

Some theoretical aspects of Particle Filters and Ensemble Kalman Filters

P. Del Moral

**CNRS-ICL Workshop: Mean field limits for interacting particle
systems, Imperial College, July 2023.**

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 - + **all celebrated application areas of Kalman filter:**
localization/positioning/navigation/guidance systems (radar/sonar),
regulation/control systems, dynamic Bayesian networks, hidden
Markov chains, time series, health monitoring, nuclear medicine,
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 - As well as : Data assimilation, forecasting, tracking, multiple
objects tracking, machine learning...
 - and much more since**
 - Filtering/Bayes' rule \subset Feynman-Kac sg \supset ground states**
Schrödinger sg, rare events, molecular chemistry, polymers,...

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1. Find some possibly nonlinear process

$$\bar{X}_t \sim \text{Law}(X_t \mid \mathbf{Y}_0, \dots, \mathbf{Y}_t)$$

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$$\bar{X}_t \sim \text{Law}(X_t \mid \mathbf{Y}_0, \dots, \mathbf{Y}_t) \quad (\text{Time varying} \oplus \text{Possibly/Often unstable...})$$

2. Then apply mean field particle methodology

Say $N = \text{precision}$ (nb of samples/particles, time steps $\Delta t = 1/N, \dots$)

Maths literature abounds with fancy bounds/theo of the type:

"Theorem": Mean error/bias/variance/estimate at time $t \leq e^{7t}/N$

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BUT $t = 30 \implies e^{7t} > 2600 \times \text{Nb particles} \in \text{visible universe}$

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Impossible to run such particle algorithm

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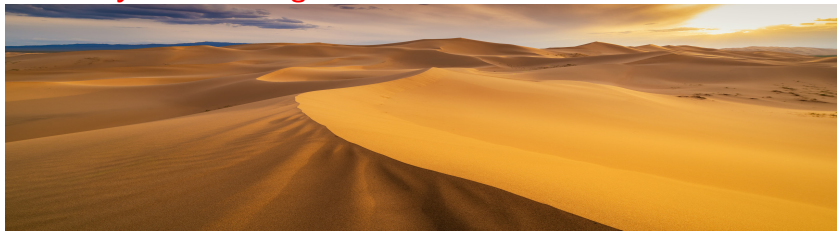
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BUT FOR $t \leq 6 \implies$

Eventually use all sand grains on earth



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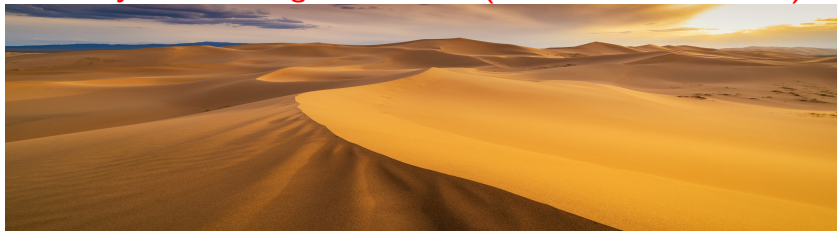
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BUT FOR $t \leq 6 \Rightarrow$

Eventually use all sand grains on earth (some care with N^2 -costs)



Particle Filters discrete time models

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- ▶ General particle methodology, AAP 98, LPD+CLT+...SPA 98,...

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Time uniform estimates-stable signals (first time unif. mean field particle)

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- ▶ Feynman-Kac/particle filters (+ Miclo Sem Proba 2000)+...
- ▶ ▷ **New approach: stochastic perturbation \sim stability limiting process**

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↪ **PB: Stability nonlinear Markov & Positive/Feynman-Kac sg**

- ▶ Lyapunov sg. & illustrations + Arnaudon, Ouhabaz SAA 23
- ▶ Stability positive sg. + Horton AAP23



Brief review on stoch. perturbation

Sample mean $m_t := \frac{1}{N} \sum_{1 \leq i \leq N} X_t^i$ with **iid** copies X_t^i of X_t

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$$X_t \text{ stable} \implies \sup_{t \geq 0} \mathbb{E}((m_t - \mathbb{E}(X_t))^2) \leq c/N$$

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Measure valued sg/Mean field particle sampler ($s \leq t$)

$$\eta_t = \Phi_{s,t}(\eta_s) \stackrel{N \rightarrow \infty}{\simeq} \Phi_{s,t}^N(m_s) := m_t := \frac{1}{N} \sum_{1 \leq i \leq N} \delta_{\xi_t^i}$$

