

# Causal Discovery from Subsampled Time Series Data by Constraint Optimization

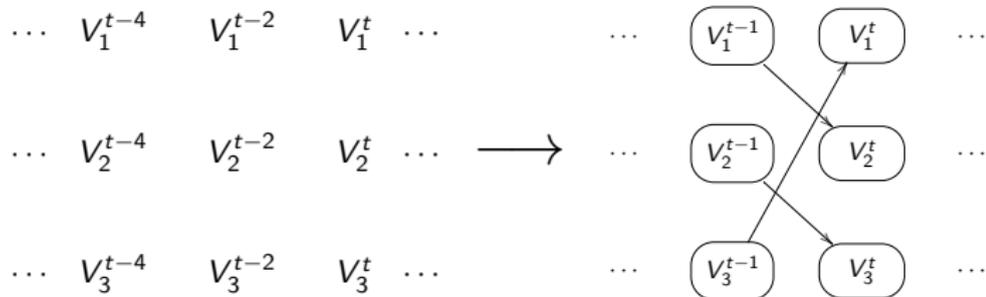
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California Institute of Technology  
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PGM2016, Lugano  
6.9.2016

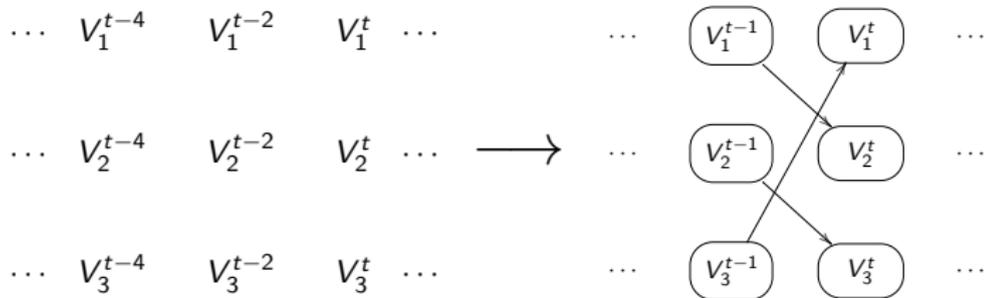
# Introduction to Subsampling

We consider the discovery of the time series causal structure from data obtained at a coarser **measurement timescale**:



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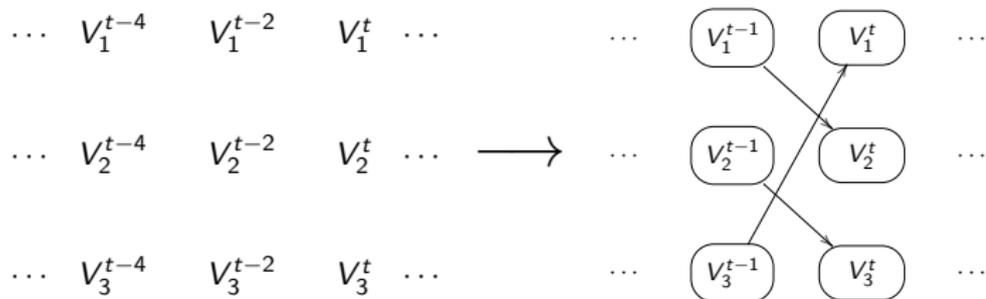
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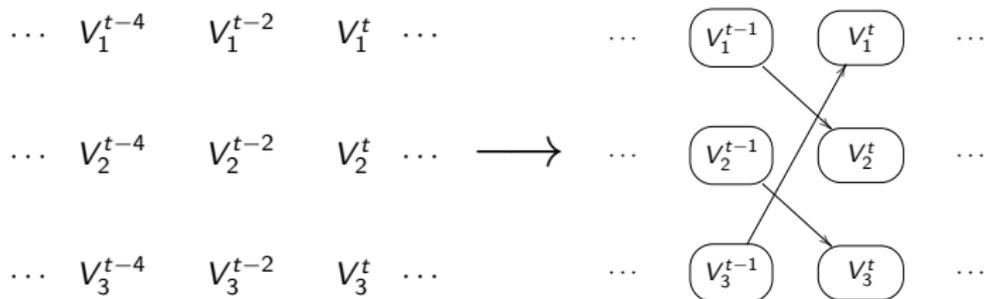
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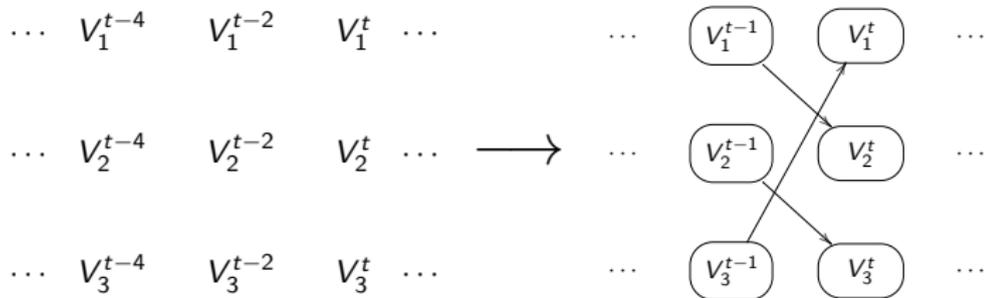
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- Applications: e.g. fMRI.

