

# Informational and topological signatures of individuality and age

Giovanni Petri  
IPAM MAC-2024

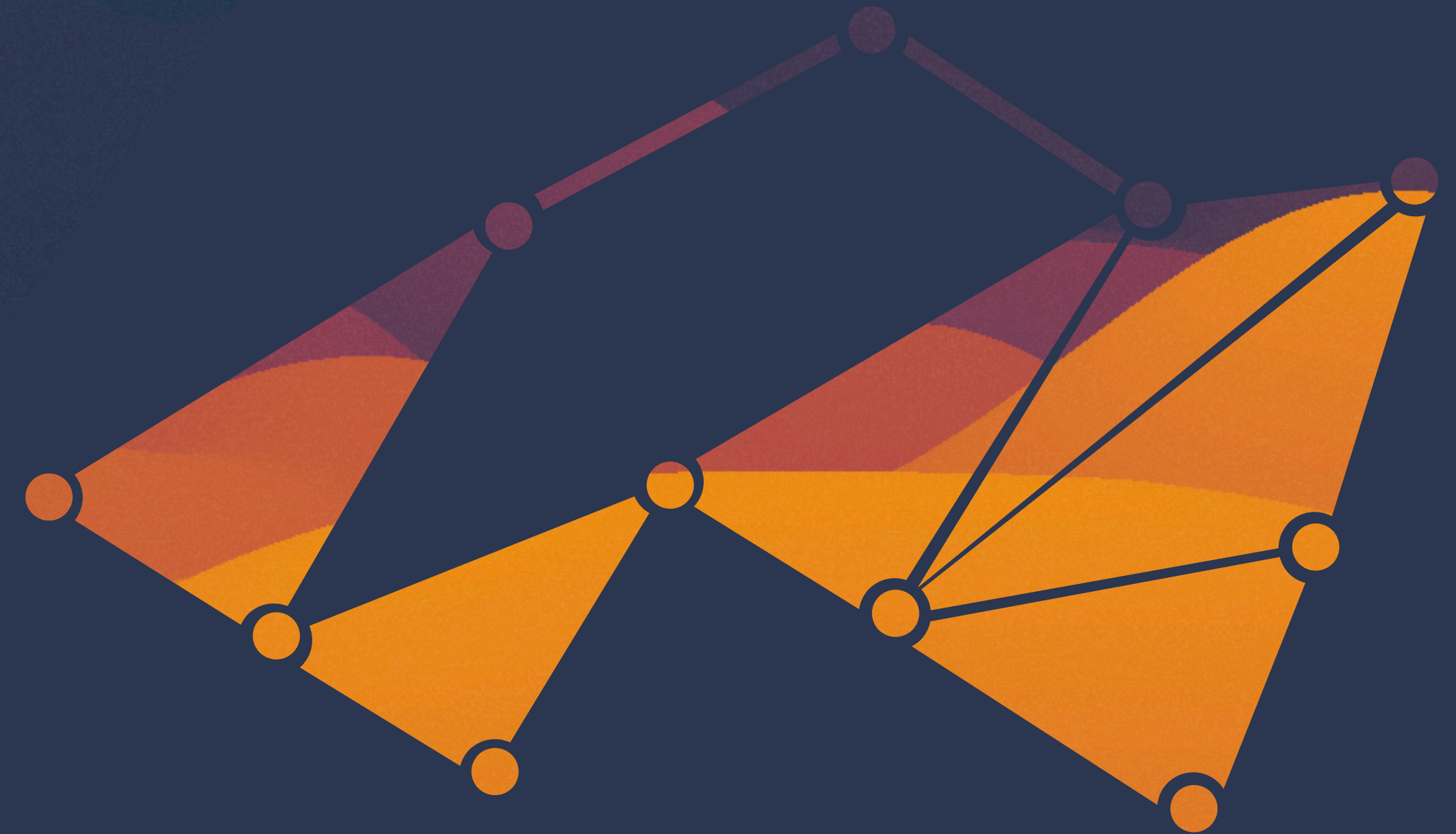


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# Higher-order signatures of individuality and age

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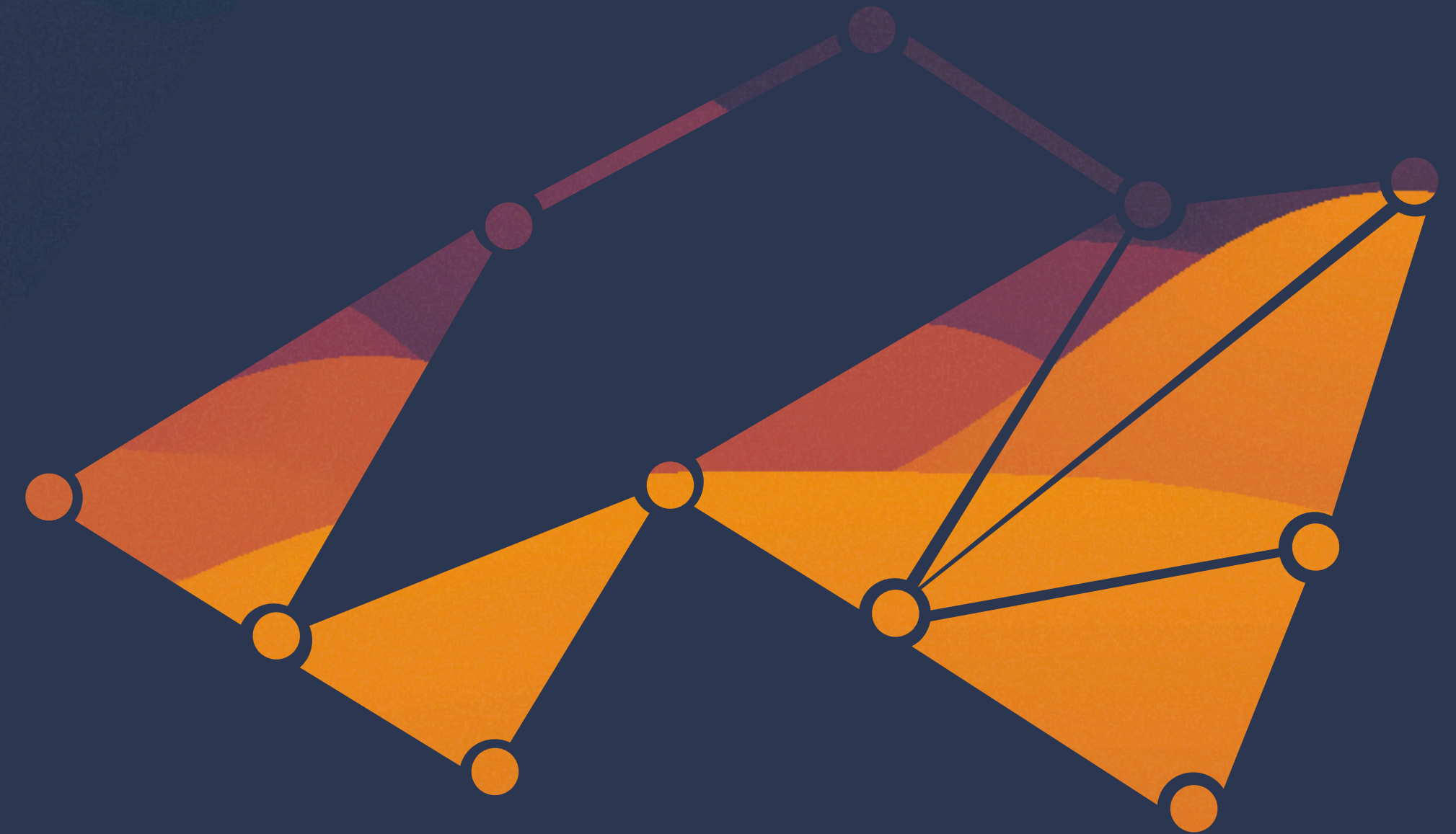


