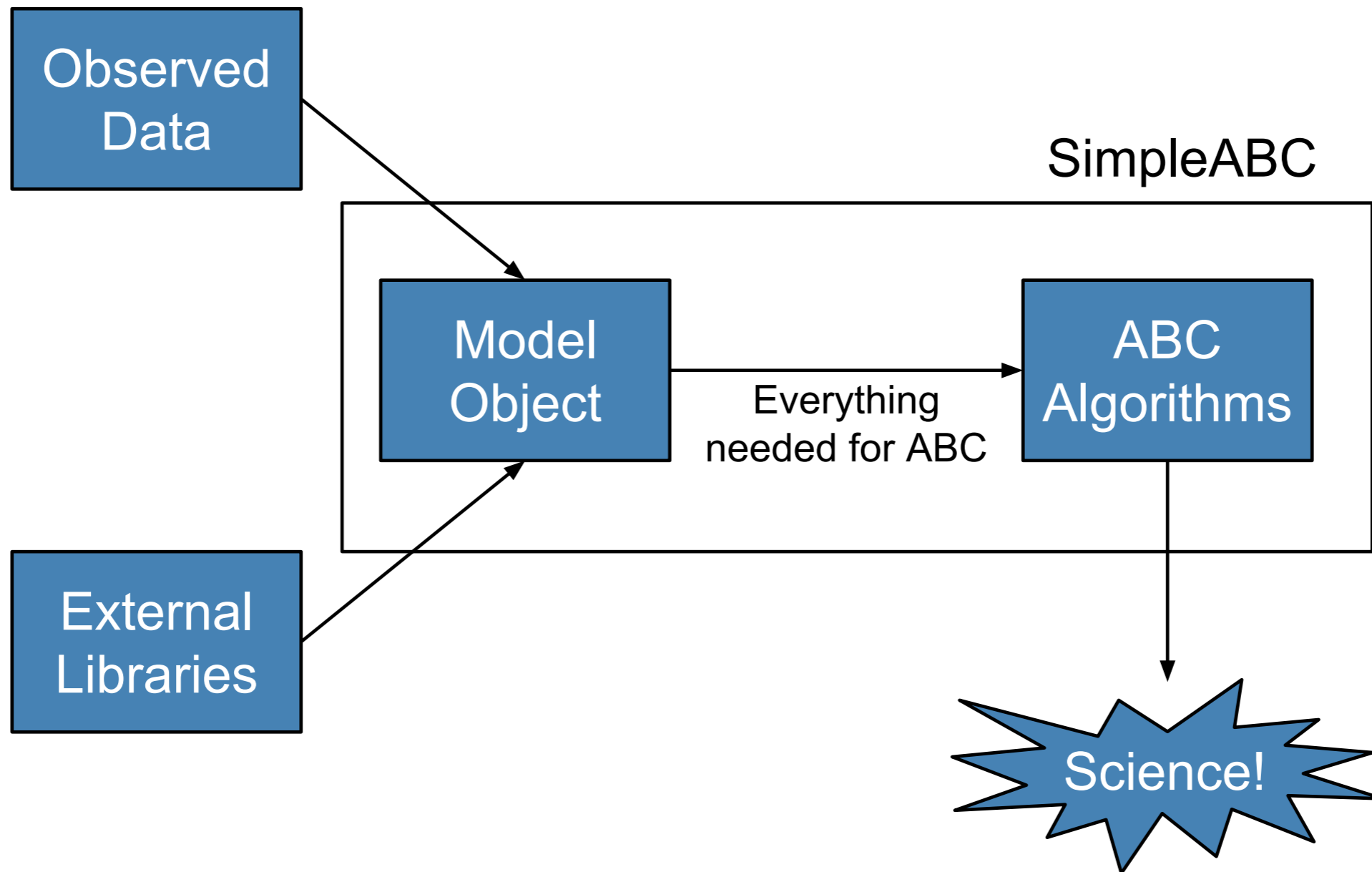


Step 5: The remaining θ draws are an approximation of the posterior distribution of the model parameters.