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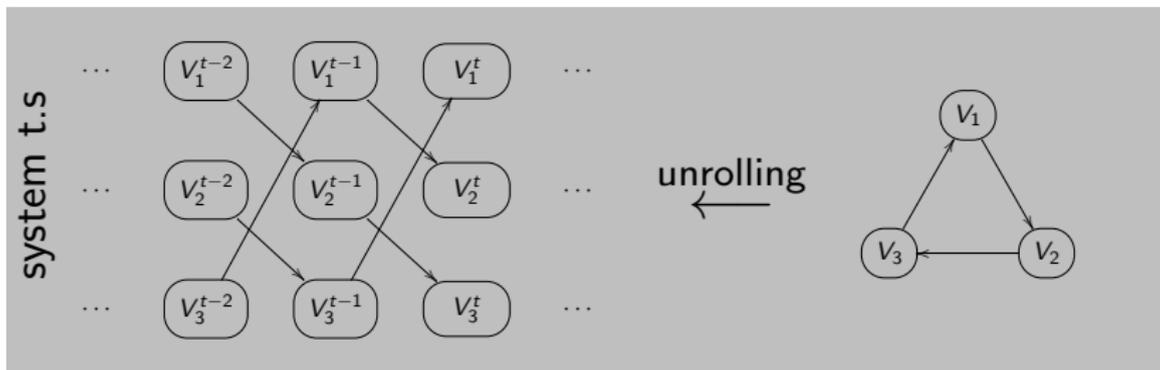
# Previous Literature

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- Recently Plis et al. (UAI2015,NIPS2015) considered modeling subsampling directly, assuming on the system timescale level:
  - discrete time
  - first order Markov:  $\mathbf{V}^t \perp\!\!\!\perp \mathbf{V}^{t-k} | \mathbf{V}^{t-1}$
  - no instantaneous effects, or unobserved common causes
  - nonparametric (continuous or discrete values, SVAR processes, or dynamic BNs)

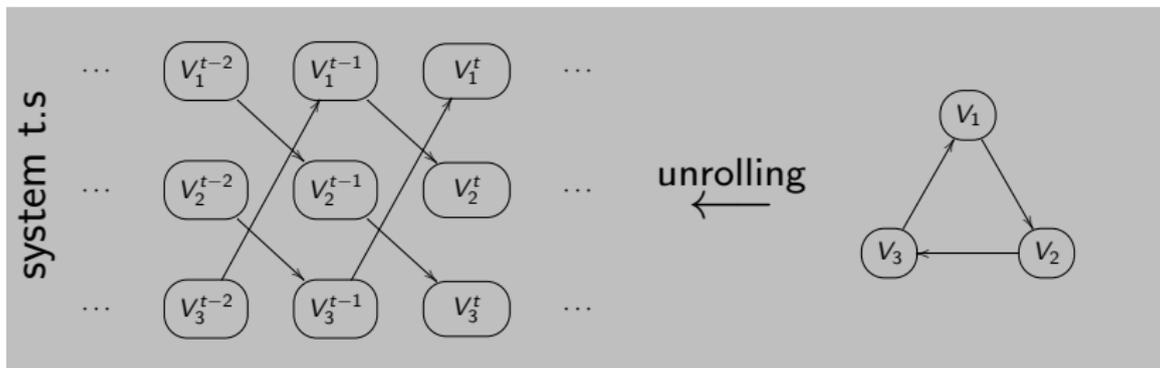
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- Corresponding parametric method: Gong et al. (ICML2015) discovered linear models using non-Gaussianity.

