

Mira

A Score for Conditional Distribution Accuracy
A route to Bayesian model comparison without evidence

★: Spotlight Paper

Sammy Sharief*, Justine Zeghal*,
G. Missael Barco · P. Lemos · Y. Hezaveh · L. Perreault-Levasseur

The problem

Conditional Generative Modeling: the task of learning $p(y \mid x)$ from samples $y, x \sim p(y, x)$ has become a **central tool in probabilistic modeling**.

The problem

Conditional Generative Modeling: the task of learning $p(y \mid x)$ from samples $y, x \sim p(y, x)$ has become a **central tool in probabilistic modeling**.

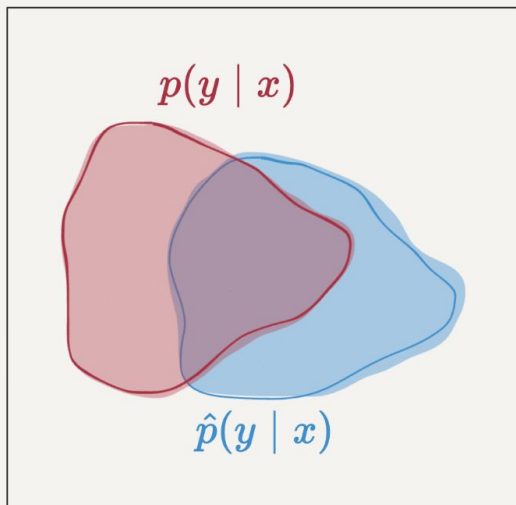
But how to validate that the learned distribution $\hat{p}(y \mid x)$ is accurate?

The problem

Conditional Generative Modeling: the task of learning $p(y | x)$ from samples $y, x \sim p(y, x)$ has become a **central tool in probabilistic modeling**.

But how to validate that the learned distribution $\hat{p}(y | x)$ is accurate?

Biased

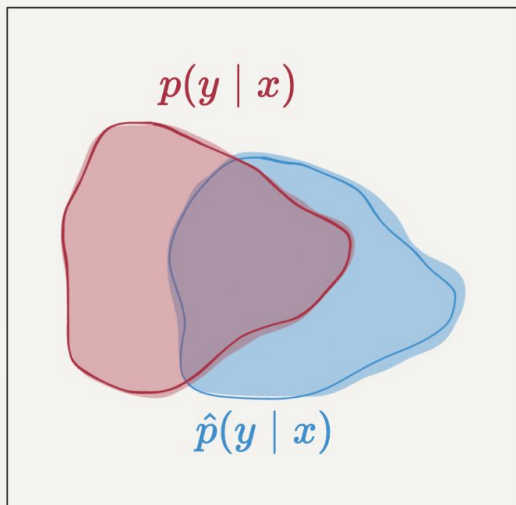


The problem

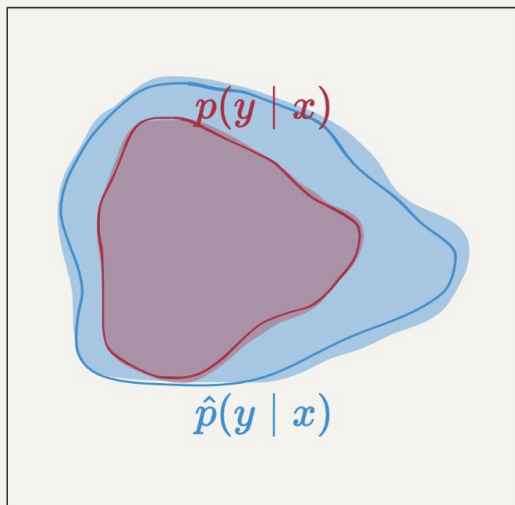
Conditional Generative Modeling: the task of learning $p(y | x)$ from samples $y, x \sim p(y, x)$ has become a **central tool in probabilistic modeling**.

But how to validate that the learned distribution $\hat{p}(y | x)$ is accurate?