SimpleABC

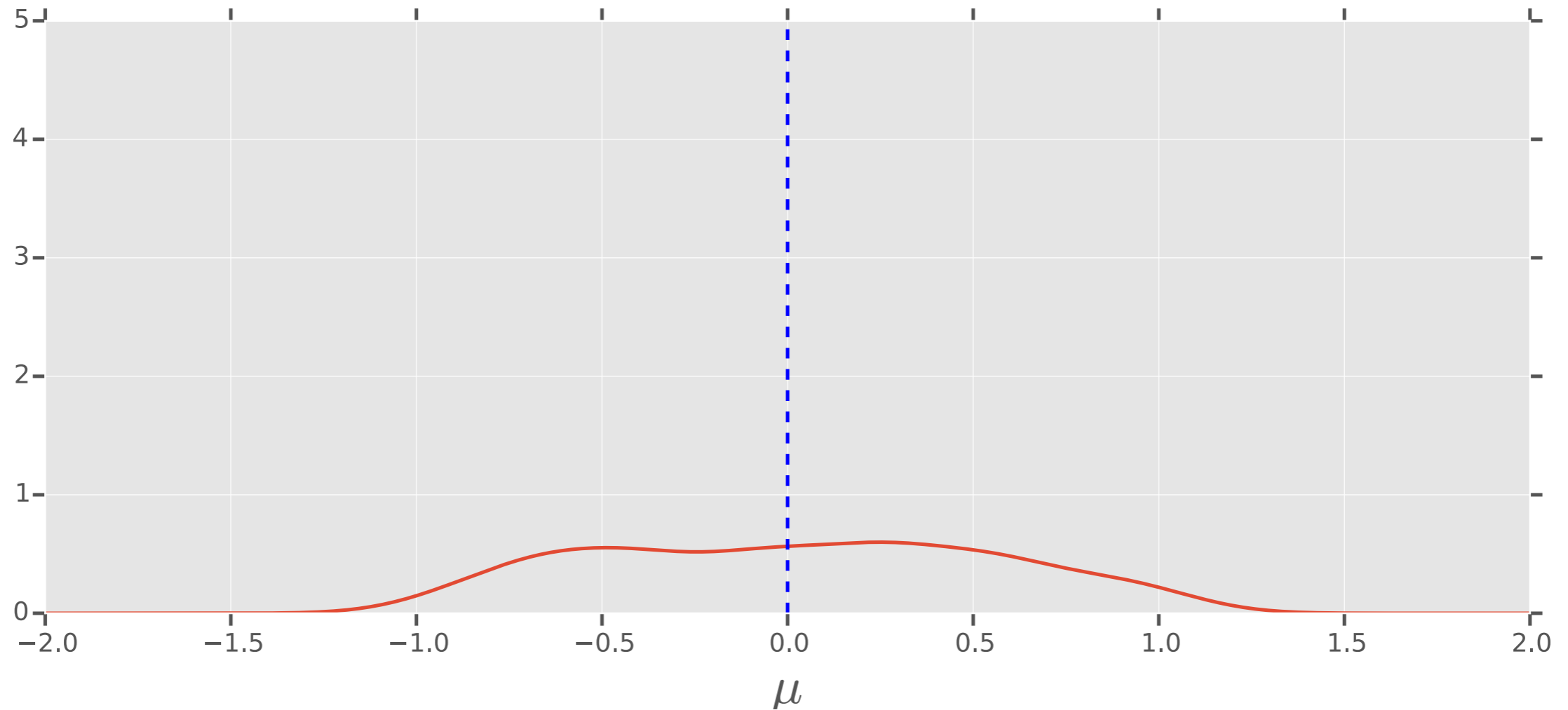
SimpleABC uses a user supplied model object to interface with a library of ABC algorithm(s).



To create your model, you just subclass the model object.

```
class Model(object):  
    @abstractmethod  
    def draw_theta(self):  
  
    @abstractmethod  
    def generate_data(self, theta):  
  
    @abstractmethod  
    def summary_stats(self, data):  
  
    @abstractmethod  
    def distance_function(self, summary_stats, summary_stats_synth):
```

Let's try it with a Gaussian distribution.