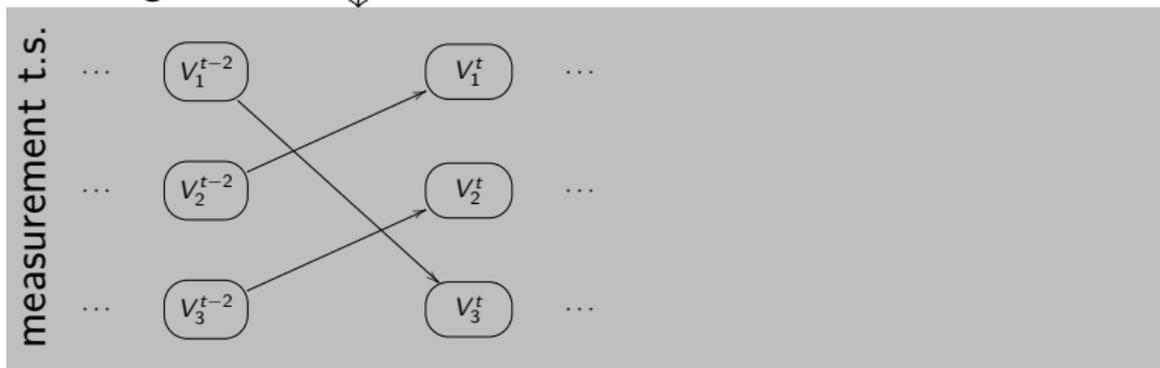
# Rolled Representation



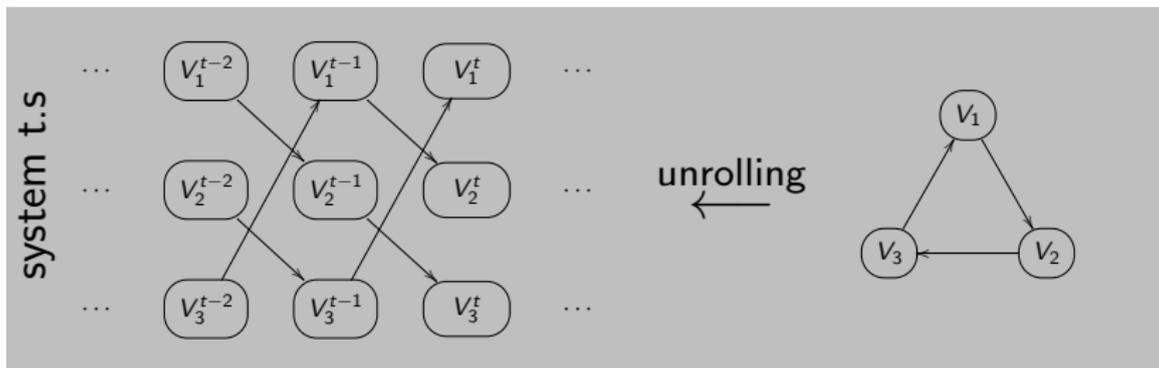
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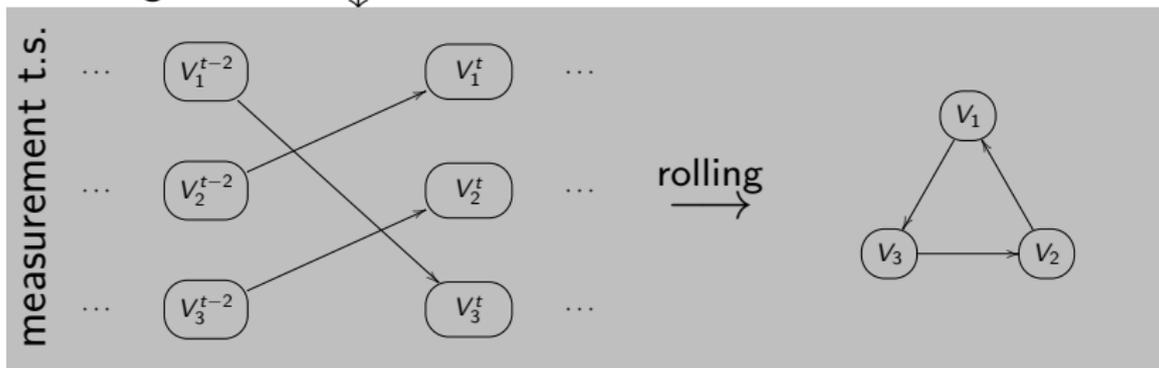
marginalization ↓



