# Many Processors, Little Time: MCMC for Partitions via Optimal Transport Couplings 

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## Unsupervised Learning as Inference on Partitions

BISCUIT (F-score: 0.91)
Example: Cluster cells based on gene expression [1]

- How large are the clusters (cell types)?
- Which cells are of the same type?



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Computional Redistricting (MIT Tech. Review)

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## Roadmap

- Parallelizing MCMC with Couplings:
- Background \& Notation
- The Label Switching Problem
- We Frame Gibbs Sampling as Markov Chain on Partitions
- Our Optimal Transport Coupling
- Big-O Analysis Demonstrates Fast Computation
- Improved Estimation Error and Intervals with OTC over Naïve Parallelism in Practice


## Parallel MCMC with Couplings, Background \& Notation

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Unbiased MCMC Set-Up (simplified) ${ }^{\dagger}$ Use "coupled chain" $\left(Y_{0}, Y_{1}, \ldots\right)$ where:

1. $Y_{t} \sim X_{t}$
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How do we apply this to clustering problems?
[ $\dagger]$ Jacob et al. "Unbiased Markov chain Monte Carlo methods with couplings." 2020

## Parallel MCMC with Couplings, Methodological Choices

Unbiased MCMC Set-Up
Use coupled chains such that

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Choices for Clustering Applications:

- Transition kernel for $X_{t}$


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Challenge: the "label-switching" problem Equivalent re-labelings impede mixing
$\rightarrow$ slow meeting

Estimate (1 per processor)


Usual MCMC estimate

Bias
correction

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Labeling 2

Key idea: Develop a coupling that is agnostic to the labeling

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s.t. $\gamma \geq 0, \sum_{k} \gamma\left(\pi^{k}, v^{k^{\prime}}\right)=b^{k^{\prime}}, \sum_{k^{\prime}} \gamma\left(\pi^{k}, v^{k^{\prime}}\right)=a^{k}$

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To couple $X_{t+1}$ and $Y_{t}$, we use optimal transport:

$$
\left(X_{t+1}, Y_{t}\right) \sim \boldsymbol{\gamma}^{*}\left(p\left(\cdot \mid X_{t}\right), p\left(\cdot \mid Y_{t-1}\right)\right)
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Strategy for $\boldsymbol{\gamma}^{*}$ : make $X_{t+1}$ and $Y_{t}$ as close as possible
Need a metric: Use adjacency matrix $\rightarrow$ Hamming distance

Problem:

$$
\gamma^{*}=\inf _{\gamma} \sum_{k} \sum_{k^{\prime}} \gamma\left(\pi^{k}, v^{k^{\prime}}\right) d_{\text {Hamming }}\left(\pi^{k}, v^{k^{\prime}}\right)
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s.t. $\gamma \geq 0, \sum_{k} \gamma\left(\pi^{k}, v^{k^{\prime}}\right)=b^{k^{\prime}}, \sum_{k^{\prime}} \gamma\left(\pi^{k}, v^{k^{\prime}}\right)=a^{k} \stackrel{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{5}}{\frac{\stackrel{H}{\sigma}}{0}}$

- By construction, does not suffer from label switching!


Tosh and Dasgupta [2014]; Rand [1971]; Nguyen, Trippe, Broderick [2022]

## Coupling Gibbs Over Partitions via Optimal Transport

We frame Gibbs samplers as over partitions instead of over labelings

- $X \sim p_{\Pi}(\cdot)$ is a random partition (e.g. $\left.X=\{\{1,3\},\{2\}\}\right)$
- Define $X(-n)$ as leaving out $n$ (e.g. $X(-1)=\{\{2\},\{3\}\})$
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- We prove: $\boldsymbol{\gamma}^{*}$ permits unbiased estimation



## Our OT coupling meets quickly by avoiding label-switching

Single-cell clustering - Dirichlet
process mixture model

- Run many pairs of coupled
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- Consider label-based couplings:

Meeting-time survival function $10^{-2}$ (lower is better)


Meeting Time (Sweeps)

## Roadmap

- Parallelizing MCMC with Couplings:
- Background \& Notation
- The Label Switching Problem
- We Frame Gibbs Sampling as Markov Chain on Partitions
- Our Optimal Transport Coupling
- Big-O Analysis Demonstrates Fast Computation
- Improved Estimation Error and Intervals with OTC over Naïve Parallelism in Practice


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- How many processors are needed?
- Previous works do not compare to naïve use of parallelism


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- Coupled chains: aggregate estimates from multiple pairs of chains
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## Conclusions



- High accuracy via parallelism

Coupling Choice


- OT avoids label-switching

Intervals


- Intervals with coverage


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## Main References:

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