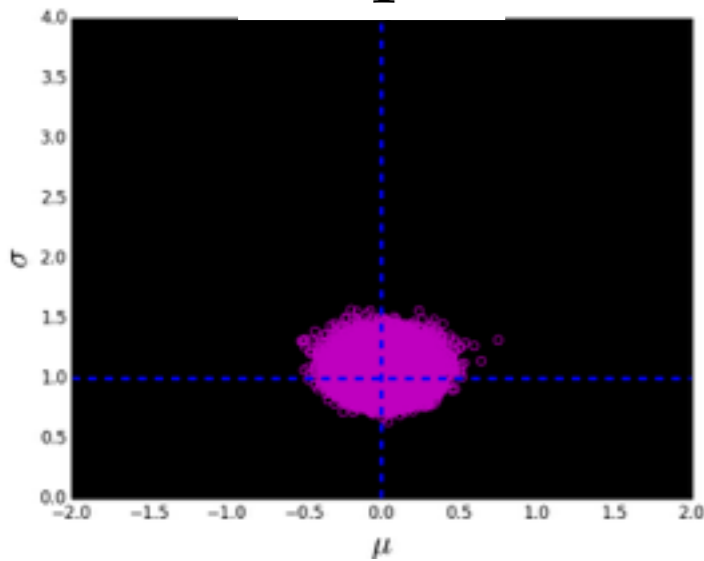
$$\mu = 0.0$$

$$\sigma = 1.0$$

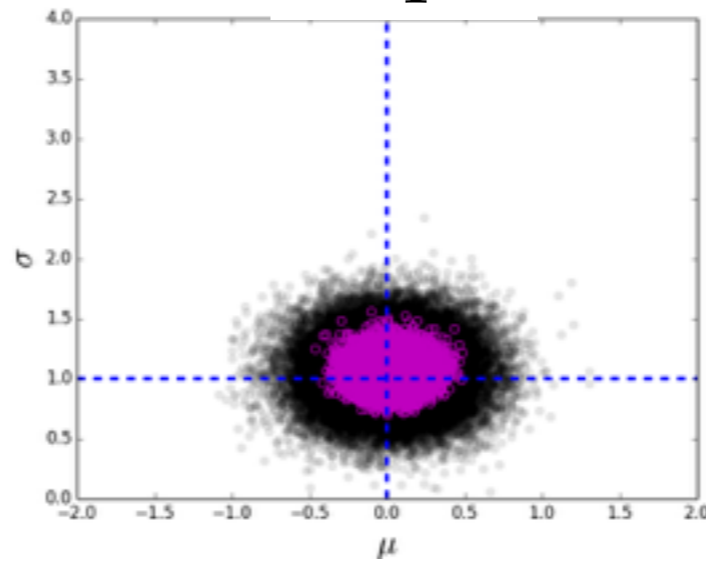
$$\text{Tolerance } (\varepsilon) = 1$$

We can use a sequential population Monte Carlo method to sample more efficiently and shrink the tolerance.

