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Inference for diffusions with small diffusion coefficient and application to epidemics

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Dynstoch 2012
8 juin 2012

Outline

① Parametric inference for discretely observed diffusion processes

② Application to Epidemics

INRA MIA will be the center of excellence in the area of discrete time stochastic processes.

From INRA Paris-Diderot to a Didierot group

INRA MIA will be the center of excellence in the area of discrete time stochastic processes.

INRA Paris-Diderot

Introduction & Motivation

Data

Inference for diffusion processes without hidden variable

Inference for diffusion processes with hidden variable

Implementation

Conclusion

S I R

Implementation

Principles

Settle the context

Classical SIR Epidemics S.D.E.

$$\begin{aligned} ds_t &= -\lambda s_t i_t dt + \frac{1}{\sqrt{N_{pop}}} \sqrt{\lambda s_t i_t} dB_1(t) \\ di_t &= (\lambda s_t i_t - \gamma i_t) dt - \frac{1}{\sqrt{N_{pop}}} \sqrt{\lambda s_t i_t} dB_1(t) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{N_{pop}}} \sqrt{\gamma i_t} dB_2(t) \end{aligned}$$

Specificity : Multidimensionnal process, small diffusion coefficient, parameters (λ, γ) both in drift and diffusion function, (few observations available)

Theoretical Context

- $dX_t^\epsilon = b(\alpha, X_t^\epsilon)dt + \epsilon \sigma(\beta, X_t^\epsilon)dB_t$, $X_0 = x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^p$
- Discrete observation : X_t^ϵ at times $t_k = k\Delta$ on a fixed interval $[0, T]$ ($T = n\Delta$)
- $\sigma(\beta, x) \in M_p(\mathbb{R})$, $b(\alpha, x) \in \mathbb{R}^p$, $\Sigma(\beta, x) = \sigma(\beta, x)^t \sigma(\beta, x)$ invertible.

Existing results : Maximum Contrast Estimators for high frequency data (linking ϵ and n)

(Sørensen-Uchida Bernoulli 2003) $\frac{1}{\epsilon n} \rightarrow 0$, $\frac{1}{\epsilon \sqrt{n}}$ bounded

(Gloter Sørensen S.P.A. 2009) $\exists \rho > 0$, $\frac{1}{\epsilon n^\rho}$ bounded, for a class of contrast processes depending on ρ

Main idea of our inference approach (extension of Genon-Catalot(90))

Taylor's stochastic expansion formula (Azencott (82), Wentzell-Freidlin(79))

$$X_t^\epsilon = x_\alpha(t) + \epsilon g_{\alpha,\beta}(t) + \epsilon^2 R_{\alpha,\beta}^\epsilon(t)$$

where $x_\alpha(t)$ is the deterministic solution $\frac{dx_\alpha(t)}{dt} = b(\alpha, x_\alpha(t)), x(0) = x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^p$,

$$dg_{\alpha,\beta}(t) = \frac{\partial b}{\partial x}(\alpha, x_\alpha(t))g_{\alpha,\beta}(t)dt + \sigma(\beta, x_\alpha(t))dB_t, g_{\alpha,\beta}(0) = 0_{\mathbb{R}^p}$$

and $R_{\alpha,\beta}^\epsilon$ satisfies

$$\sup_{t \in [0, T]} \{\|\epsilon R_{\alpha,\beta}^\epsilon(t)\|\} \xrightarrow[\mathbb{P}, \epsilon \rightarrow 0]{} 0, \quad \mathbb{E} \left[\|R_{\alpha,\beta}^\epsilon(t+h) - R_{\alpha,\beta}^\epsilon(t)\|^2 \right] \leq Ch.$$

Main Idea

- Compute the likelihood of the Gaussian process $Y_t^\epsilon = x_\alpha(t) + \epsilon g_{\alpha,\beta}(t)$
- Derive a Contrast process for X_t^ϵ from it.