Biased



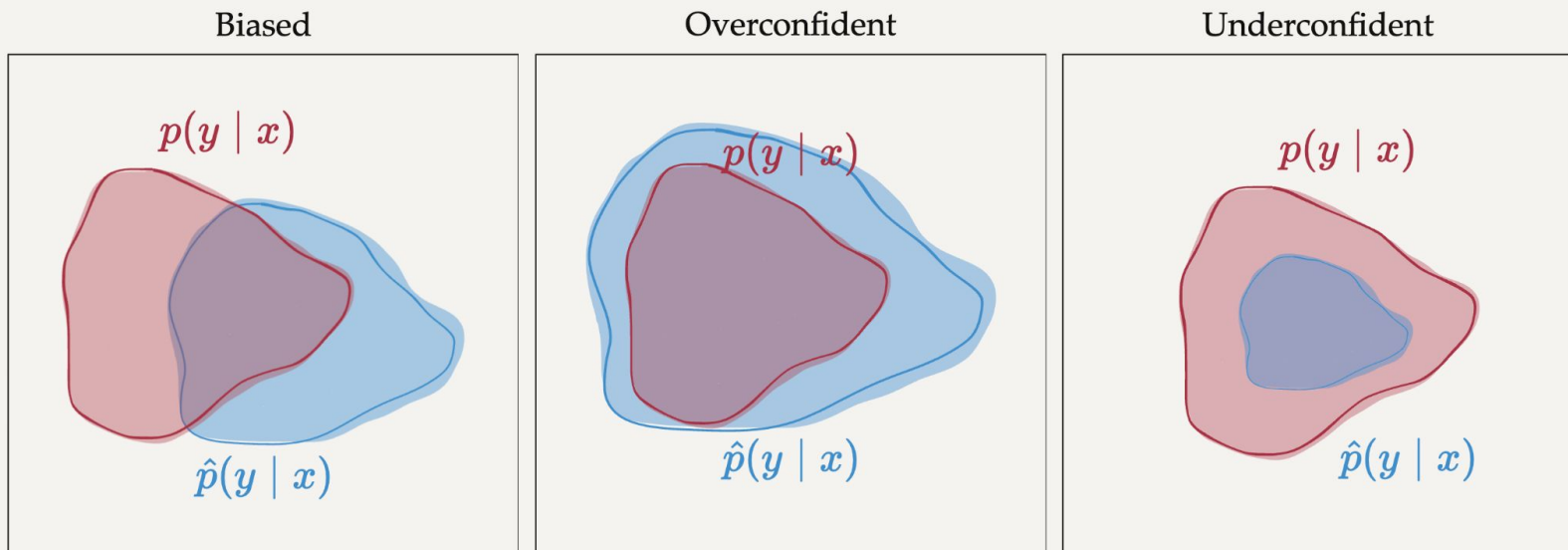
Overconfident



The problem

Conditional Generative Modeling: the task of learning $p(y | x)$ from samples $y, x \sim p(y, x)$ has become a **central tool in probabilistic modeling**.

But how to validate that the learned distribution $\hat{p}(y | x)$ is accurate?



The Solution (inspired by PQMass, Lemos et al. 2025)

Theorem: two distributions are equal if their probability measures are the same over all measurable sets.

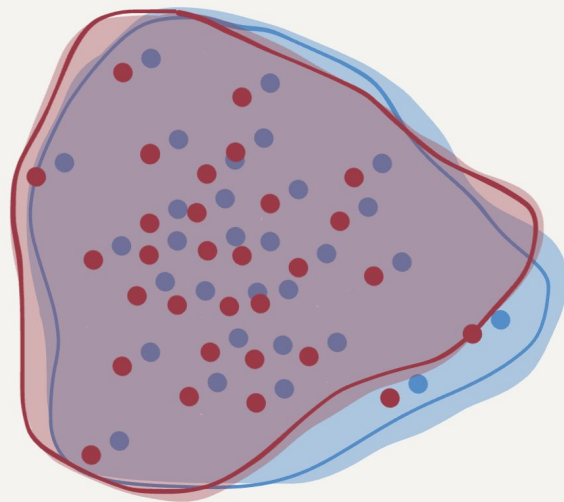
The Solution (inspired by PQMass, Lemos et al. 2025)

Theorem: two distributions are equal if their probability measures are the same over all measurable sets.

30 blue samples in total

30 red samples in total

$p(y | x)$



$\hat{p}(y | x)$

The Solution (inspired by PQMass, Lemos et al. 2025)

Theorem: two distributions are equal if their probability measures are the same over all measurable sets.