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# Higher-order signatures of individuality and age

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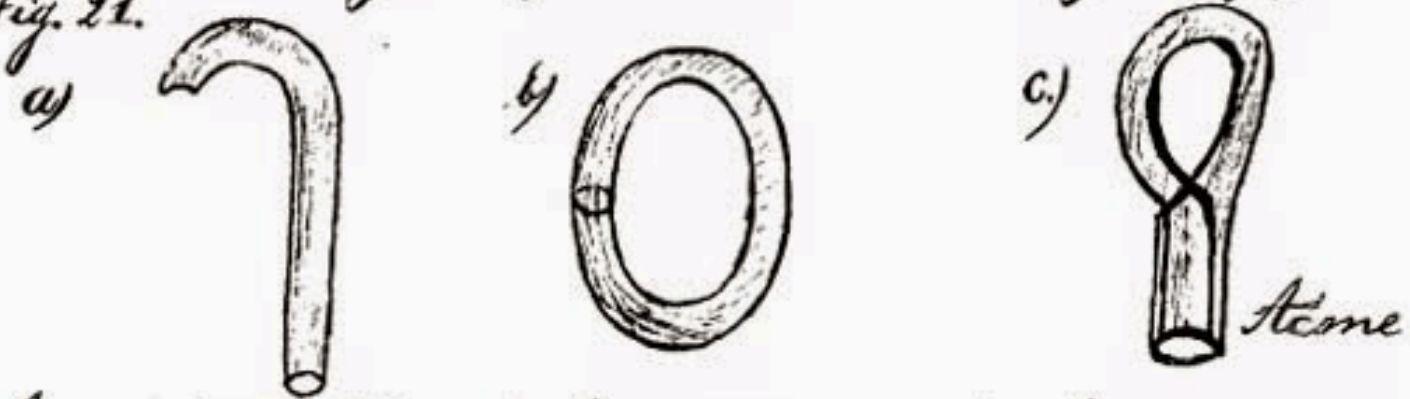