Properties of $g_{\alpha,\beta}$

Φ_α the Resolvent matrix of the linearized ODE

Let Φ_α be the invertible matrix solution of

$$\frac{d\Phi_\alpha}{dt}(t, t_0) = \frac{\partial b}{\partial x}(\alpha, x_\alpha(t))\Phi_\alpha(t, t_0),$$

with $\Phi_\alpha(t_0, t_0) = I_p$.

Properties of $g_{\alpha,\beta}$

- $g_{\alpha,\beta}$ is a Gaussian process for which we can obtain the analytic expression.
- $g_{\alpha,\beta}(t_k) = \Phi_\alpha(t_k, t_{k-1})g_{\alpha,\beta}(t_{k-1}) + \sqrt{\Delta}Z_k^{\alpha,\beta}$
- $Z_k^{\alpha,\beta}$ are independent $\mathcal{N}(0, S_k^{\alpha,\beta})$ variables.
- $S_k^{\alpha,\beta} = \frac{1}{\Delta} \int_{t_{k-1}}^{t_k} \Phi_\alpha(t_k, s)\Sigma(\beta, x_\alpha(s))^t\Phi_\alpha(t_k, s)ds$

Likelihood of the Gaussian process and consequences of the approach

log-likelihood of the Gaussian process Y_t^ϵ

$$\begin{aligned} L_{\Delta, \epsilon}(\alpha, \beta) &= \epsilon^2 \sum_{k=1}^n \log \left[\det \left(S_k^{\alpha, \beta} \right) \right] \\ &+ \frac{1}{\Delta} \sum_{k=1}^n t N_k(\alpha) (S_k^{\alpha, \beta})^{-1} N_k(\alpha) \\ \text{with } N_k(\alpha) &= Y_{t_k} - x_\alpha(t_k) - \Phi_\alpha(t_k, t_{k-1}) [Y_{t_{k-1}} - x_\alpha(t_{k-1})]. \end{aligned}$$

Define MLE estimators

$$(\hat{\alpha}_{\epsilon, \Delta}, \hat{\beta}_{\epsilon, \Delta}) = \underset{(\alpha, \beta) \in \Theta}{\operatorname{argmin}} U_{\Delta, \epsilon}(\alpha, \beta)$$

Remark on low frequency data

Δ (and n) is fixed : no asymptotic result on $\hat{\beta}_{\epsilon, \Delta}$
 \Rightarrow Adaptation needed

Construct the contrast for low frequency data (Δ and n fixed)Contrast process for the diffusion X_t^ϵ (β unknown)

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{U}_\epsilon(\alpha) &= \epsilon^2 \sum_{k=1}^n \log \left[\det \left(S_k^{\alpha, \beta} \right) \right] \\ &+ \frac{1}{\Delta} \sum_{k=1}^n t N_k(\alpha) \cancel{(S_k^{\alpha, \beta})^{-1}} N_k(\alpha) \\ \text{with } N_k(\alpha) &= X_{t_k} - x_\alpha(t_k) - \Phi_\alpha(t_k, t_{k-1}) \left[X_{t_{k-1}} - x_\alpha(t_{k-1}) \right].\end{aligned}$$

Define MCE estimator

$$\tilde{\alpha}_\epsilon = \underset{(\alpha) \in \Theta_\alpha}{\operatorname{argmin}} \bar{U}_\epsilon(\alpha)$$

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$$\begin{aligned}\bar{U}_\epsilon(\alpha) &= \underbrace{\epsilon^2 \sum_{k=1}^n \log \left[\det \left(S_k^{\alpha, \beta} \right) \right]}_{\text{Term 1}} \\ &+ \frac{1}{\Delta} \sum_{k=1}^n {}^t N_k(\alpha) \cancel{(S_k^{\alpha, \beta})^{-1}} N_k(\alpha) \\ \text{with } N_k(\alpha) &= \color{red} X_{t_k} - x_\alpha(t_k) - \Phi_\alpha(t_k, t_{k-1}) \left[\color{red} X_{t_{k-1}} - x_\alpha(t_{k-1}) \right].\end{aligned}$$