30 blue samples in total

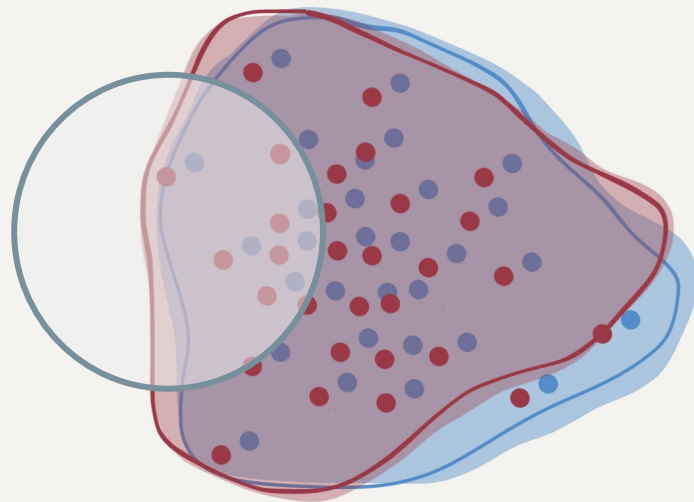
30 red samples in total

$n = 5$ blue samples

$k = 6$ red samples



$p(y | x)$



$\hat{p}(y | x)$

The Solution (inspired by PQMass, Lemos et al. 2025)

Theorem: two distributions are equal if their probability measures are the same over all measurable sets.

30 blue samples in total

30 red samples in total

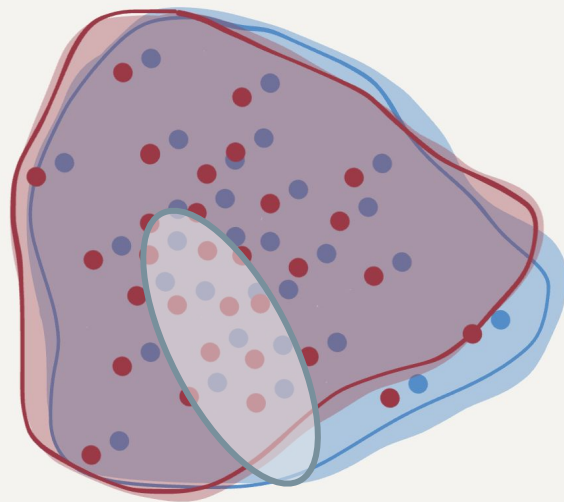
$n = 5$ blue samples ✓

$k = 6$ red samples

$n = 8$ blue samples ✓

$k = 9$ red samples

$p(y | x)$



$\hat{p}(y | x)$

The Solution (inspired by PQMass, Lemos et al. 2025)

Theorem: two distributions are equal if their probability measures are the same over all measurable sets.

30 blue samples in total

30 red samples in total

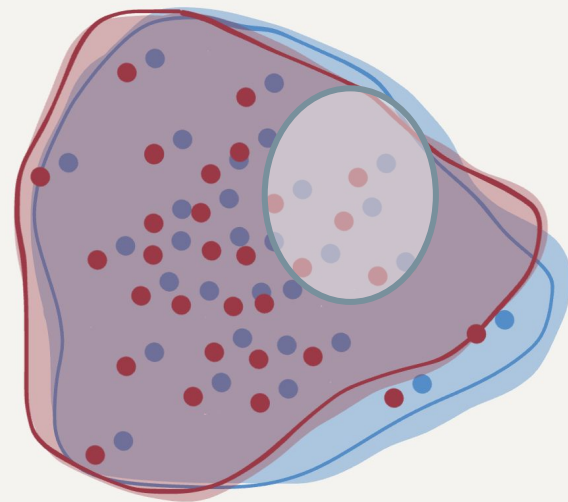
$n = 5$ blue samples
 $k = 6$ red samples

$n = 8$ blue samples
 $k = 9$ red samples

$n = 5$ blue samples
 $k = 5$ red samples

⋮

$p(y | x)$



$\hat{p}(y | x)$

The Solution (inspired by PQMass, Lemos et al. 2025)

Theorem: two distributions are equal if their probability measures are the same over all measurable sets.

30 blue samples in total

1 red sample in total!!