Discrete time \rightsquigarrow **nonlinear Markov transitions** $K_{t,\eta}$

$$\begin{cases} \eta_t &= \Phi_{t-1,t}(\eta_{t-1}) \\ m_t &= \Phi_{t-1,t}(m_{t-1}) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} M_t \end{cases}$$

Continuous time \rightsquigarrow **generators** $L_{t,\eta}$

$$\begin{cases} d\eta_t &= \eta_t L_{t,\eta_t} dt \\ dm_t &= m_t L_{t,m_t} dt + \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} dM_t \end{cases}$$

Propagation of local perturbations/Stochastic interpolation

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi_{0,t}^N(m_0) - \Phi_{0,t}(m_0) &= \int_0^t d_s \left(\Phi_{s,t} \circ \Phi_{0,s}^N \right) (m_0) = \int_0^t d_s \Phi_{s,t}(m_s) \\ &= \sum_{s=1}^t \left[\Phi_{s,t} \left(\Phi_{s-1,s}(m_{s-1}) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} M_s \right) - \Phi_{s,t} \left(\Phi_{s-1,s}(m_{s-1}) \right) \right]\end{aligned}$$

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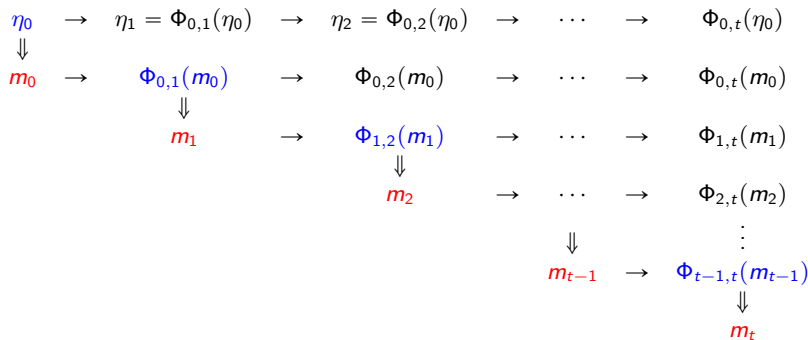
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- ▶ Empirical proc. (+Ledoux JTP-2000,+ Miclo Sem Proba 2000...)

$$\sup_{t \geq 0} \mathbb{E}(\sup_{f \in \mathcal{F}} |m_t(f) - \eta_t(f)|^r)^{1/r} \leq c_r(\mathcal{F})/\sqrt{N}$$

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- ▶ More interesting \rightsquigarrow Uniform exponential concentration
(+Rio AAP-2011, +Wu (FTML-2011), +Hu-Wu, Stat Sinica-2015),
Mean field Simulation CRC -2013,...

Some examples of events with probability $\geq 1 - e^{-x}$

$$\sup_{f \in \mathcal{F}} |m_t(f) - \eta_t(f)| \leq \frac{c(\mathcal{F})}{\sqrt{N}} \sqrt{1+x} \quad \text{and} \quad \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \sup_{f \in \mathcal{F}} |m_s(f) - \eta_s(f)| \leq \frac{c(\mathcal{F})}{\sqrt{N}} \sqrt{(1+x)(1+\log(t))}$$

Stochastic perturbation \sim stability limiting process

More recent applications to Measure-valued proc. & diffusions

- ▶ Stoch. Riccati matrix diff + Bishop-Niclas IHP-20
- ▶ Interacting jumps + Arnaudon EJP-20.
- ▶ Interacting diffusions + Arnaudon AAP-20 + SAA-19.
- ▶ Interpolation diffusion flows + Singh SPA-22 (CRAS-20).

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\rightsquigarrow Linear-Gaussian world - possibly unstable/transient "signals"

- ▶ Stability Kalman-Bucy filters + Bishop SIAM-17.
- ▶ Inflation/localisation + Bishop, S. Pathiraja SPA-17.
- ▶ Harmonic Oscillator ($Y = 0$) + Horton CIMP-23/Arxiv21.

KEY OBS:

Innovation/Weights/Penalties/likelihoods... stabilizing effects !!

Uniform estimates for EnKF continuous time models

For stable signals

- ▶ AAP-18/Arxiv-16 (Unif. EnKBF)+ Tugaut.
- ▶ SIAM-17/Arxiv-16 (Unif. Extended EnKBF)+ Kurtzmann, Tugaut.
- ▶ EJP-18/Arxiv-16 (Stability Extended KBF)+ Kurtzmann, Tugaut.