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Define MCE estimator

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Results for low frequency data (Δ and n fixed)Contrast process for the diffusion X_t^ϵ (β unknown)

$$\bar{U}_\epsilon(\alpha, (X_{t_k})_{k \in \{1, \dots, n\}}) = \frac{1}{\Delta} \sum_{k=1}^n {}^t N_k(\alpha) N_k(\alpha).$$

Results for low frequency data and β unknown

Under classical regularity assumptions on b and σ ,
and identifiability assumption : $\alpha \neq \alpha' \Rightarrow \{\exists k, \quad 1 \leq k \leq n, \quad x_\alpha(t_k) \neq x_{\alpha'}(t_k)\}$.

$\bar{\alpha}_\epsilon = \underset{\alpha \in \Theta_a}{\operatorname{argmin}} \bar{U}_\epsilon(\alpha)$ satisfies

$$\epsilon^{-1}(\bar{\alpha}_\epsilon - \alpha_0) \xrightarrow[\epsilon \rightarrow 0]{} \mathcal{N}(0, J_\Delta^{-1}(\alpha_0, \beta_0))$$

where $J_\Delta(\alpha_0, \beta_0)$ do not converges toward $I_b(\alpha_0, \beta_0)$ as $\Delta \rightarrow 0$ (the Fisher Information Matrix) .

Additionnal information on β for low frequency data

In SIR-Epidemics $\alpha = (\lambda, \gamma) = \beta$

Case of useful additionnal information

$$\beta = f(\alpha)$$

$$\Sigma(\beta, x) = f(\beta)\Sigma_0(x)$$

Return on the log-likelihood of the Gaussian process Y_t^ϵ

$$\begin{aligned} L_{\Delta, \epsilon}(\alpha, \beta) &= \epsilon^2 \sum_{k=1}^n \log \left[\det \left(S_k^{\alpha, \beta} \right) \right] \\ &+ \frac{1}{\Delta} \sum_{k=1}^n t N_k(\alpha) (S_k^{\alpha, \beta})^{-1} N_k(\alpha) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{with } N_k(\alpha) = Y_{t_k} - x_\alpha(t_k) - \Phi_\alpha(t_k, t_{k-1}) [Y_{t_{k-1}} - x_\alpha(t_{k-1})].$$

Define MLE estimators

$$(\hat{\alpha}_{\epsilon, \Delta}, \hat{\beta}_{\epsilon, \Delta}) = \underset{(\alpha, \beta) \in \Theta}{\operatorname{argmin}} U_{\Delta, \epsilon}(\alpha, \beta)$$

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Define MLE estimators

$$(\hat{\alpha}_{\epsilon, \Delta}, \hat{\beta}_{\epsilon, \Delta}) = \underset{(\alpha, \beta) \in \Theta}{\operatorname{argmin}} U_{\Delta, \epsilon}(\alpha, \beta)$$

Additionnal information on β for low frequency data

In SIR-Epidemics $\alpha = (\lambda, \gamma) = \beta$

Case of useful additionnal information

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \beta = f(\alpha) \\ \Sigma(\beta, x) = f(\beta)\Sigma_0(x) \end{array} \right\} S_k^{\alpha, \beta} = \tilde{S}_k^\alpha$$

Contrast process for the diffusion X_t^ϵ (with information on β)

$$\tilde{U}_\epsilon(\alpha) = \overbrace{\epsilon^2 \sum_{k=1}^n \log \left[\det \left(\tilde{S}_k^\alpha \right) \right]}^{}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\Delta} \sum_{k=1}^n {}^t N_k(\alpha) (\tilde{S}_k^\alpha)^{-1} N_k(\alpha)$$

$$\text{with } N_k(\alpha) = X_{t_k} - x_\alpha(t_k) - \Phi_\alpha(t_k, t_{k-1}) [X_{t_{k-1}} - x_\alpha(t_{k-1})].$$

