

Learning Relational Kalman Filtering

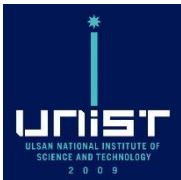
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Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology

***Speaker**

Eyal Amir, Tiangfang Xu and Albert J. Valocchi

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

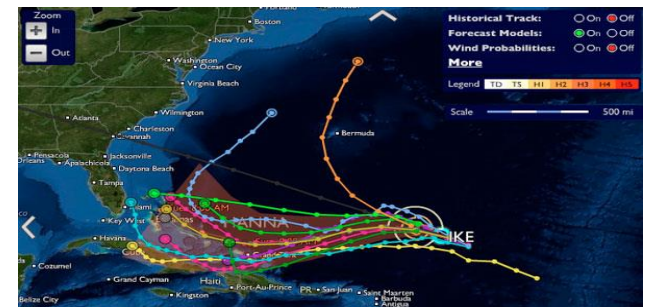


Kalman Filter

- Kalman Filter is an algorithm which produces estimates of unknown variables given a series of measurements (w/ noise) over time.



- Numerous applications in
 - Robot localization
 - Econometrics (time series)
 - Military: rocket and missile guidance
 - Autopilot
 - Weather forecasting
 - Speech enhancement
 - ...



Kalman Filtering: an example

- Input statements
 - **John's** house price was **\$0.39M** at **2014**.
 - Each year, **John's** house price **increases 5%**.
 - **John's** house price is around the sold price.
 - **John's** house is sold sporadically.
- Question: what is the price of John's house each year?



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Transition Model

$$x^{15'}_{\text{John}} = 1.05x^{14'}_{\text{John}} + \varepsilon_{\text{tras}}$$

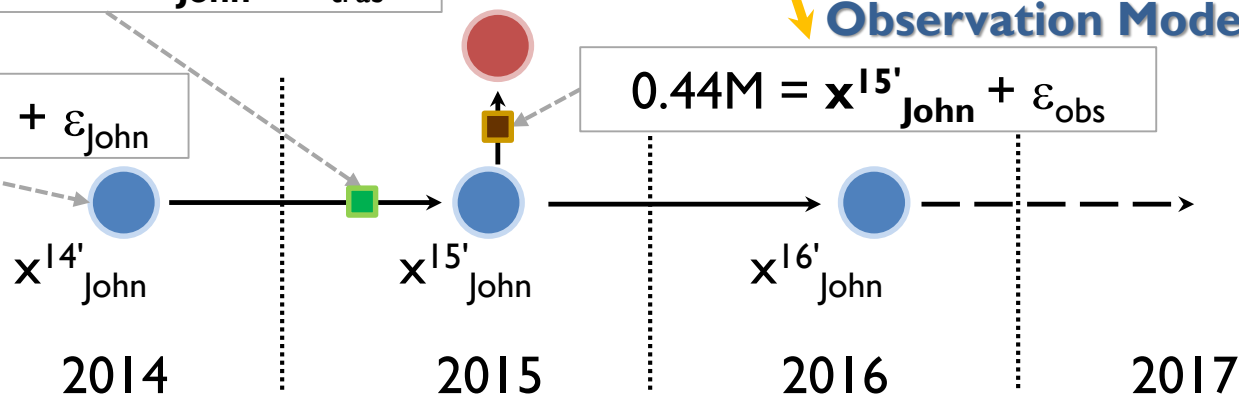
$$x^{14'}_{\text{John}} = 0.39\text{M} + \varepsilon_{\text{John}}$$

$$\varepsilon \sim \mathbf{N}(0, \sigma^2)$$

Observation Model

$$0.44\text{M} = x^{15'}_{\text{John}} + \varepsilon_{\text{obs}}$$

Sold at \$0.44M



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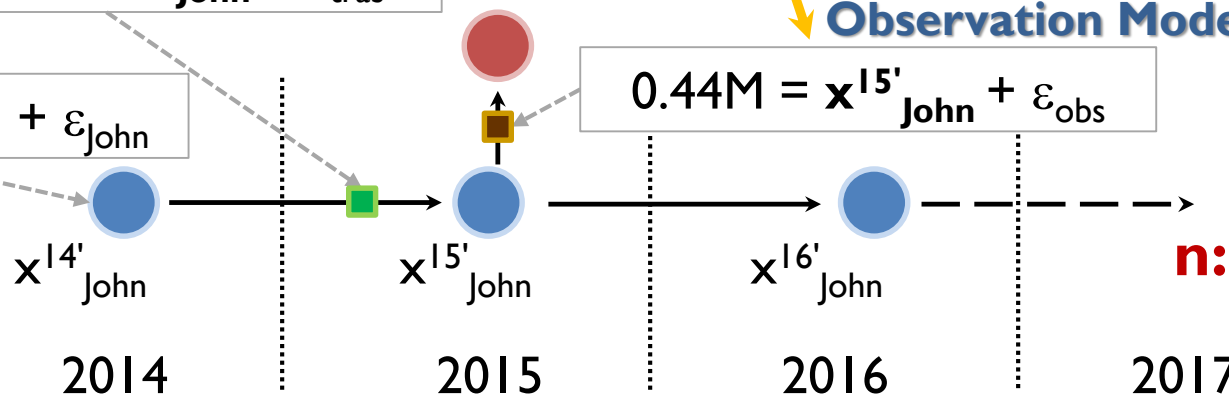
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$O(n^3)$

n : # of rvs

Relational Kalman Filtering (RFK):

[Choi Guzman, Amir, IJCAI-11] & [Ahmadi, Kersting, Sanner, IJCAI-11]