~~$n = 5$ blue samples~~

~~$k = 6$ red samples~~

~~$n = 8$ blue samples~~

~~$k = 9$ red samples~~

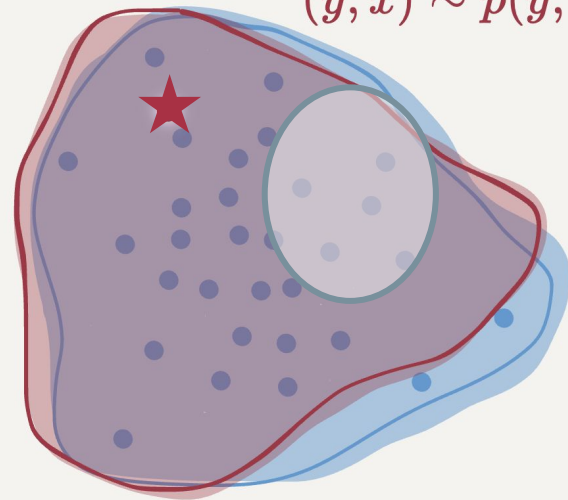
~~$n = 5$ blue samples~~

~~$k = 5$ red samples~~

~~\vdots~~

$p(y | x)$

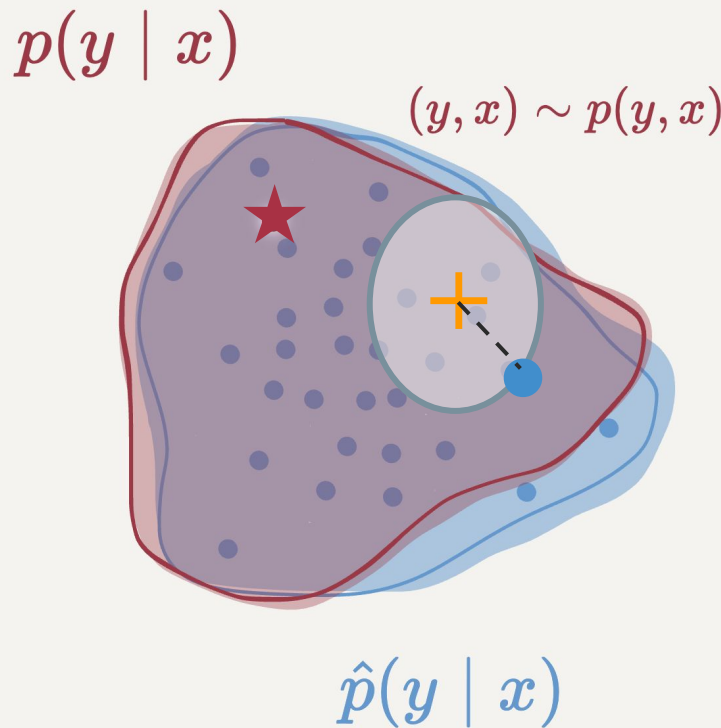
$(y, x) \sim p(y, x)$



$\hat{p}(y | x)$

The Solution (inspired by PQMass, Lemos et al. 2025)

Bayesian approach: what is the probability that the true sample lies inside ($k = 0$) or outside ($k = 1$) the region \mathcal{R} given that n samples from $\hat{p}(y | x)$ are in \mathcal{R} ?



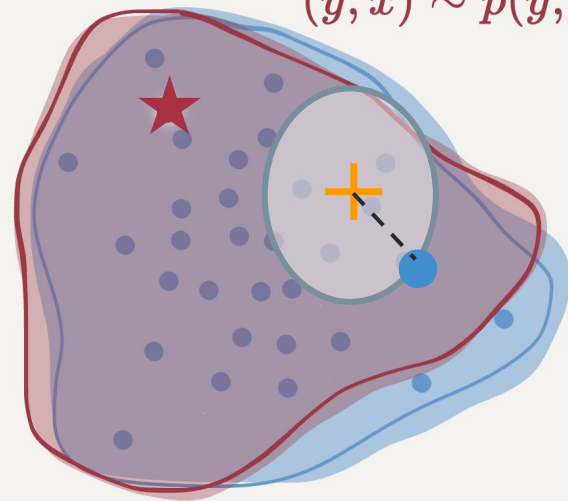
The Solution (inspired by PQMass, Lemos et al. 2025)

Bayesian approach: what is the probability that the true sample lies inside ($k = 0$) or outside ($k = 1$) the region \mathcal{R} given that n samples from $\hat{p}(y | x)$ are in \mathcal{R} ?