# What is topology?

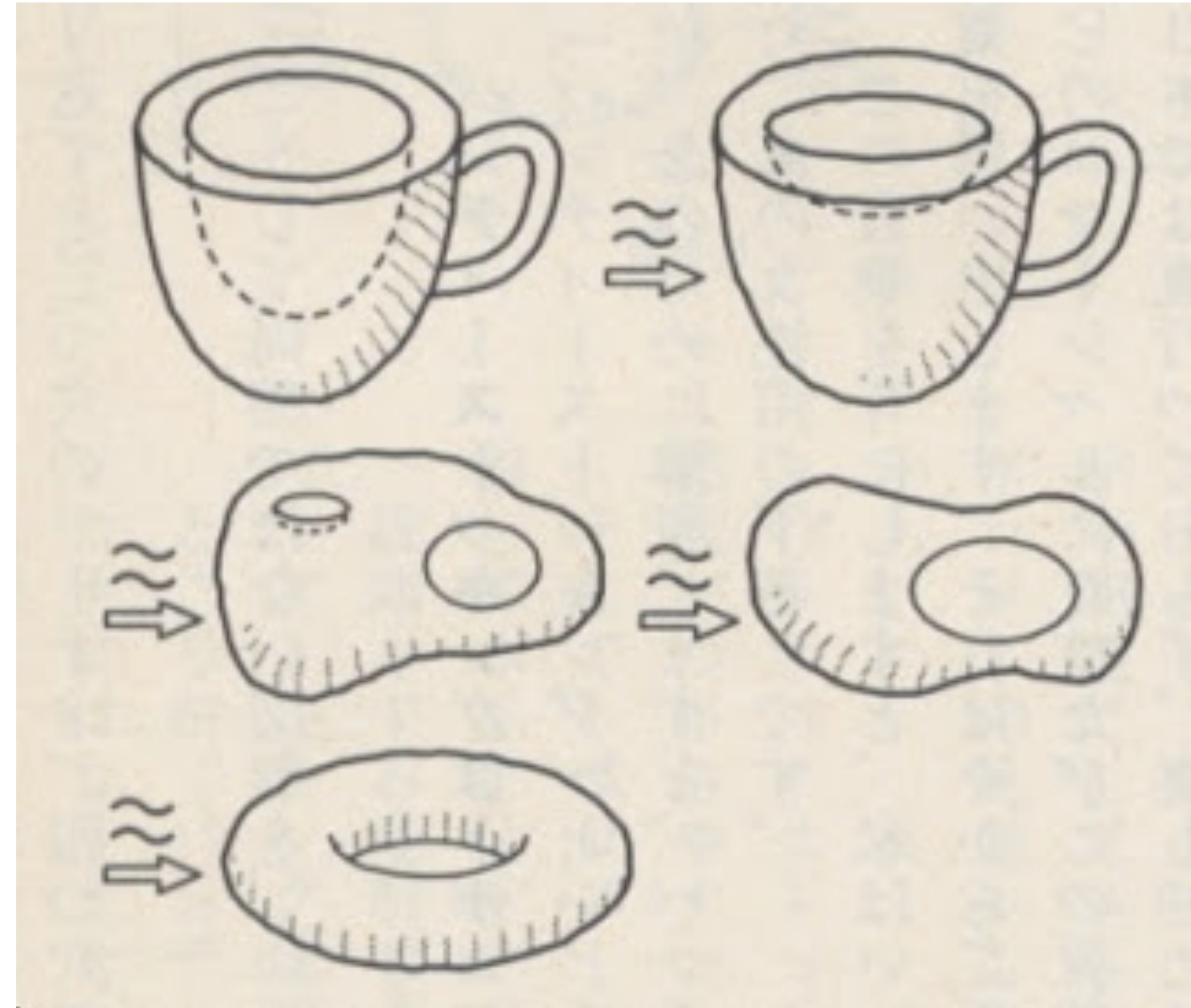
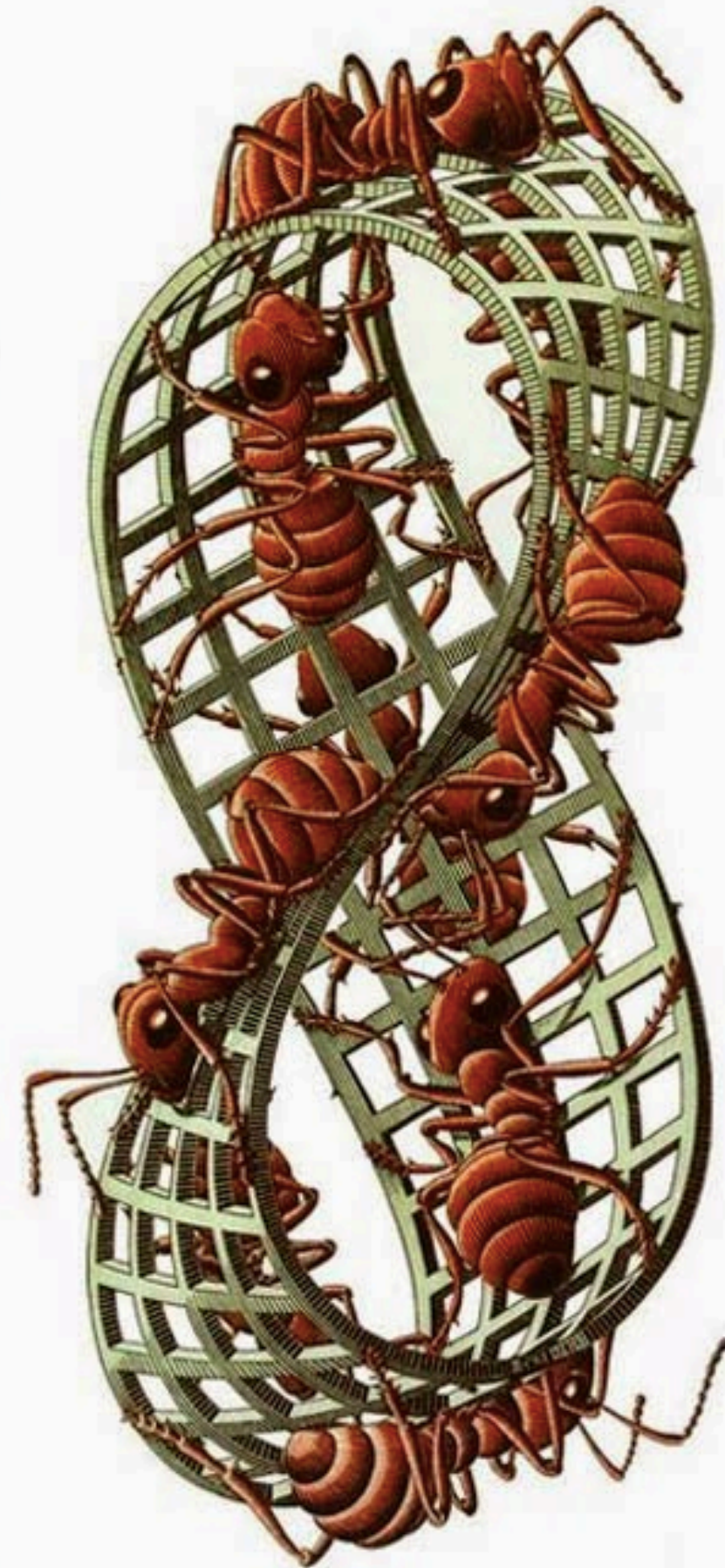
- 102. -

auf die Fläche gesetzt, sich nur entlang der Fläche bewegen kann, so kann dasselbe, wenn es einmal an der Außenseite sich befindet, wie es sich auch bewegen mag, niemals an die Innenseite gelangen und umgekehrt. Ebenso kann man entweder die Aussenseite oder die Innenseite der Fläche für sich mit Farbe anstreichen. Doch nur kann man den Schlauch noch in ganz anderer Weise zusammen, biegen, indem man nämlich das eine Ende nach innen umstülpt, das andere dagegen durch die Wandung in das Innere hineinleitet und dann mit dem umgestülpten Ende vereinigt. v. Fig. 21. c.