Define MCE estimator

$$\tilde{\alpha}_\epsilon = \underset{(\alpha) \in \Theta_a}{\operatorname{argmin}} \tilde{U}_\epsilon(\alpha)$$

Results for low frequency data (Δ and n fixed)Contrast with information on β

$$\tilde{U}_\epsilon(\alpha) = \frac{1}{\Delta} \sum_{k=1}^n {}^t N_k(\alpha) (\tilde{S}_k^\alpha)^{-1} N_k(\alpha)$$

Results

Under the same assumptions (regularity and identifiability)

 $\tilde{\alpha}_\epsilon = \underset{(\alpha) \in \Theta_a}{\operatorname{argmin}} \tilde{U}_\epsilon(\alpha)$ satisfies

$$\epsilon^{-1} (\tilde{\alpha}_\epsilon - \alpha_0) \xrightarrow[\epsilon \rightarrow 0]{} \mathcal{N}(0, I_\Delta^{-1}(\alpha_0, \beta_0))$$

$$\text{with } I_\Delta(\alpha_0, \beta_0) \xrightarrow[\Delta \rightarrow 0]{} I_b(\alpha_0, \beta_0)$$

Results for high frequency data ($\Delta \rightarrow 0$) (without linking ϵ and n)

Contrast process

Using $\|S_k^{\alpha_0, \beta_0} - \Sigma(\beta_0, X_{t_{k-1}})\| \xrightarrow[\epsilon, \Delta \rightarrow 0]{} 0$, we consider :

$$\begin{aligned}\check{U}_{\Delta, \epsilon}(\alpha, \beta) &= \epsilon^2 \sum_{k=1}^n \log \left[\det \left(\Sigma(\beta, X_{t_{k-1}}) \right) \right] \\ &+ \frac{1}{\Delta} \sum_{k=1}^n {}^t N_k(\alpha) \Sigma^{-1}(\beta, X_{t_{k-1}}) N_k(\alpha)\end{aligned}$$

Asymptotic Normality

Under classical regularity and identifiability assumptions on b and σ

$(\check{\alpha}_{\epsilon, \Delta}, \check{\beta}_{\epsilon, \Delta}) = \underset{(\alpha, \beta) \in \Theta}{\operatorname{argmin}} \check{U}_{\Delta, \epsilon}(\alpha, \beta)$ satisfies

$$\begin{pmatrix} \epsilon^{-1}(\check{\alpha}_{\epsilon, \Delta} - \alpha_0) \\ \sqrt{n}(\check{\beta}_{\epsilon, \Delta} - \beta_0) \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty, \epsilon \rightarrow 0]{} N \left(0, \begin{pmatrix} I_b^{-1}(\alpha_0, \beta_0) & 0 \\ 0 & I_\sigma^{-1}(\alpha_0, \beta_0) \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

Some generalities

Transmissible disease : a world of incomplete and aggregated data

- Date of infection and recovery of an infected individual unknown
- Total Number of new infected cases collected at regular time interval (days or week)

Modelisation : the simpler, the better

$$S \xrightarrow{\lambda I / N_{pop}} I \xrightarrow{\gamma} R$$

Ethier & Kurtz diffusion approximation

$$ds_t = -\lambda s_t i_t dt + \frac{1}{\sqrt{N_{pop}}} \sqrt{\lambda s_t i_t} dB_1(t)$$

$$di_t = (\lambda s_t i_t - \gamma i_t) dt - \frac{1}{\sqrt{N_{pop}}} \sqrt{\lambda s_t i_t} dB_1(t) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{N_{pop}}} \sqrt{\gamma i_t} dB_2(t)$$

Estimation over simulations

Simulations using Matlab

Simulations over 1000 runs of a scenario close to influenza ($\lambda = 0.4 \text{ days}^{-1}$,
 $\gamma = 1/3 \text{ days}^{-1}$, $T = 50$)

Study of different scenarios : $N_{pop} \in [100; 10000]$, $\Delta \in [T/10; 1; T/100]$