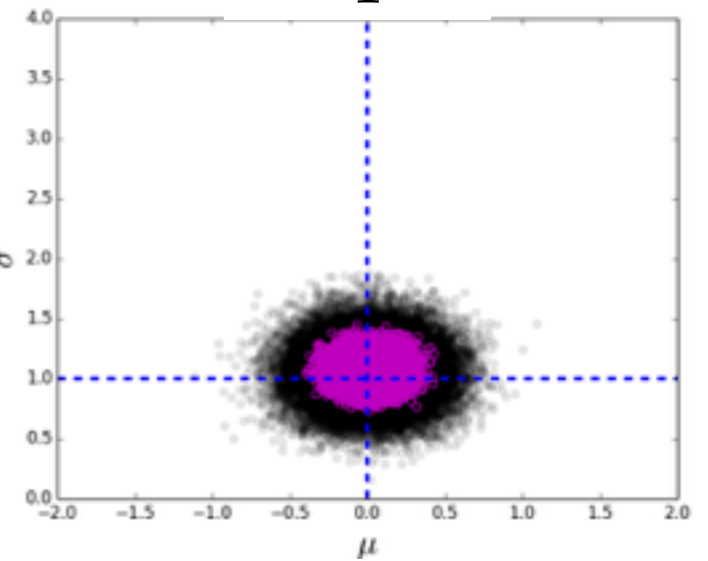
Step 0



Step 1

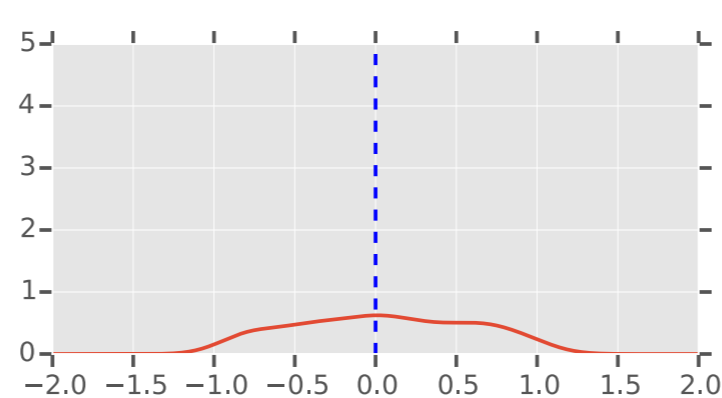


Step 2

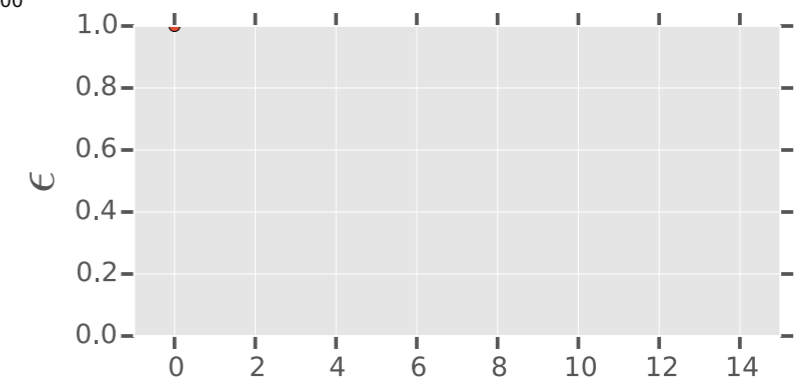


As ϵ shrinks the posterior distribution approximation is better.