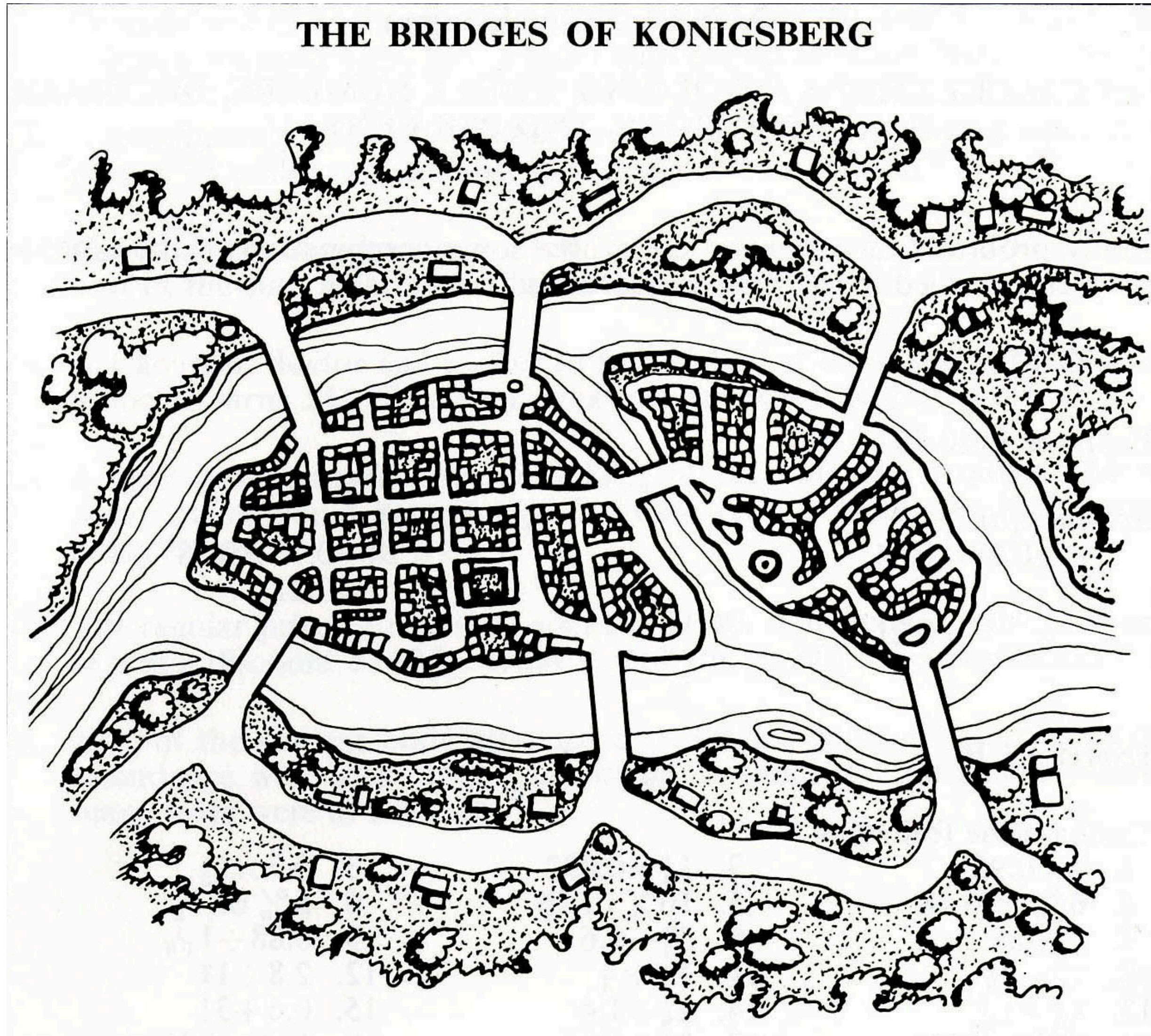
Fig. 21.