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Ensemble KB filters for possibly unstable/transient signals

- ▶ AAP-19 (1d-case)+ Bishop, Kamatani, Rémillard.
- ▶ IHP-19 (Perturbation Stoch. Riccati)+ Bishop, A. Niclas.
- ▶ EJP-19 (Stability Stoch. Riccati)+ Bishop.
- ▶ \rightsquigarrow MCSS-23 Review article (+ Bishop, Arxiv 20)

Continuous time **Linear+Gaussian filtering problem**

$$\begin{cases} dX_t &= A X_t dt + R^{1/2} dW_t \in \mathbb{R}^r \\ dY_t &= C X_t dt + \Sigma^{1/2} dV_t \end{cases} \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{Y}_t := \sigma(Y_s, s \leq t).$$

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Optimal \mathbb{L}_2 -estimate = Kalman-Bucy filter

$$\hat{X}_t := \mathbb{E}(X_t | \mathcal{Y}_t) \quad \text{and} \quad P_t := \mathbb{E} \left((X_t - \hat{X}_t) (X_t - \hat{X}_t)' \right)$$

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$$\begin{cases} dX_t &= A X_t dt + R^{1/2} dW_t \in \mathbb{R}^r \\ dY_t &= C X_t dt + \Sigma^{1/2} dV_t \quad \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{Y}_t := \sigma(Y_s, s \leq t). \end{cases}$$

Optimal \mathbb{L}_2 -estimate = Kalman-Bucy filter

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with the gain given by the matrix Riccati equation

$$\partial_t P_t = \text{Ricc}(P_t) := A P_t + P_t A' - P_t S P_t + R \quad \text{with} \quad S := C' \Sigma^{-1} C$$

Reformulation \rightsquigarrow Nonlinear Kalman-Bucy diffusion

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$$\eta_t := \text{Law}(\bar{X}_t) = \mathcal{N}[\hat{X}_t, P_t] \quad \text{May be highly unstable !}$$

\rightsquigarrow Interacting with their conditional mean and covariance matrices

$$\mathcal{P}_{\eta_t} = \eta_t [(e - \eta_t(e))(e - \eta_t(e))'] \quad \text{with} \quad e(x) := x.$$

2 classes of McKean-Vlasov type diffusions

1) "Vanilla EnKF" (\rightsquigarrow (corrected) discrete time - Evensen 94)

$$d\bar{X}_t = A \bar{X}_t dt + R^{1/2} d\bar{W}_t + \mathcal{P}_{\eta_t} C' \Sigma^{-1} \left[dY_t - \left(C \bar{X}_t dt + \Sigma^{1/2} d\bar{V}_t \right) \right]$$

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BUT NOT CONSISTENT WITH THE OPTIMAL FILTER

Example: Extended Kalman-Bucy Ensemble filter ($A(x)$)

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Refs:

- ▶ SIAM-17/Arxiv-16(Extended EnKBF)+ Kurtzmann, Tugaut.
- ▶ EJP-18 (Stability Extended KBF)+ Kurtzmann, Tugaut.

The Ensemble Kalman-Bucy filter

(Ex. Case 1) Mean field sampler $\rightsquigarrow N + 1$ interacting diffusions

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with the rescaled particle covariance matrices

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where are the Kalman-Bucy filter and the Riccati equations ?

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$$dm_t = A m_t dt + p_t C' \Sigma^{-1} (dY_t - C m_t dt) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{N+1}} dM_t$$

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Deterministic EnKF p_t **Gaussian tailed invariant measure**.
- ▶ **Stoch. perturbation** \Rightarrow **time-uniform estimates** $\forall(A, R, S)$.

In terms of random matrices with $\epsilon := \frac{2}{\sqrt{N}}$

$\mathcal{W}_t = (\mathcal{W}_t(i,j))_{1 \leq i,j \leq r}$ independent Brownian motions

↓

$$dp_t \stackrel{\text{law}}{=} [Ap_t + p_t A' + R - p_t S p_t] dt + \epsilon \left(p_t^{1/2} d\mathcal{W}_t (U + p_t V p_t)^{1/2} \right)_{\text{sym}}$$

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$p_t \rightsquigarrow$ *non colliding eigenvalues* $\lambda_r(t) < \dots < \lambda_2(t) < \lambda_1(t)$

$$d\lambda_i(t) = \left[2\alpha\lambda_i(t) + \beta - \lambda_i(t)^2\gamma + \frac{\epsilon^2}{4} \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{\lambda_i(t) + \lambda_j(t)}{\lambda_i(t) - \lambda_j(t)} \right] dt + \epsilon \sqrt{\lambda_i(t)} dW_t^i$$