$$\boxed{p(k | n)}$$

$$p(y | x)$$

$$(y, x) \sim p(y, x)$$



$$\hat{p}(y | x)$$

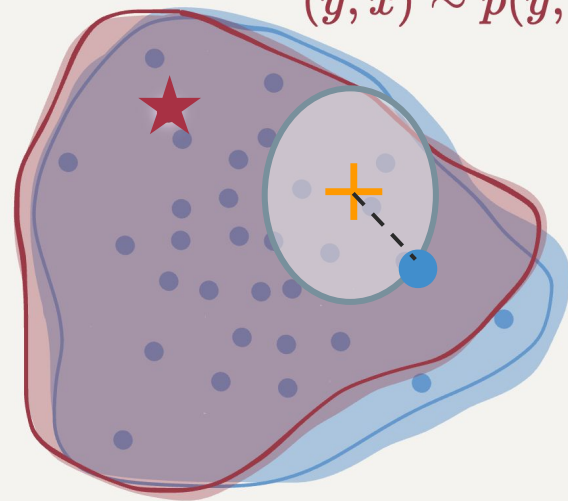
The Solution (inspired by PQMass, Lemos et al. 2025)

Bayesian approach: what is the probability that the true sample lies inside ($k = 0$) or outside ($k = 1$) the region \mathcal{R} given that n samples from $\hat{p}(y | x)$ are in \mathcal{R} ?

$$\mu = \mathbb{E}_{p(Z)} [\mathbb{E}_{p(k,n|Z)} [p(k | n)]]$$

$p(y | x)$

$(y, x) \sim p(y, x)$



$\hat{p}(y | x)$

The Solution (inspired by PQMass, Lemos et al. 2025)

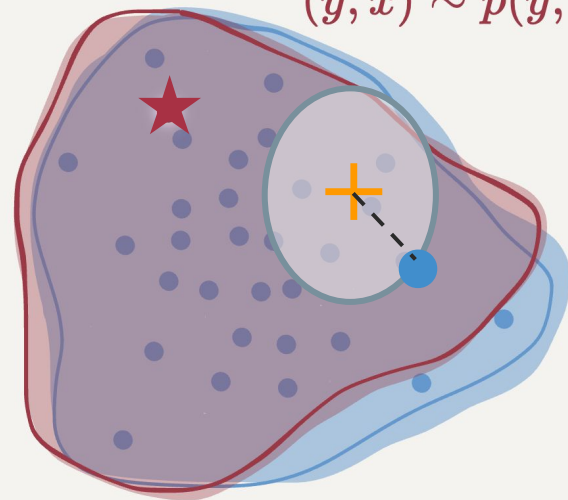
Bayesian approach: what is the probability that the true sample lies inside ($k = 0$) or outside ($k = 1$) the region \mathcal{R} given that n samples from $\hat{p}(y | x)$ are in \mathcal{R} ?

$$\mu = \mathbb{E}_{p(Z)} [\mathbb{E}_{p(k,n|Z)} [p(k | n)]]$$

Theorem: If $\hat{p}(y | x) = p(y | x)$ then $p(k | n) \sim \text{Beta}(2, 1)$

$p(y | x)$

$(y, x) \sim p(y, x)$



$\hat{p}(y | x)$

The Solution (inspired by PQMass, Lemos et al. 2025)

Bayesian approach: what is the probability that the true sample lies inside ($k = 0$) or outside ($k = 1$) the region \mathcal{R} given that n samples from $\hat{p}(y | x)$ are in \mathcal{R} ?

$$\mu = \mathbb{E}_{p(Z)} [\mathbb{E}_{p(k,n|Z)} [p(k | n)]]$$

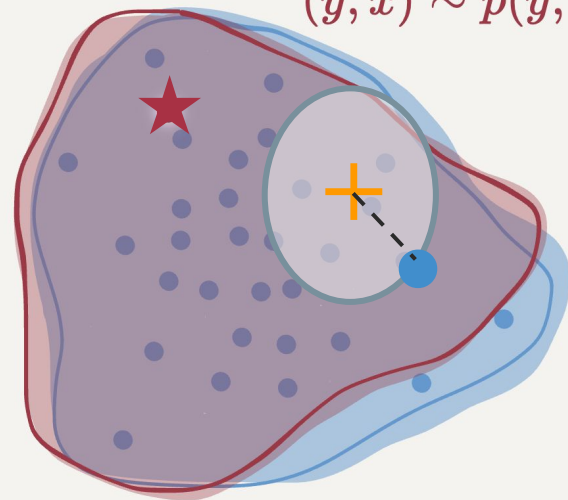
Theorem: If $\hat{p}(y | x) = p(y | x)$ then $p(k | n) \sim \text{Beta}(2, 1)$