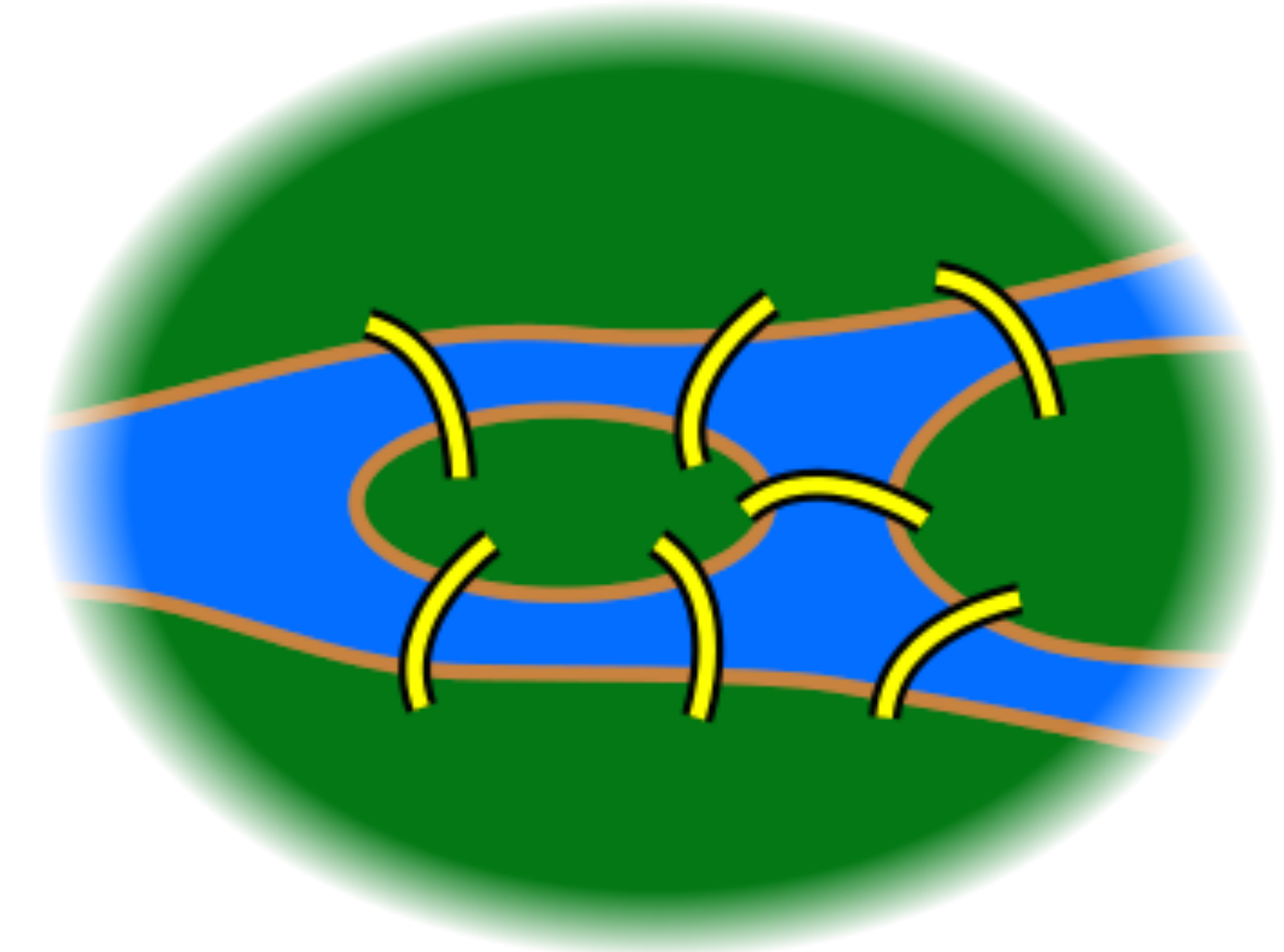
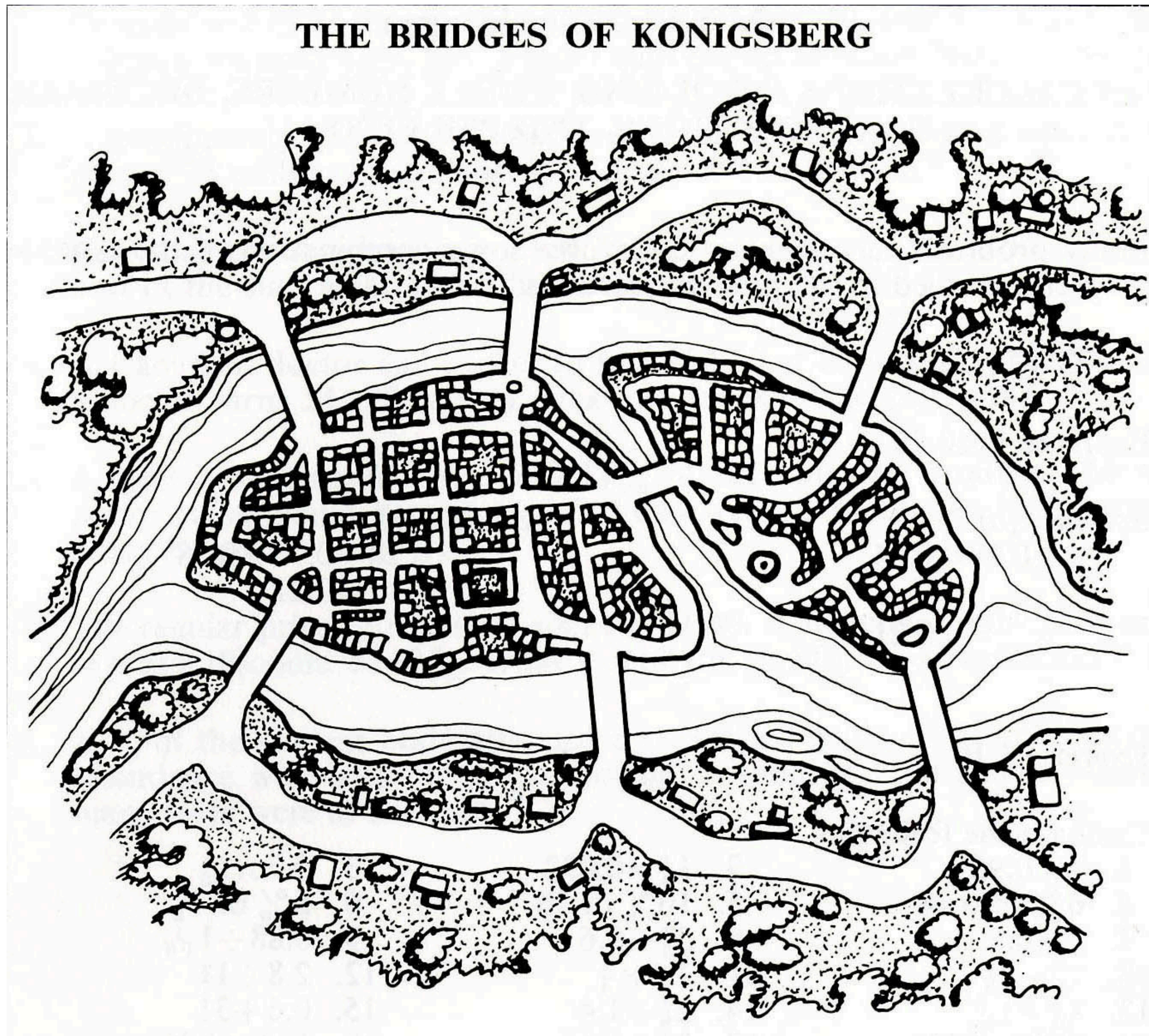
Acme diese Weise haben wir eine durchaus zusammenhängende Doppelfläche gewonnen, bei welcher eine Innen- und Aussenseite etwa durch besonderen farbigen Anstrich nicht mehr zu unterscheiden ist. Denken wir uns auf dieser Fläche ein zweidimensionales Wesen, so wird dies, indem es an seinen früheren Ort zurückgelangt, dabei sein eigener Antipode werden können, und es muß zweimal herumkriechen, ehe es in die Ausgangslage zurück-