- Input statements

- **Town is a set of houses.**

- **Town's houses have initial prices at 2014.**

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Relational Transition

$$x^{15'}_h = 1.05x^{14'}_h + \epsilon_{trans}$$

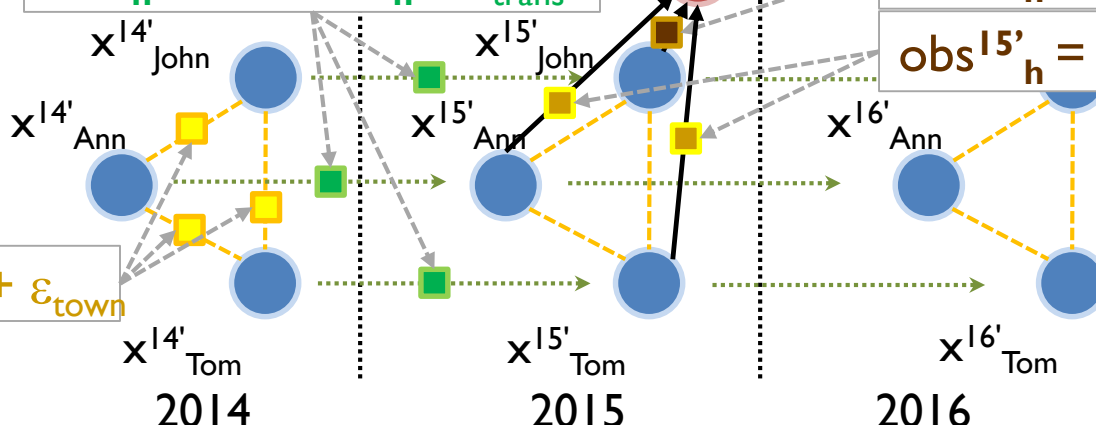
$h, h' \in \text{Town}$

Sold at \$0.44M

Relational Observation

$$\text{obs}^{15'}_h = x^{15'}_h + \epsilon_{obs}$$

$$\text{obs}^{15'}_{h'} = x^{15'}_{h'} + \epsilon'_{obs}$$



$$X^{14'}_h = x^{14'}_h + \epsilon_{town}$$

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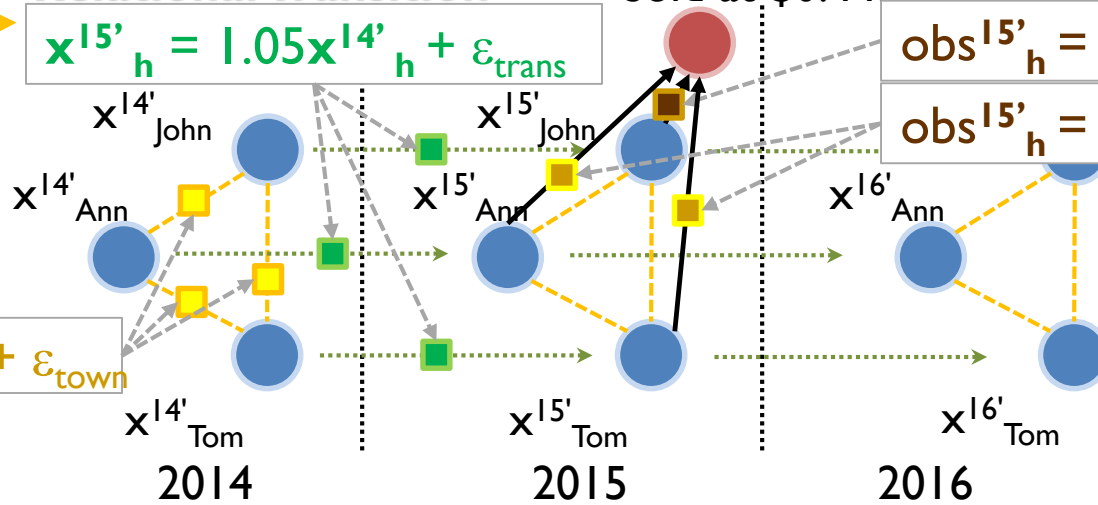
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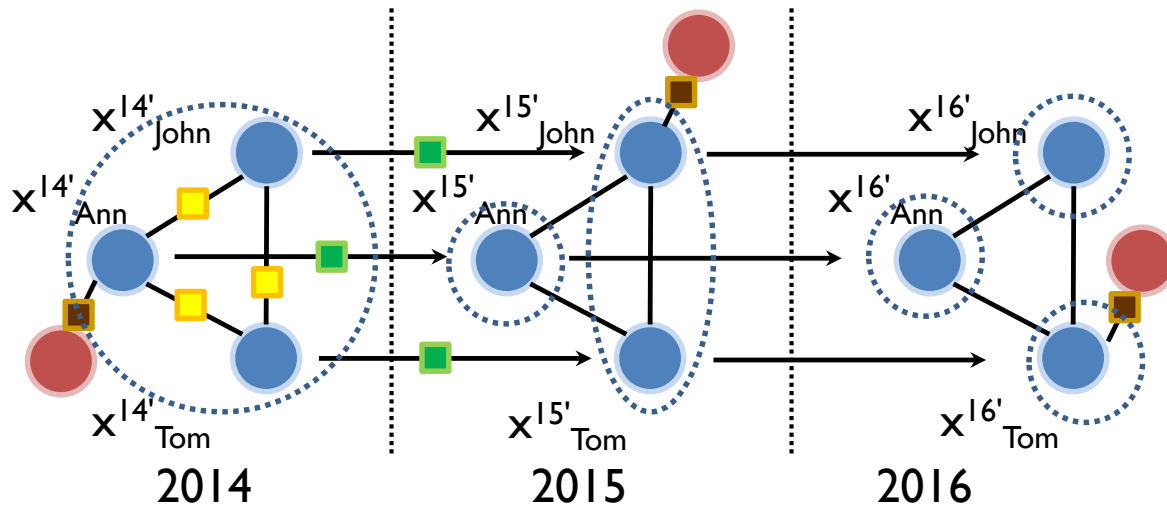
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$O(n)$
 n : # of rvs