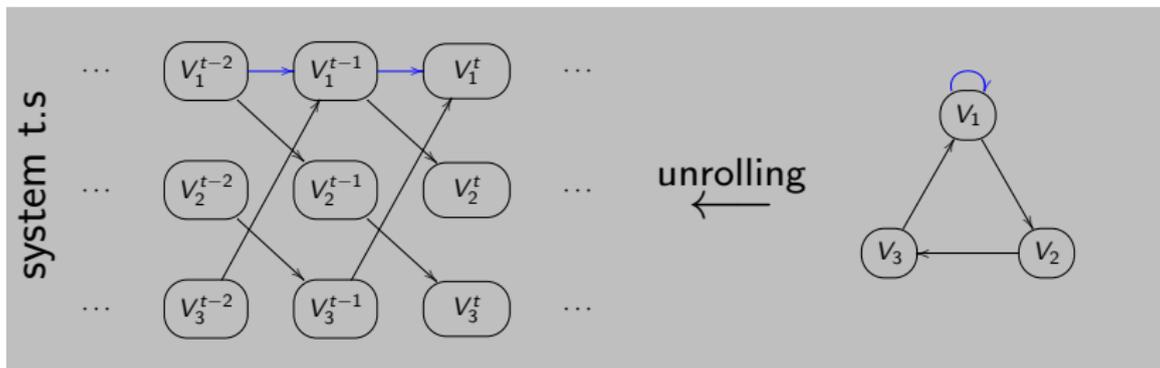
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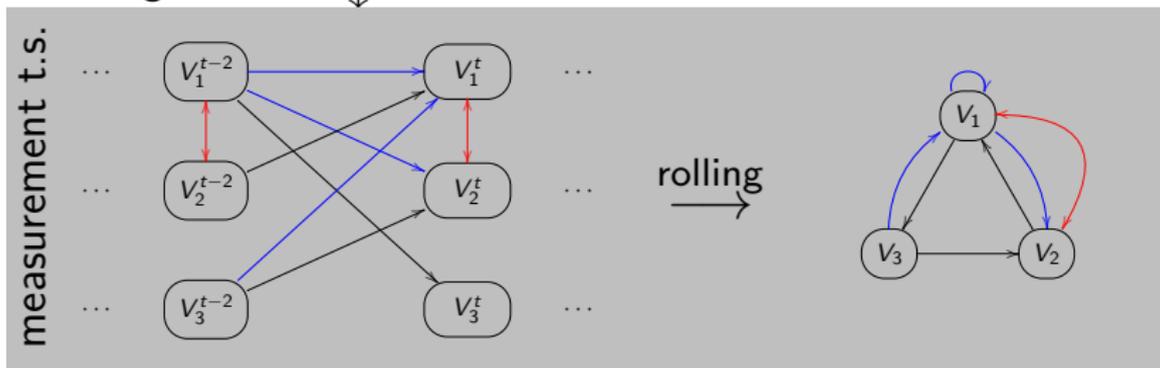
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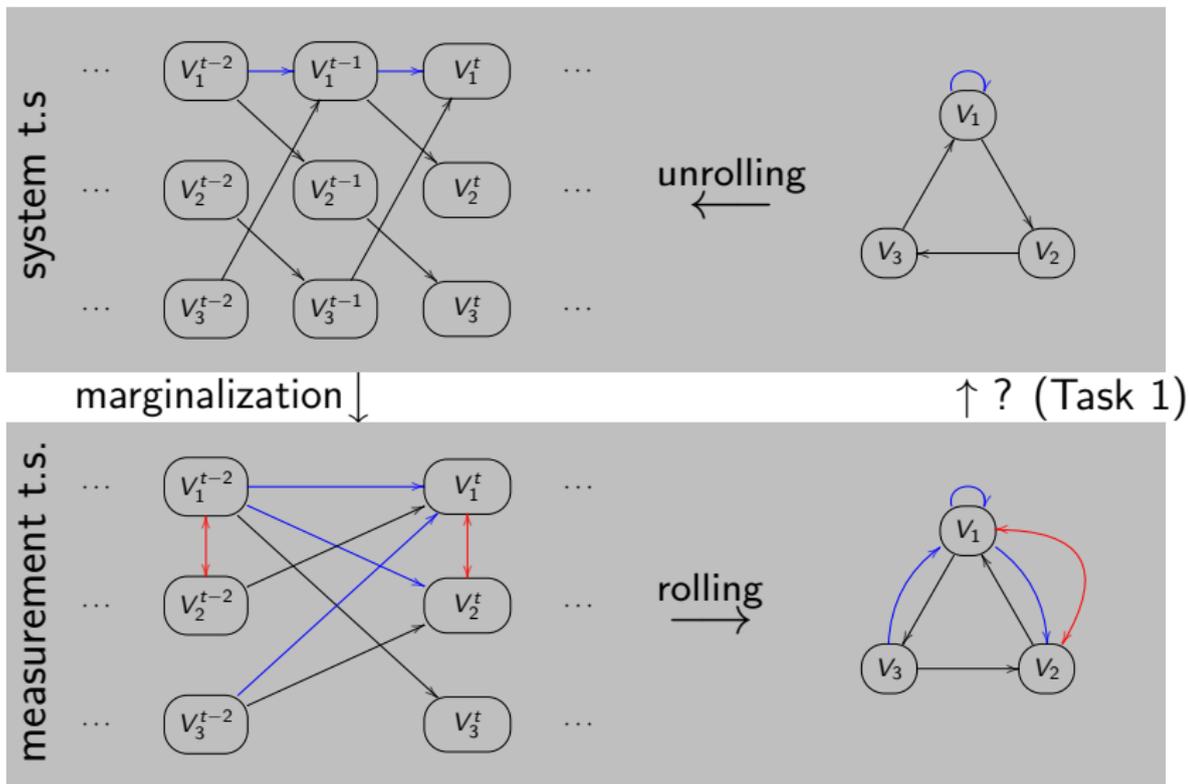
# Induced confounding