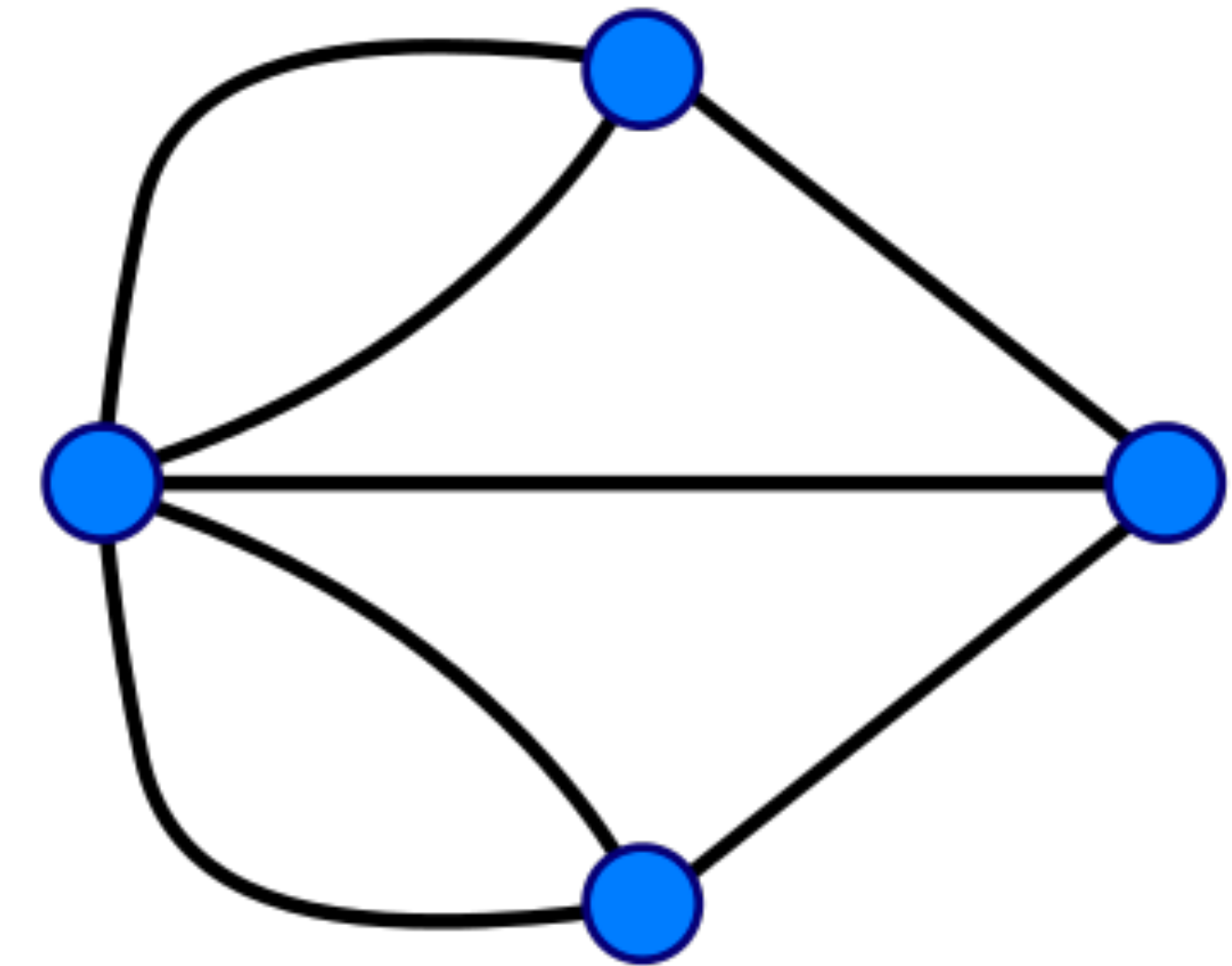
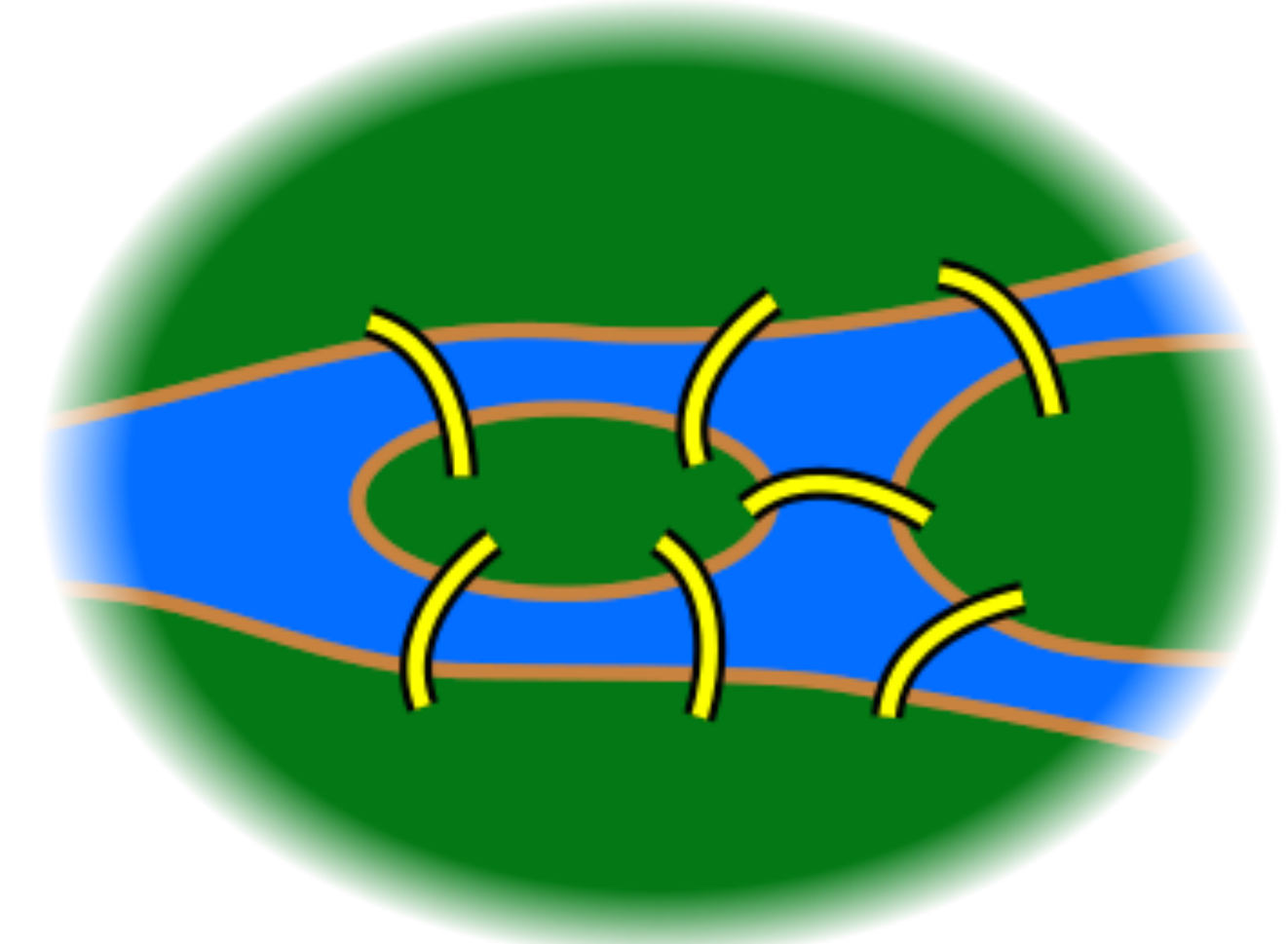
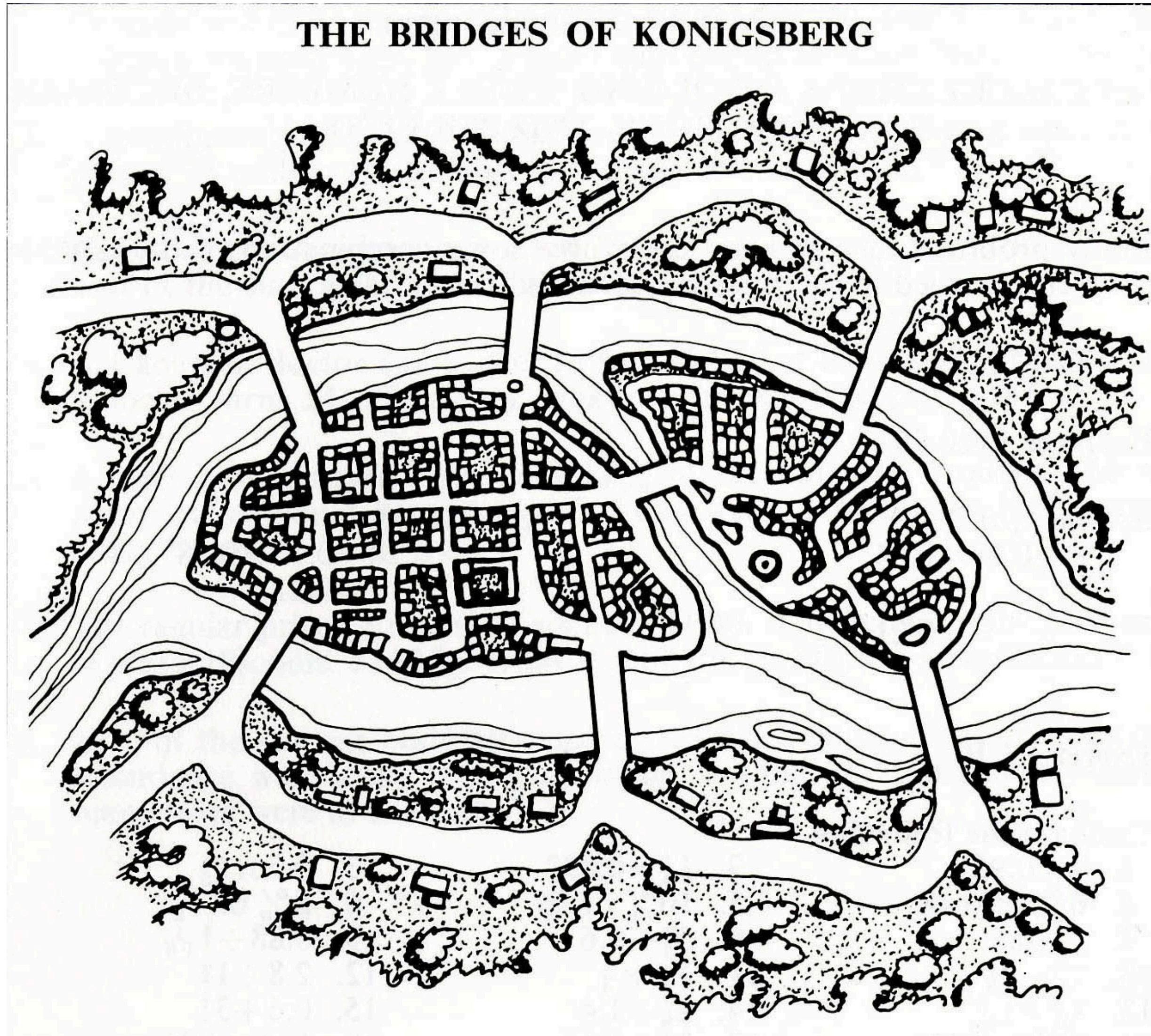
# What is topology?