Current Issue:

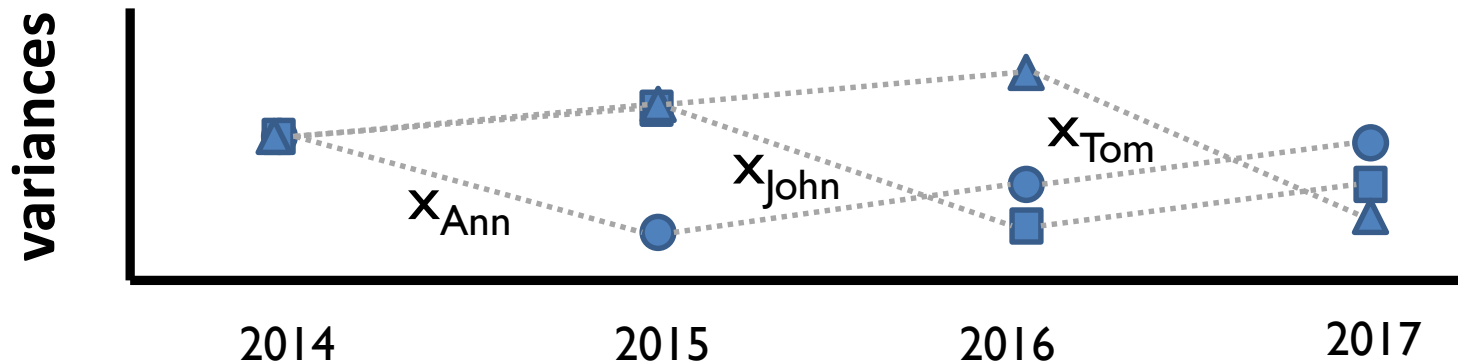
Sparse Observations → Model **Degenerations**



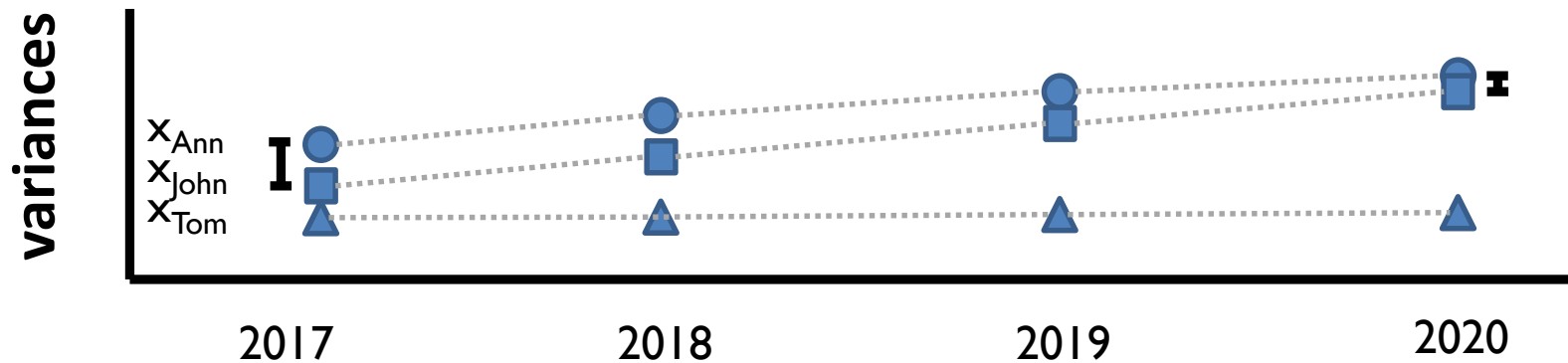
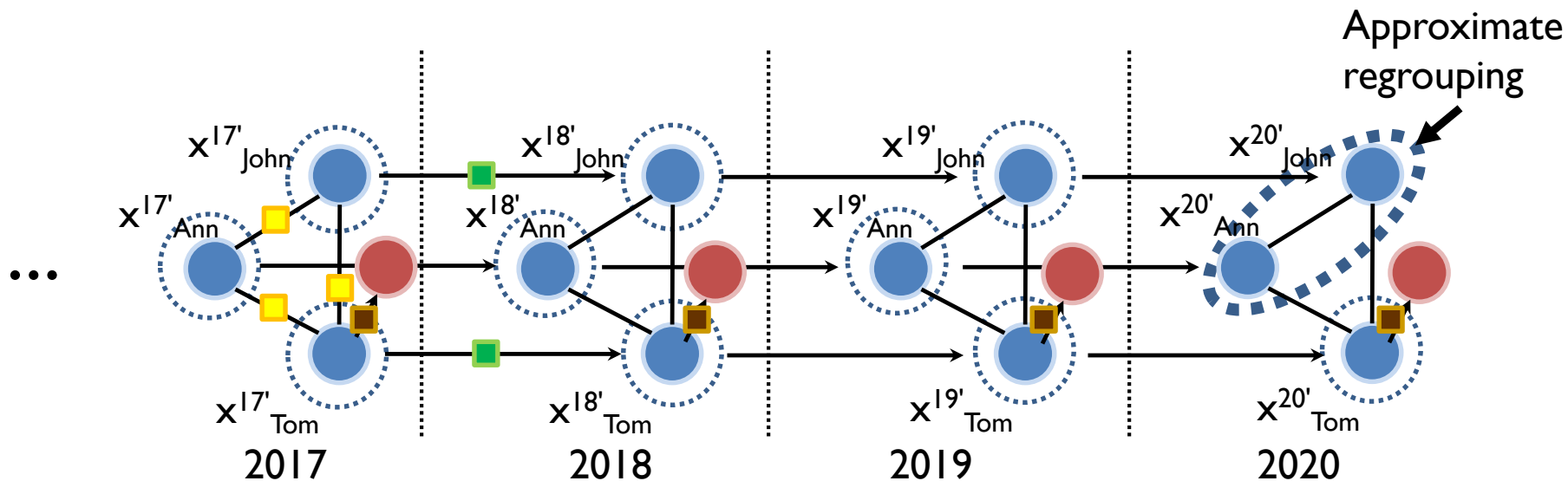
Relational $O(n)$