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## Task 1: Finding System Timescale Structures

Result 1: Deciding whether there is a system t.s. structure compatible with the directed edges of a measurement t.s. structure is **NP-complete** for any fixed  $u \geq 2$ .

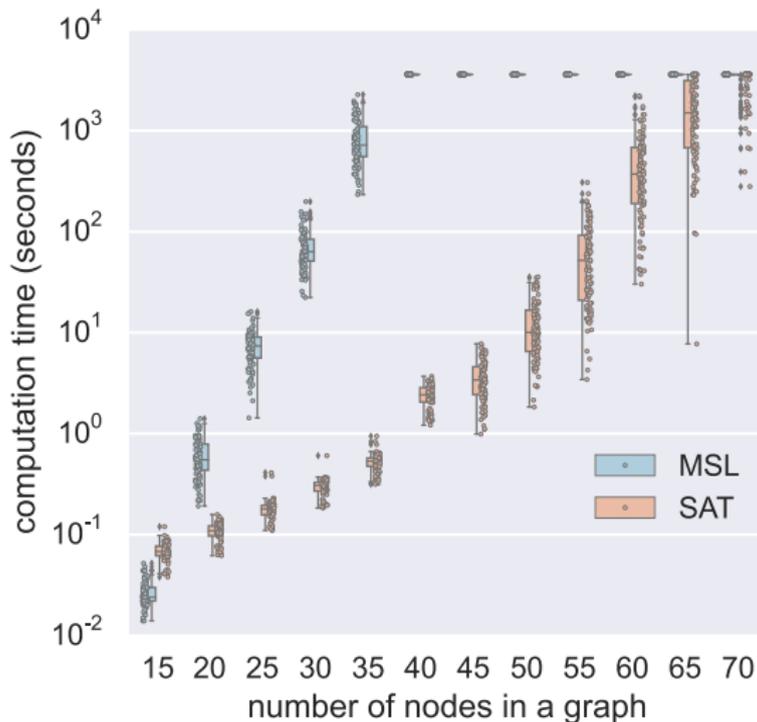
## Task 1: Finding System Timescale Structures

Result 1: Deciding whether there is a system t.s. structure compatible with the directed edges of a measurement t.s. structure is **NP-complete** for any fixed  $u \geq 2$ .

Result 2: A constraint satisfaction solution by ASP:

- We encoded the problem (the marginalization operation) using the expressive declarative modeling language
- Solver Clingo (Gebser et al. 2011) uses state-of-the-art SAT-solving techniques to give an exact and complete solution
- ASP is relatively easy and quick to use, the encoding is easily extendable
- Subsampling rate  $u$ : fixed or free.

# Scalability of Enumerating 1000 Solutions



( fixed subsampling rate 2, SAT is our approach, MSL is the previous state of art by Plis et al. (2015) )

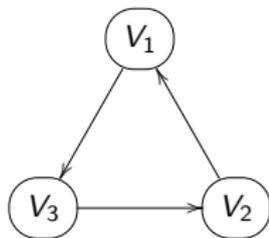
## Task 2: Finding Structures Compatible with Data

...  $V_1^{t-4}$     $V_1^{t-2}$     $V_1^t$  ...