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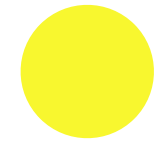


# What is topology?



# Why topology?

DOT  
= 0-simplex



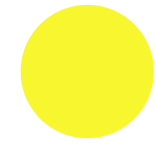
EDGE =  
1-simplex





# Why topology?

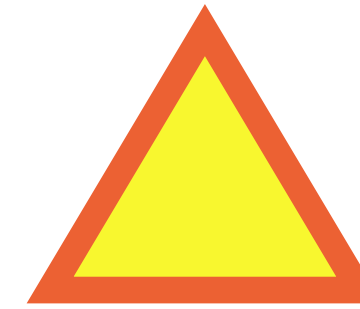
DOT  
= 0-simplex



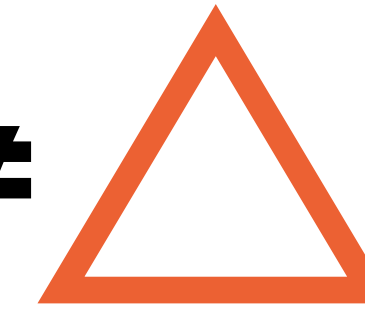
EDGE =  
1-simplex



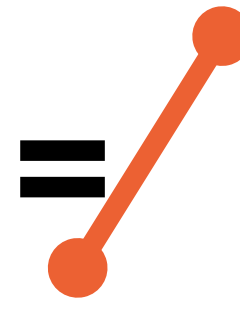
TRIANGLE  
= 2-simplex



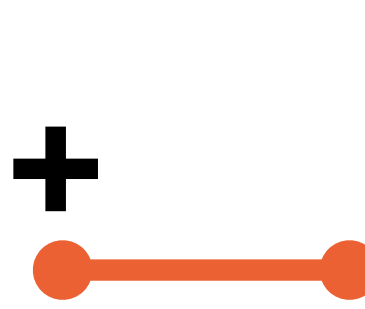
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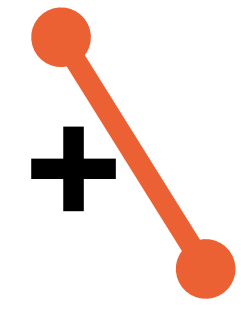
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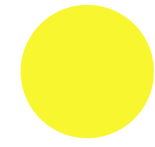


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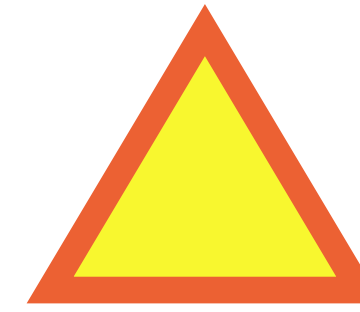
DOT  
= 0-simplex