Ground $O(n^3)$



Main Finding: Relational Obs Prevent RFK from Degenerating!



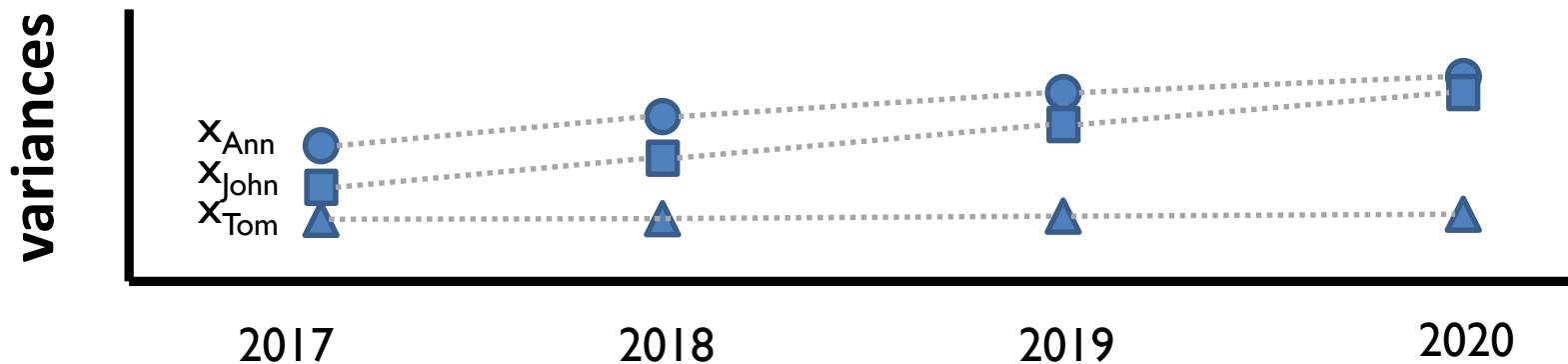
Main Theoretical Result

Theorem: For two rvs (X and X') in a set (atom) A of RKF

- (1) X and X' have **no obs for the previous k steps**,
- (2) **At least one obs is made to the other rvs in A each time step**

Then, for $c > 1$, the following holds,

$$|\text{Var}(X) - \text{Var}(X')| \leq O(c^{-k}).$$



$$\text{Var}(X_{John}^{20}) - \text{Var}(X_{Ann}^{20}) \leq O(c^{-5}).$$

When conditions (1) and (2) are satisfied,

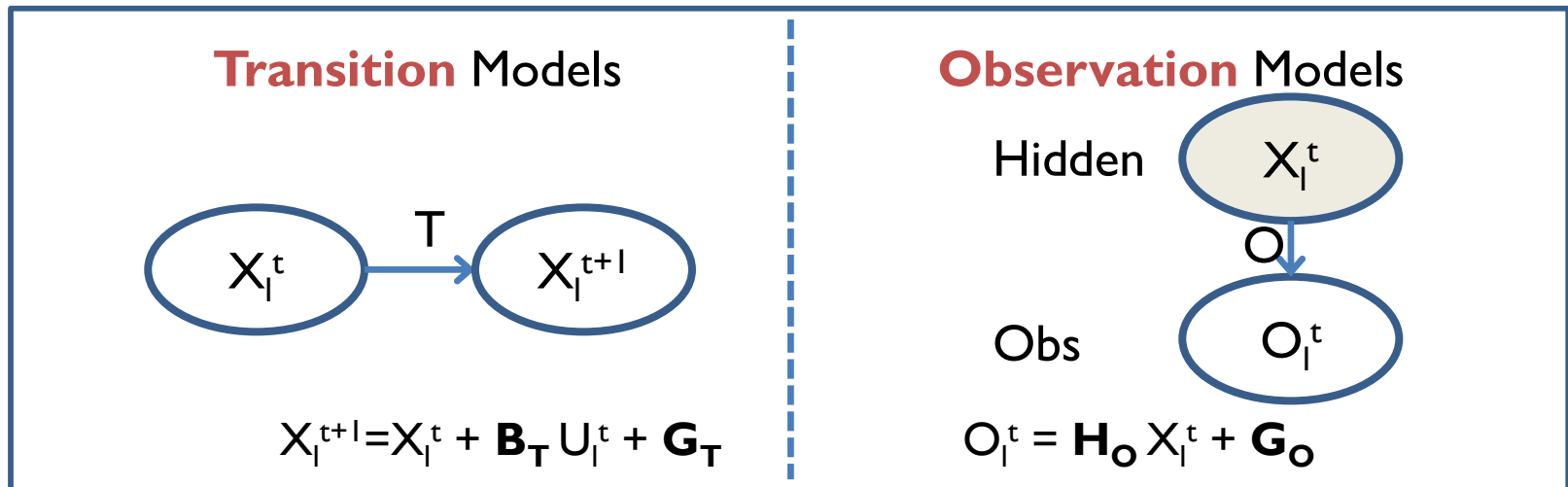
We can recover a relational model out of a degenerated model!