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This talk = answer these 2 questions for 1D linear/Gaussian

- ▶ 1d-discrete time/EnKF (+ Horton, Arxiv 21, AAP 23)
- ▶ \rightsquigarrow EnKF Review article (+ Bishop, Arxiv 20, MCSS 23)

Linear+Gaussian+discrete 1d-filtering problem

$$\begin{cases} X_{n+1} = A X_n + B W_{n+1} & X_0 \sim \mathcal{N}(\hat{X}_0^-, P_0) \\ Y_n = C X_n + D V_n & n \in \mathbb{N} := \{0, 1, 2, \dots\} \end{cases}$$

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One-step predictor & Optimal filter = Gaussian

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\rightsquigarrow Kalman filter (1960s') = Gauss-Legendre regression (1800s')

$$(\hat{X}_n^-, P_n) \xrightarrow{\text{updating}} (\hat{X}_n, \hat{P}_n) \xrightarrow{\text{prediction}} (\hat{X}_{n+1}^-, P_{n+1})$$

Particle filters = GA = SMC = DMC = ...

$$\left(\xi_n^{i-}\right)_{1 \leq i \leq N} \in \mathbb{R}^N \xrightarrow{\text{Selection}} \left(\xi_n^j\right)_{1 \leq j \leq N} \xrightarrow{\text{Mutation}} \left(\xi_{n+1}^{i-}\right)_{1 \leq i \leq N}$$

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$$\xi_n^j \sim \sum_{1 \leq i \leq N} \frac{e^{-(Y_n - C\xi_n^{i-})^2 / (2D^2)}}{\sum_{1 \leq j \leq N} e^{-(Y_n - C\xi_n^{j-})^2 / (2D^2)}} \delta_{\xi_n^{i-}} \quad \text{and set} \quad \xi_{n+1}^{i-} := A\xi_n^j + B W_{n+1}^j$$

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and for $|A| < 1$?

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$$\xi_n^j \sim \sum_{1 \leq i \leq N} \frac{e^{-(Y_n - C\xi_n^{i-})^2 / (2D^2)}}{\sum_{1 \leq j \leq N} e^{-(Y_n - C\xi_n^{j-})^2 / (2D^2)}} \delta_{\xi_n^{i-}} \quad \text{and set} \quad \xi_{n+1}^{i-} := A\xi_n^i + B W_{n+1}^i$$

Sample means \simeq Conditional expectations:

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad \hat{X}_n^{\text{PF}} := \frac{1}{N} \sum_{1 \leq i \leq N} \xi_n^i \simeq_{N \rightarrow \infty} \hat{X}_n$$

BUT for any $A > 1$

$$\xi_0^{i-} > \frac{|B|}{A-1} \sqrt{2 \log N} \implies \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E} \left[\left| \hat{X}_n^{\text{PF}} - \hat{X}_n \right| \right] = +\infty$$

and for $|A| < 1$? \rightsquigarrow Time-uniform estimates (new coming article)

Particle filters = GA = SMC = DMC = ...

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and for $|A| < 1$? \rightsquigarrow Time-uniform estimates (new coming article)

\rightsquigarrow find stable twisted guiding mutations (up to change of weights/probab)

(Conditional) Mean equations

$$\begin{cases} \hat{X}_n &= \hat{X}_n^- + \text{Gain}_n \left(Y_n - C\hat{X}_n^- \right) \quad \text{with} \quad \text{Gain}_n := CP_n/(C^2P_n + D^2) \\ \hat{X}_{n+1}^- &= A \hat{X}_n \end{cases}$$

Offline Riccati equations

$$\begin{cases} \hat{P}_n &= (1 - G_n C)P_n = P_n/(1 + SP_n) \quad \text{with} \quad S := (C/D)^2 \\ P_{n+1} &= A^2 \hat{P}_n + R \quad \text{with} \quad R = B^2 \end{cases}$$

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$$\rightsquigarrow P_{n+1} = \phi(P_n) := \frac{aP_n + b}{cP_n + d} \quad \text{with} \quad (a, b, c, d) := (A^2 + RS, R, S, 1)$$

Reminder:

P_n and $(\hat{X}_n - X_n)$ are stable for any A (Kalman/Bucy-Stab Theory) !