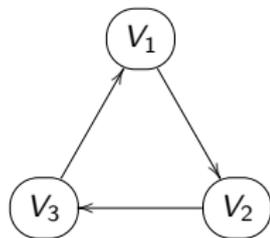
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data



measurement t.s.



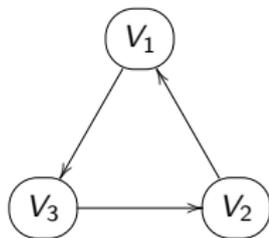
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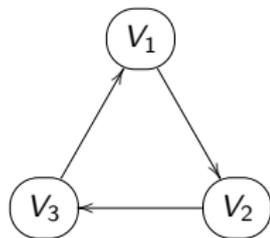
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$\rightarrow$



data

measurement t.s.

system t.s.

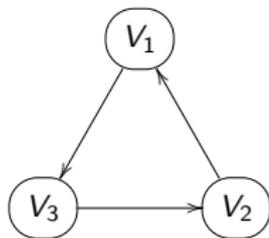
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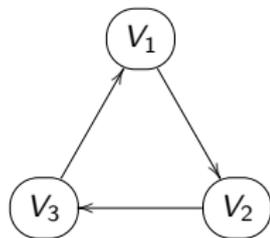
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→



data

measurement t.s.

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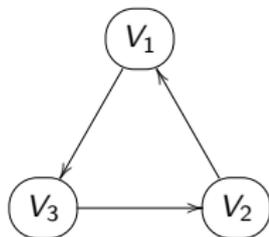
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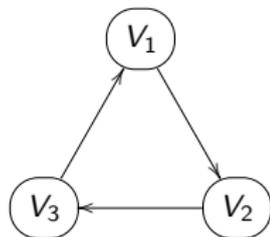
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- Due to finite sample size, the constraint satisfaction approach will often return UNSATISFIABLE
- Find the system t.s. structure such that the corresponding measurement t.s. structure is optimally close to the estimated (Task 2).

## Result 3: A Constraint Optimization Solution

Specifics:

- Penalize inconsistencies between absences and presences of edges in the measurement t.s.:
  - Either uniform weights, or
  - log Bayesian probabilities of the corresponding (in)dependence, obtained through Bayesian model selection (see Hyttinen et al. 2014)
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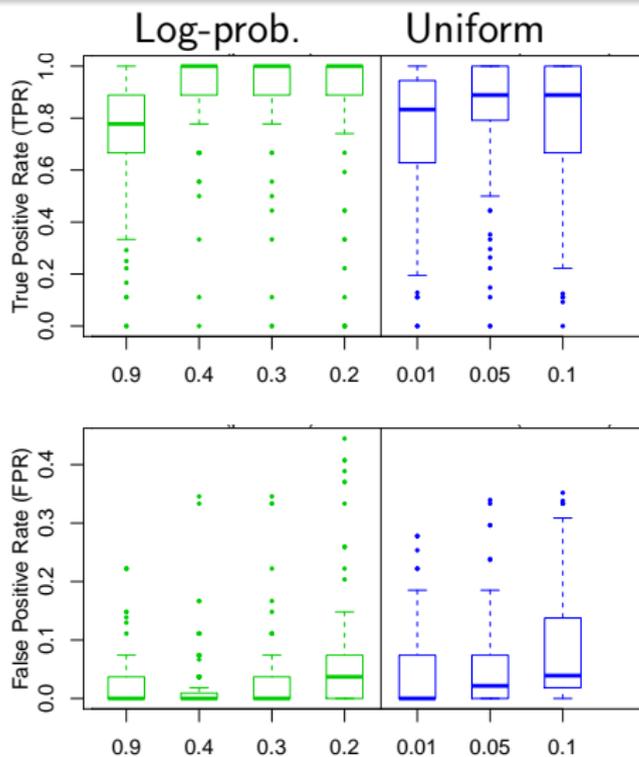
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- Previous work by Plis et al. 2015: searching neighbors of the estimated measurement t.s. structure — resembles the uniform weighting scheme.

# Accuracy of the Estimated System Timescale Edges



( fixed subsampling rate 2, average result of the eq. class,  
6 nodes, av. degree 3, 200 samples, 100 data sets, linear models )

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Thanks!