Parameter Learning for RKF Models

Parameter Learning Problem:

- Input:**
- (Relational) Sets of random variables
 - A sequence of observations

G_T, G_O : Gaussian Noise



$U_t(x)$: user input for x at time t

$\mathbf{B}_T, \mathbf{H}_O$: coefficients

- Output:**
- Relational Parameters for RKF ($\mathbf{B}_T, \mathbf{G}_T, \mathbf{H}_O, \mathbf{G}_O$)

Parameter Learning for RKF Models

Proposition: Maximum Likelihood Estimates (MLEs) of RKF models ($\mathbf{B}_T, \mathbf{G}_T, \mathbf{H}_O, \mathbf{G}_O$) are empirical means of MLEs of the KF.

In case of, the covariance matrix (e.g., \mathbf{G}_T , and \mathbf{G}_O)

$$\begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & b_{n2} & \cdots & b_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

The MLE of KF

$$\frac{\sum_i b_{ii}}{n} = b$$
$$\frac{\sum_{ij(i \neq j)} b_{ij}}{n(n-1)} = b'$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} b & b' & \cdots & b' \\ b' & b & \cdots & b' \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b' & b' & \cdots & b \end{bmatrix}$$

The MLE of RKF

(1) Learn Ground KF

[Ghahramani and Hinton, 1996]

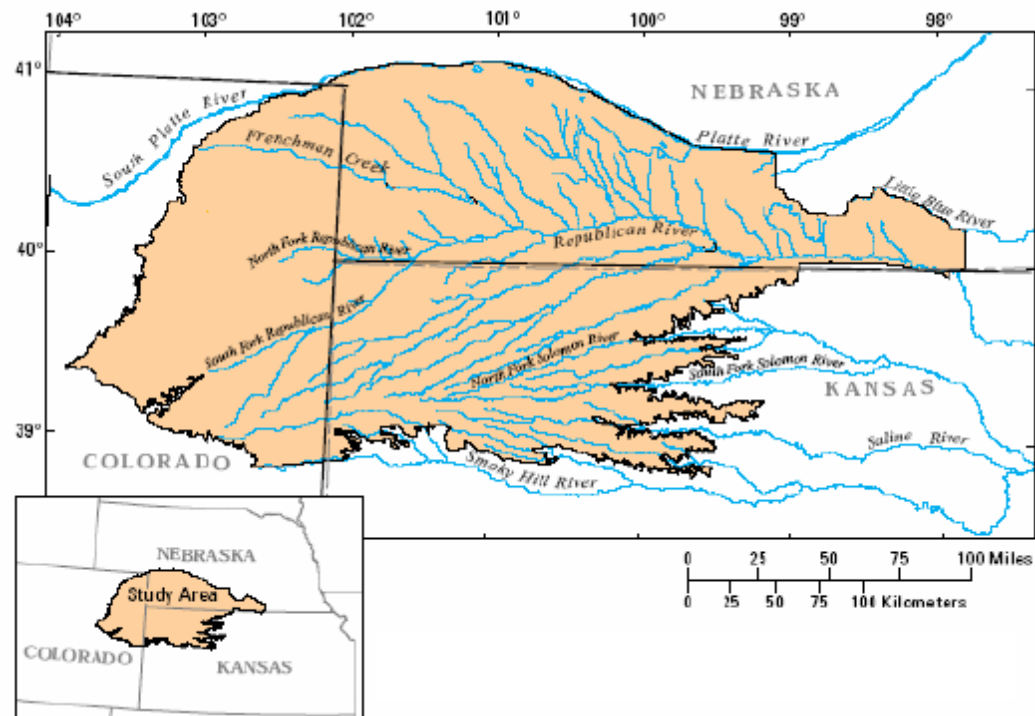
[K. Murphy, 1998]