Conditional-Nonlinear Markov chain (Perfect Sampler)

$$\begin{cases} \hat{\mathbf{x}}_n &= \mathbf{x}_n + \text{gain}_n (Y_n - (C\mathbf{x}_n + D\mathcal{V}_n)) \quad \text{with} \quad \text{gain}_n := C\mathcal{P}_n / (C^2\mathcal{P}_n + D^2) \\ \mathbf{x}_{n+1} &= A\hat{\mathbf{x}}_n + B\mathcal{W}_{n+1}. \end{cases}$$

$(\mathcal{V}_n, \mathcal{W}_n)$ copies of (V_n, W_n) and \mathcal{P}_n variance of the state \mathbf{x}_n .

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Consistency property:

$$\mathbf{x}_n \sim \mathcal{N}(\hat{X}_n^-, P_n = \mathfrak{P}_n) \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{\mathbf{x}}_n \sim \mathcal{N}(\hat{X}_n, \hat{P}_n).$$

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Nb: The Sakov & Oke (a.k.a. deterministic EnKF) discrete time versions are **NOT consistent**.

EnKF = Mean field interacting particle sampler

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hat{\xi}_n^i = \xi_n^i + g_n (Y_n - (C\xi_n^i + D\mathcal{V}_n^i)) \quad \text{with } g_n := Cp_n/(C^2p_n + D^2) \\ \xi_{n+1}^i = A\hat{\xi}_n^i + B\mathcal{W}_{n+1}^i \quad i \in \{1, \dots, N+1\} \end{array} \right.$$

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$(\mathcal{V}_n^i, \mathcal{W}_n^i)$ copies of (V_n, W_n) and re-scaled sample variance

$$p_n := \frac{1}{N} \sum_{1 \leq i \leq N+1} (\xi_n^i - m_n)^2$$

with the sample mean

$$m_n := \frac{1}{N+1} \sum_{1 \leq i \leq N+1} \xi_n^i$$

Perturbation theo. (Up to a change of probability space)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hat{m}_n = m_n + g_n (Y_n - C m_n) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{N+1}} \hat{v}_n \\ \hat{p}_n = (1 - g_n C) p_n + \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \hat{v}_n \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} m_{n+1} = A \hat{m}_n + \frac{1}{\sqrt{N+1}} v_{n+1} \\ p_{n+1} = A^2 \hat{p}_n + R + \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} v_{n+1}. \end{array} \right.$$

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local perturbations v_n, ν_n and \hat{v}_n, \hat{v}_n in terms of χ^2

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local perturbations v_n, ν_n and $\hat{v}_n, \hat{\nu}_n$ in terms of χ^2

Corollary: p_n Markov chain $\mathcal{K}(p, dq) =$ Stochastic Riccati eq.

$$p_{n+1} = \phi(p_n) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \delta_{n+1} \quad \text{with} \quad \delta_{n+1} := A^2 \hat{\nu}_n + \nu_{n+1}.$$

Stab. theo. (cf. 10 pages section 2 in (+Arnaudon, Ouhabaz SAA 23))

Theo 1: \exists Lyapunov fct. $\mathcal{U}(p) = 1 + u(p + 1/p)$ s.t. $\beta_{\mathcal{U}}(\mathcal{K}) < 1$

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Key/difficulty: Estimates/Expo. decays $\forall A$ of random products

$$\mathcal{E}_{l,n} := \prod_{l \leq k \leq n} \frac{A}{1 + Sp_k}$$

OK for $|A| < 1$ but also for $|A| \geq 1$ unstable/effective dimension/...

Time uniform estimates for any A

Theo 1 [(Under) Bias]: $\forall k \geq 1 \exists \iota_k < \infty$ s.t. $\forall N \geq 1 \forall n \geq 0$

$$0 \leq P_n - \mathbb{E}(p_n) \leq \iota_1/N$$

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& Uniform control of the bias ($N \geq N_k$)

$$\mathbb{E} \left(|\mathbb{E}(\hat{m}_n | \mathcal{Y}_n) - \hat{X}_n|^k \right)^{1/k} \leq \iota_k/N$$

Time uniform estimates for any A

Theo 2 [\mathbb{L}_k -mean errors]: $\forall k \geq 1 \exists \iota_k < \infty$ s.t. $\forall N \geq 1 \forall n \geq 0$

$$\mathbb{E} \left(|\hat{m}_n - \hat{X}_n|^k \right)^{1/k} \vee \mathbb{E} \left(|p_n - P_n|^k \right)^{1/k} \leq \iota_k / \sqrt{N}.$$

(state estimates for $N \geq N_k$)

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Many other results/fairly complete analysis: multivariate central limit theorems, exponential decays random products,...