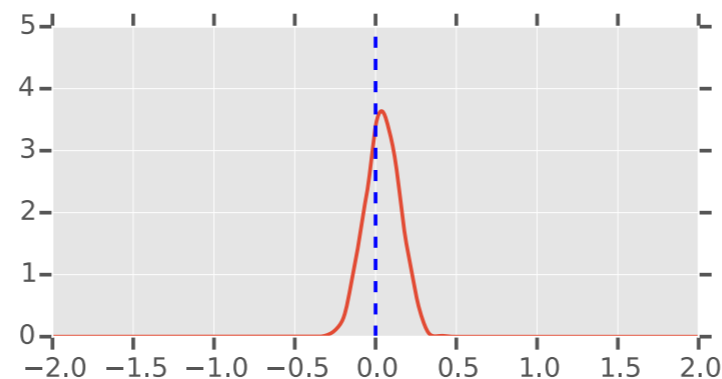
Step 0



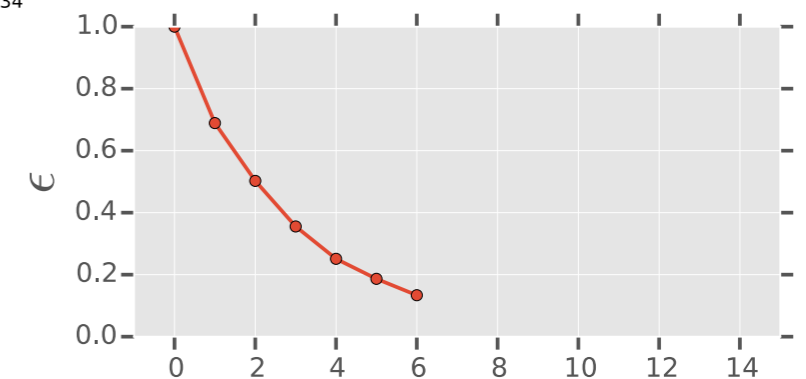
$\epsilon = 1.000$



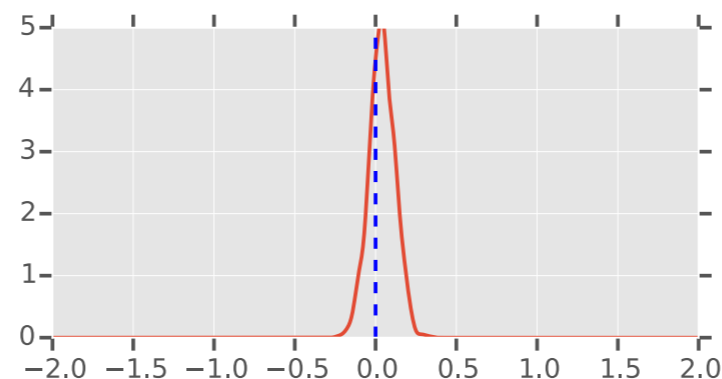
Step 7



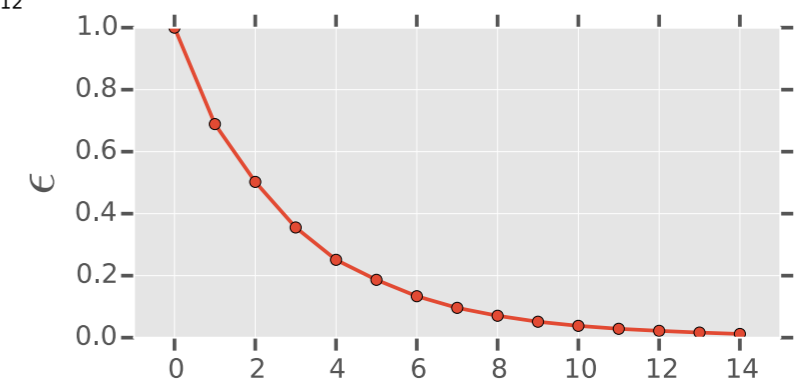
$\epsilon = 0.134$



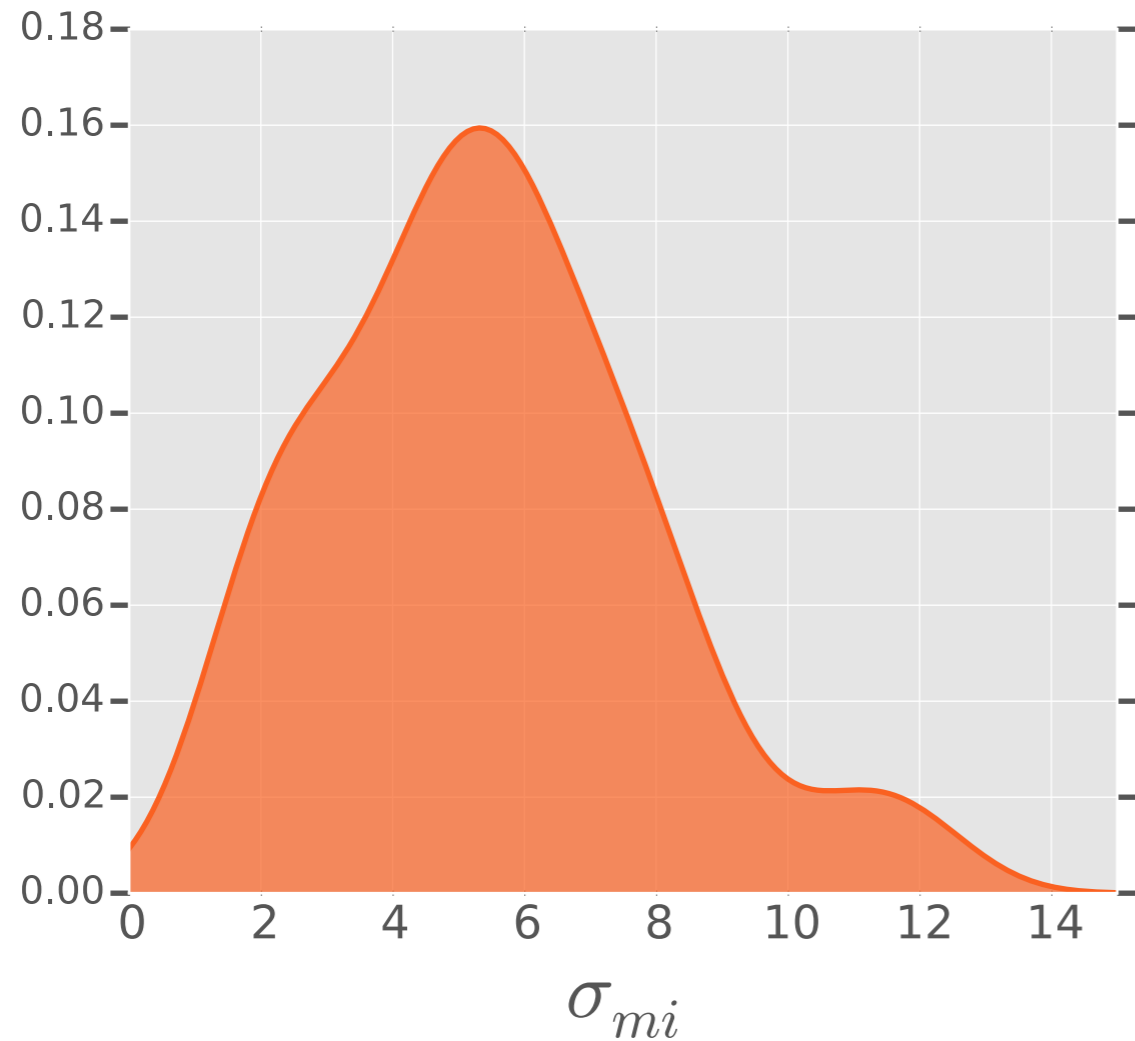
Step 14



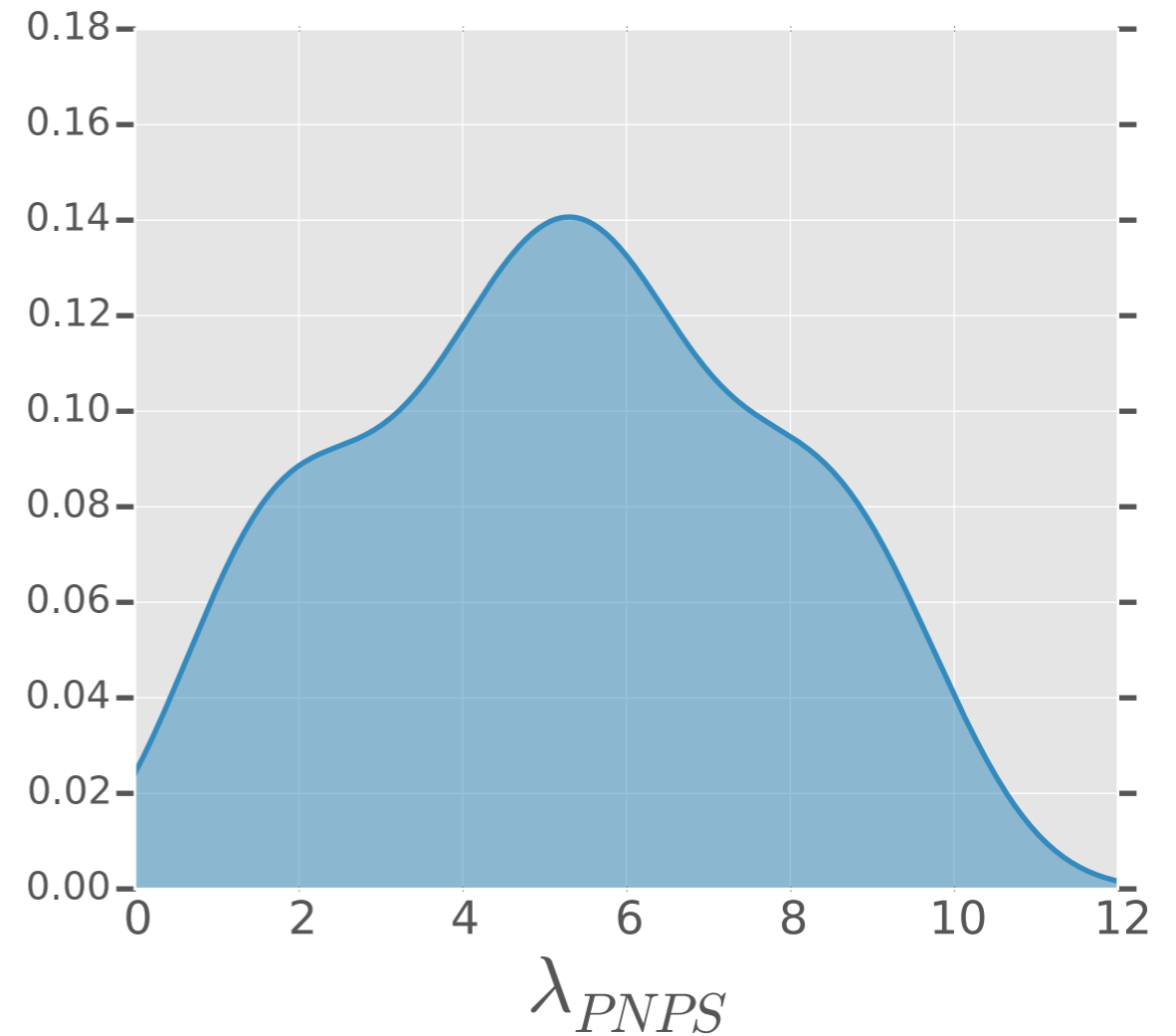
$\epsilon = 0.012$



A simple model of exoplanets.



$$\sigma_{mi} = 4.76 + 2.93 / -1.97 \text{ degrees}$$



$$\lambda_{PNPS} = 6.50 + 1.60 / -4.30$$

Use with ABC caution!

- ❖ You results can be influenced by your selection of summary stats, tolerance and distance function.
- ❖ **ABC is not a carte-blanche replacement for likelihood-based methods!**



SimpleABC is available on Github.

<https://github.com/rcmorehead/simpleabc>