(2) BlockAverage Operation

(3) Derive RKF

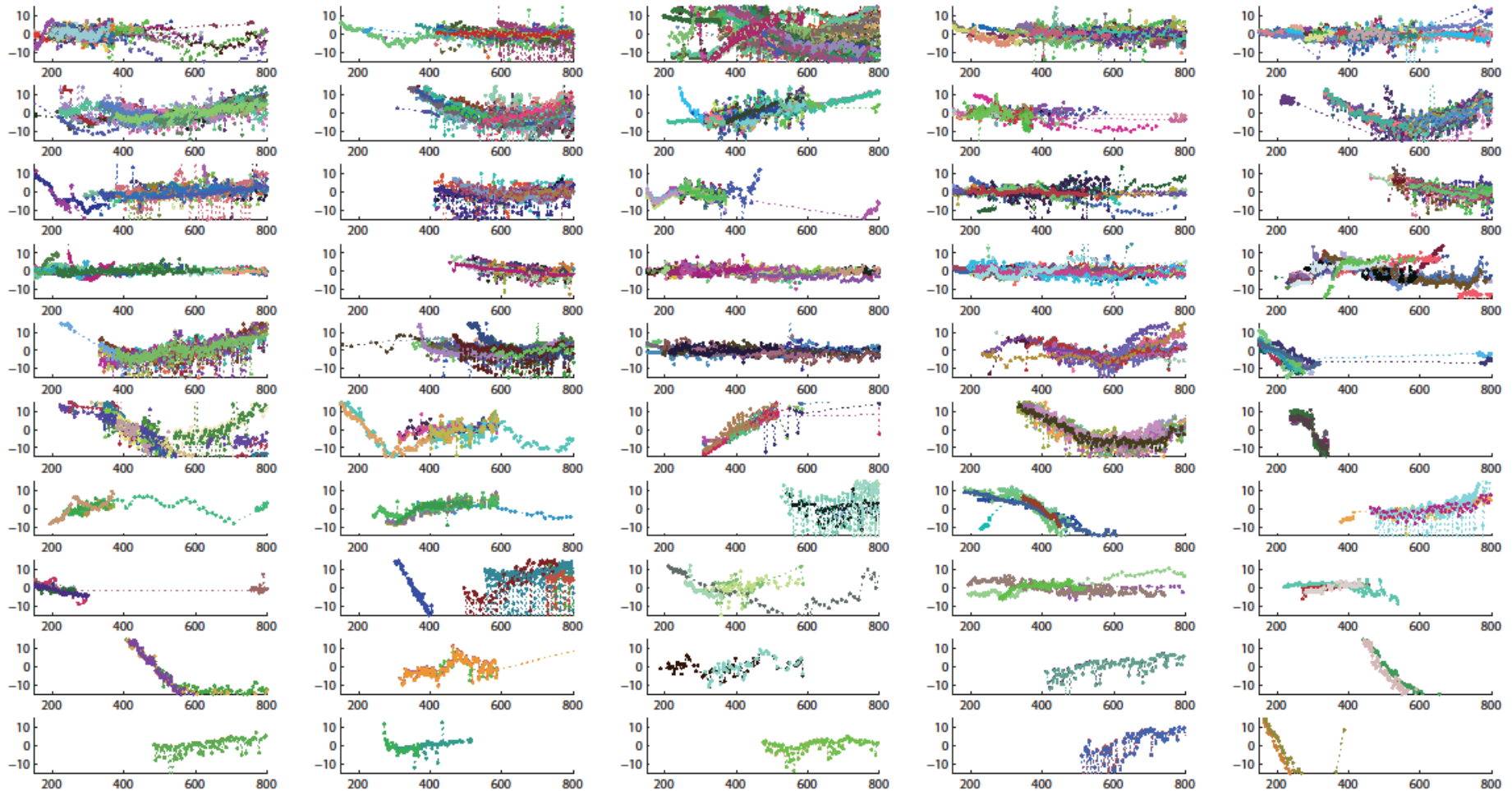
Experiments (Groundwater Models)

- Dataset: RRCA (Republican River Compact Administration)
 - The model has measures (water levels) for 3078 water wells.
 - The measures span from 1918 to 2007 (about 900 months).
 - It has over 300,000 measurements.



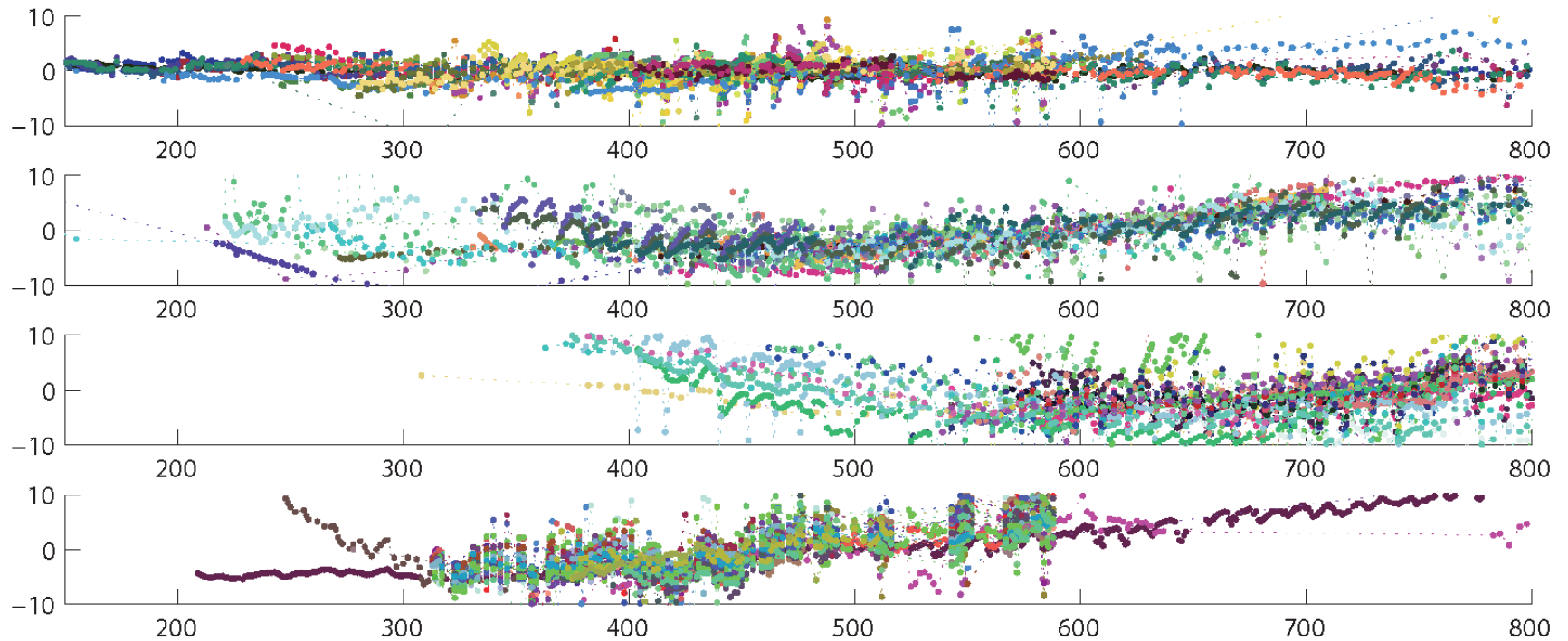
Relational Information (Clustering Wells)

by Spectral Clustering [Ng, Jordan, Weiss, 2001]