Lemma: If $\hat{p}(y | x) = p(y | x)$ then

$$\mu_{\text{Mira}} = \mathbb{E}_{p(Z)} [\mathbb{E}_{p(k,n|Z)} [p(k | n)]] = 2/3$$

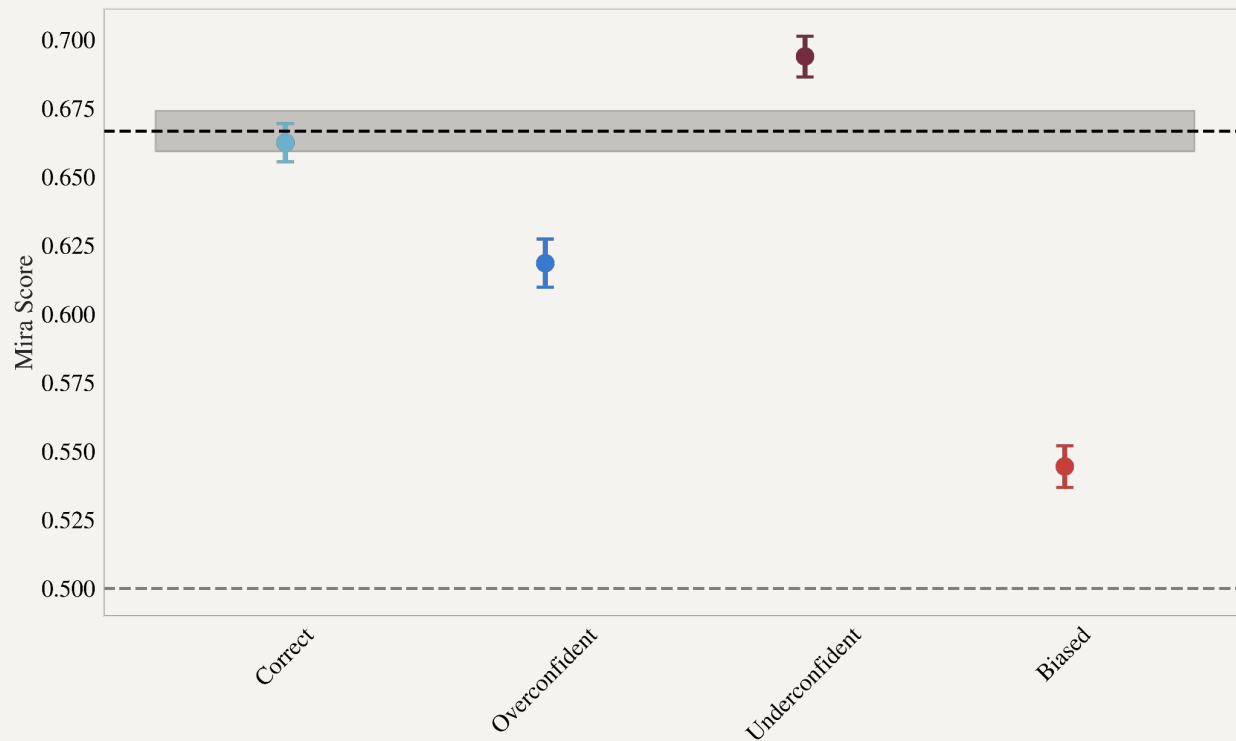
$p(y | x)$

$(y, x) \sim p(y, x)$

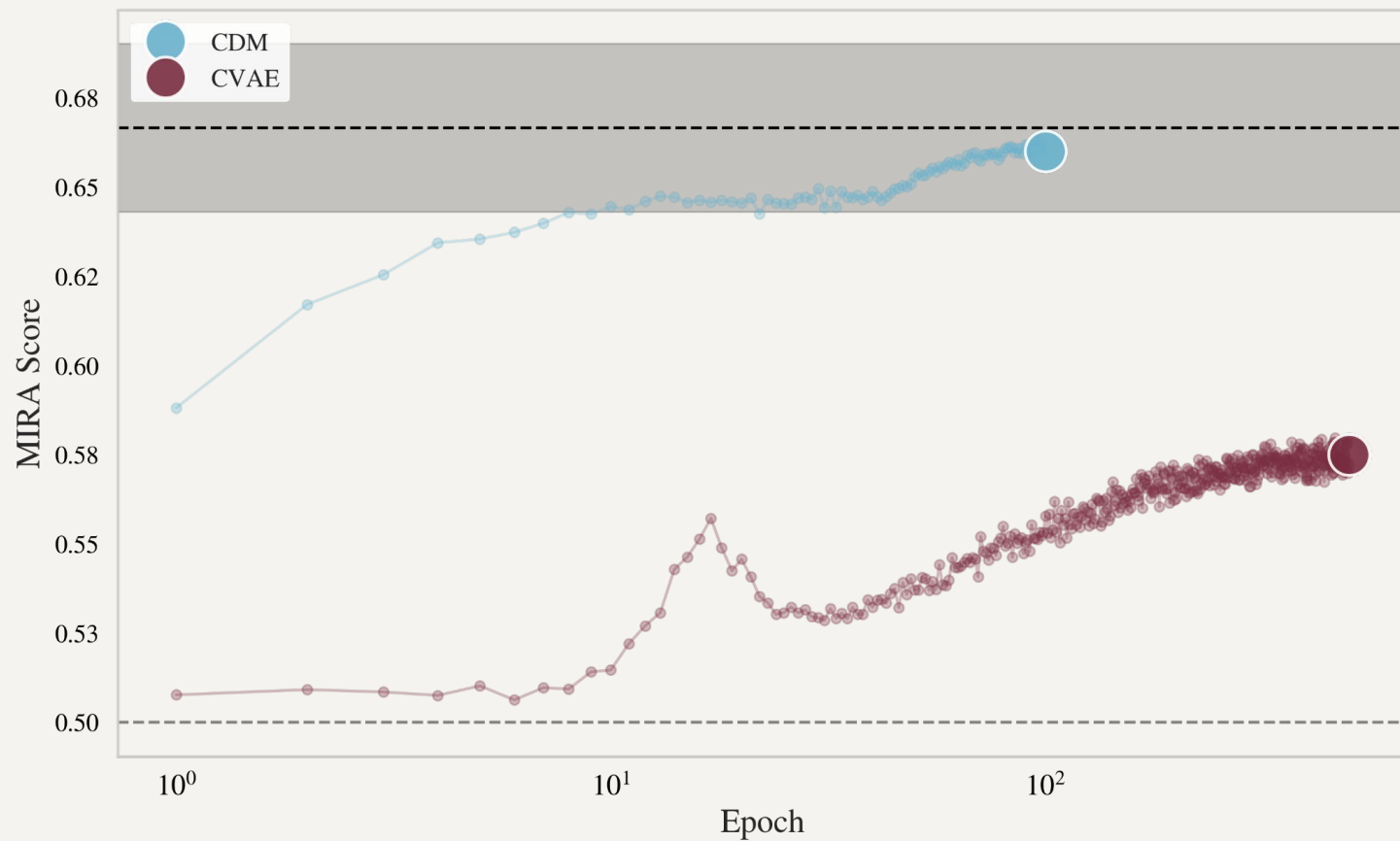


$\hat{p}(y | x)$

Detection of Various Pathological Scenarios



Evaluation of Conditional Generative Models



Evaluation of Conditional Generative Models

Conditional DM



Conditional VAE



Takeaway message

Mira: Sample-based score for evaluating conditional distribution using only pairs of the true data generating process.

Takeaway message

Mira: Sample-based score for evaluating conditional distribution using only pairs of the true data generating process.

Usage of Mira:

- Evaluating the quality of conditional generative models
- Bayesian model comparison by switching the comparison in posterior space

Takeaway message

Mira: Sample-based score for evaluating conditional distribution using only pairs of the true data generating process.

Usage of Mira:

- Evaluating the quality of conditional generative models
- Bayesian model comparison by switching the comparison in posterior space

Benefits over existing validation scores/tests:

- Works in high-dimensions
- It is a scalar value (unlike for instance coverage tests)
- Works with few samples
- Does not rely on training a model (e.g. Local Classifier Two Sample Test, L-C2ST)
- We demonstrate that Mira detects miscalibration even when other methods fail.

Thank you for your attention!

The code



```
pip install mira_score
```