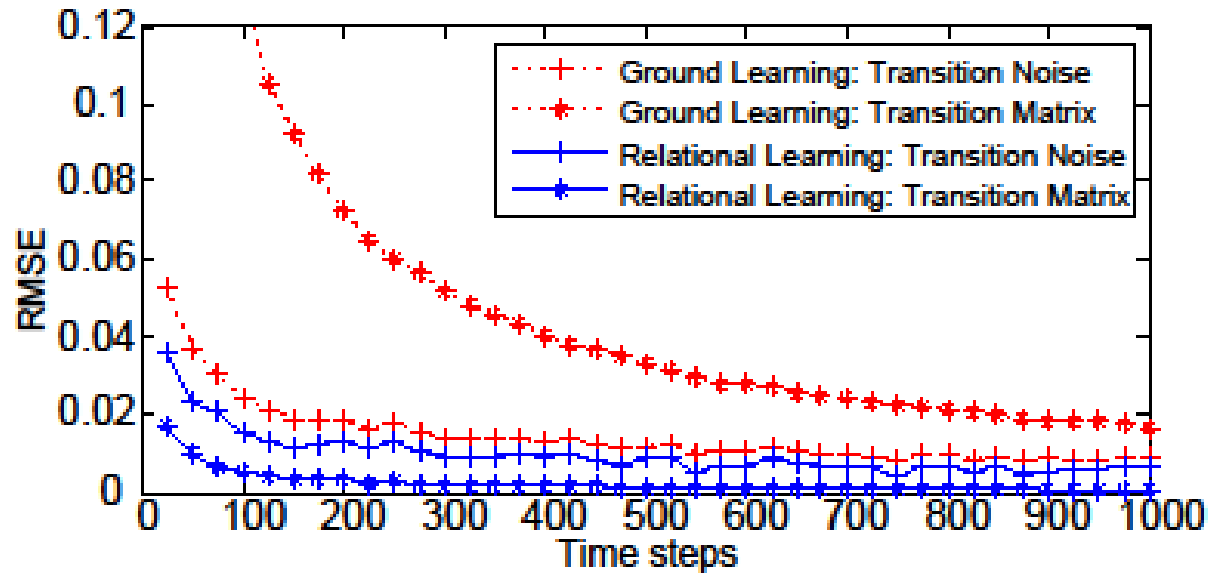
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Learning and Prediction with RKF

- Parameter Learning in simulation



- Prediction accuracy on the RRCA model

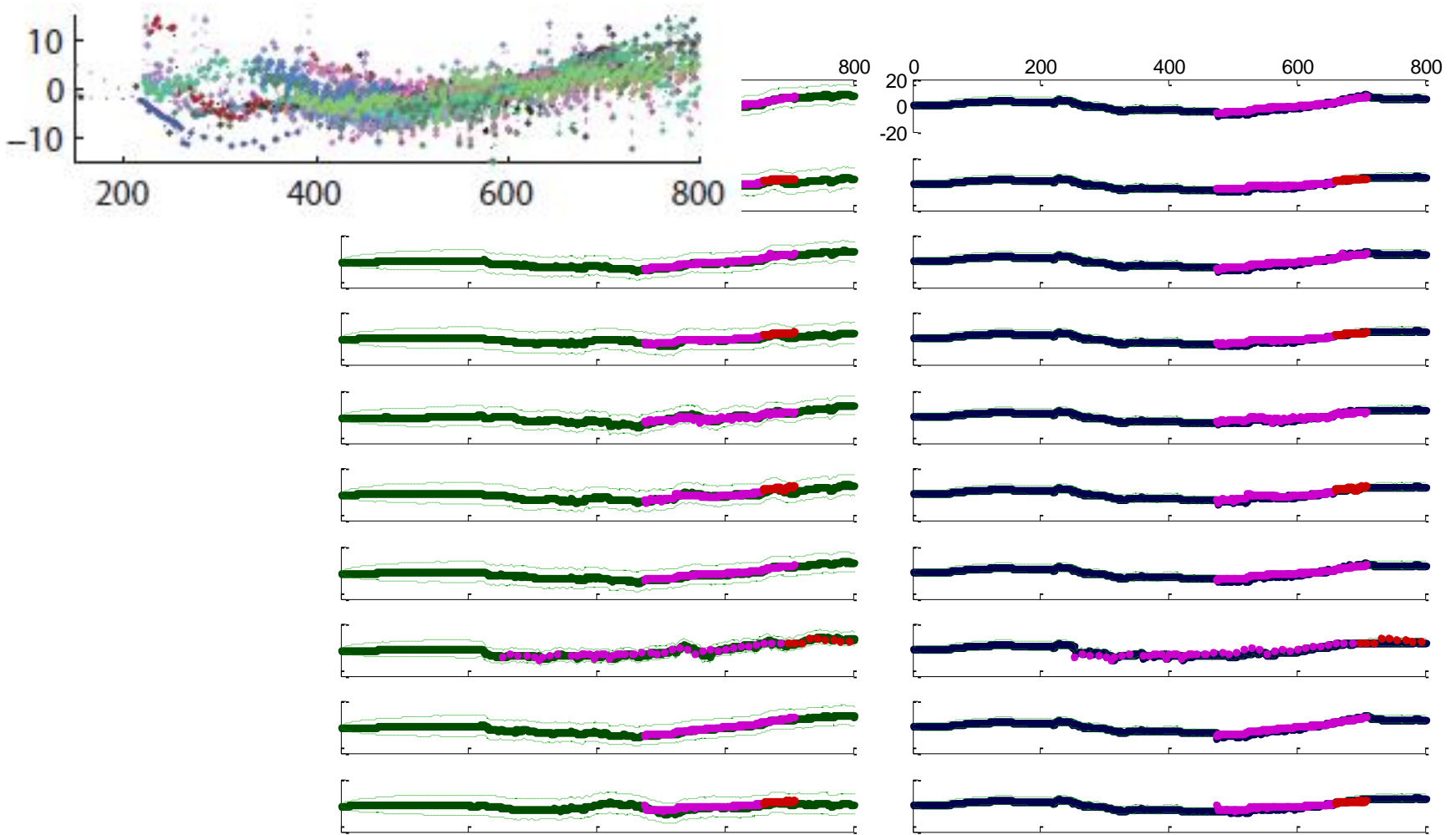
	Vanilla KF	Relational KF
RMSE (Root Mean Square Error)	5.10	4.36
Negative Log of Probability $-\log(P(\text{data} \text{pred}))$	4.91	3.88

Conclusions

- We show that **relational obs** may prevent **RKFs** from degenerating
- We present **the first parameter learning algorithm** for **relational continuous models**
- **S/W** download soon will be available at <http://pail.unist.ac.kr/LRKF/>

Thank you!

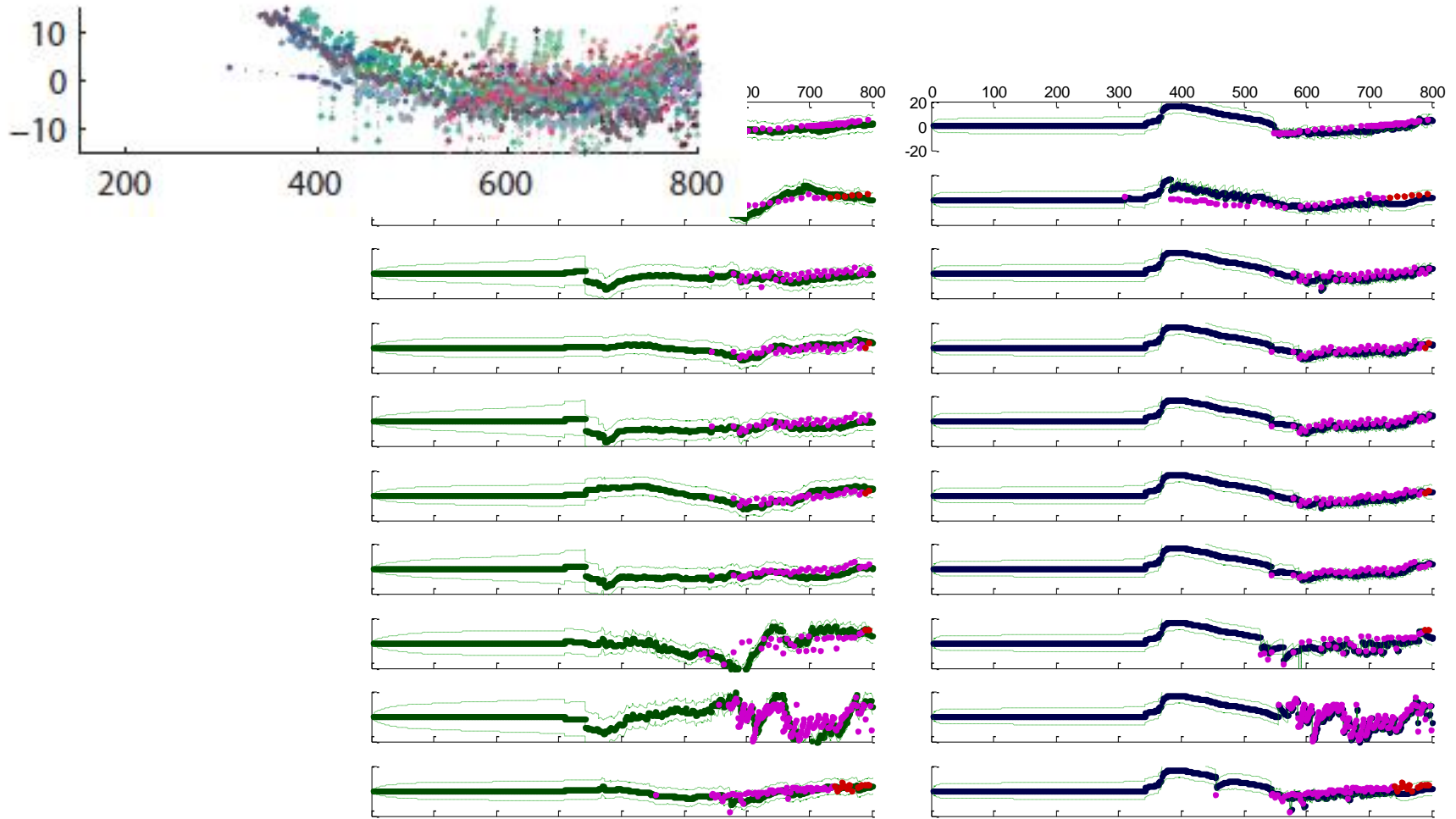
State Estimation: Vanilla KF vs Relational KF



Vanilla KF

Relational KF

State Estimation: Vanilla KF vs Relational KF



Vanilla KF

Relational KF

Dense Observations → No Degeneration