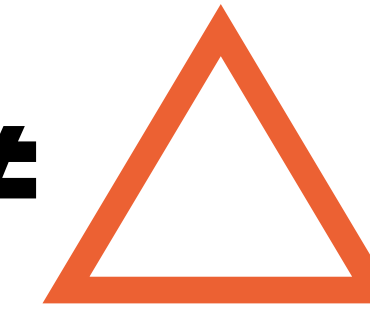
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1-simplex



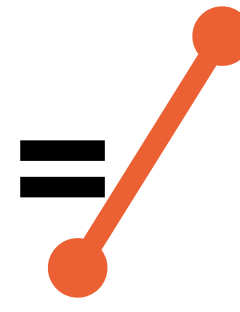
TRIANGLE  
= 2-simplex



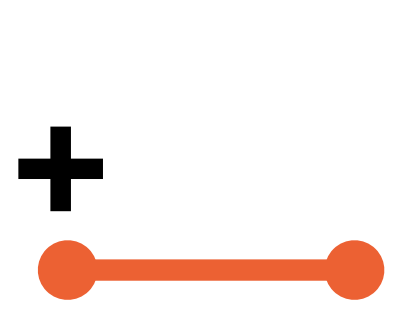
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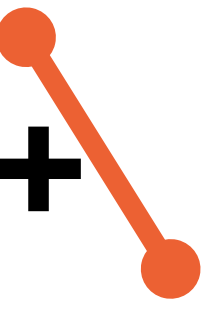
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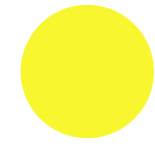


## Definition of k-simplex

$$\sigma = [p_0, p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k]$$

# Why topology?

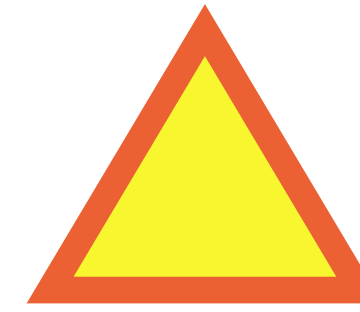
DOT  
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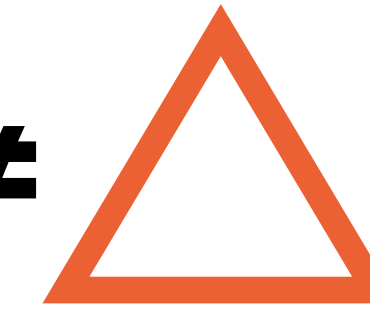
EDGE =  
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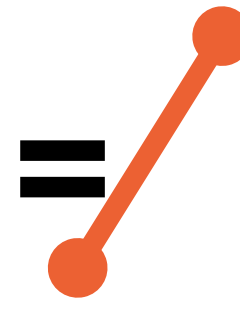
TRIANGLE  
= 2-simplex



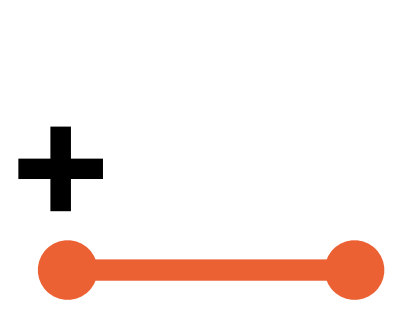
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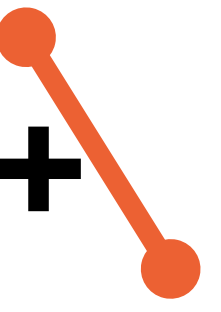
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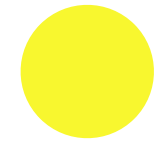
$$\sigma = [p_0, p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k]$$

## Multivariate information

$$P(\mathbf{X}) = P(X_0, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_k)$$

# Why topology?

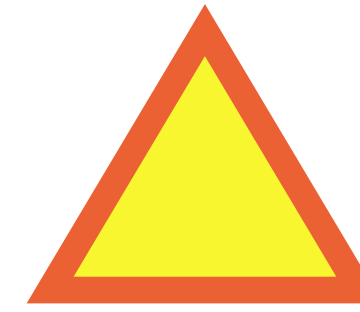
DOT  
= 0-simplex



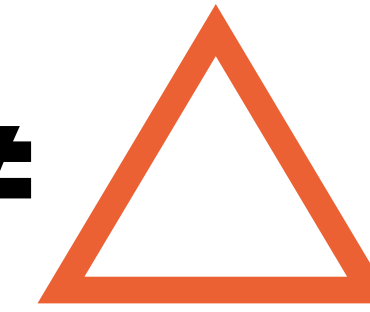
EDGE =  
1-simplex



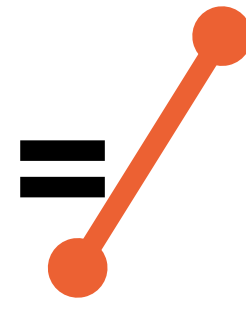
TRIANGLE  
= 2-simplex



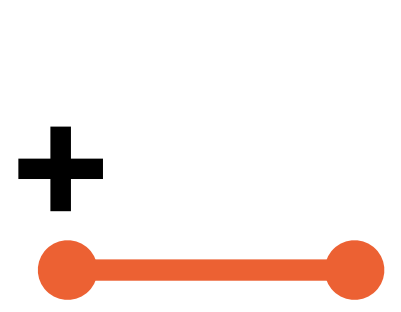
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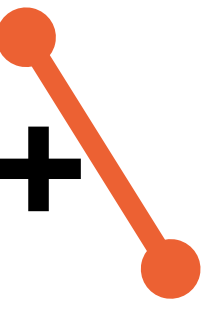
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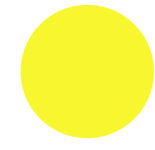
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**Intrinsically  
higher-order!**

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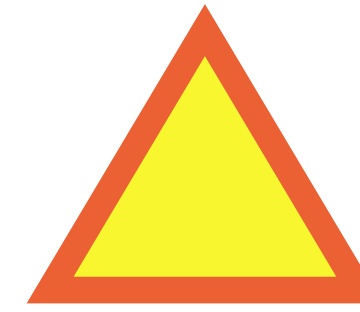
DOT  
= 0-simplex



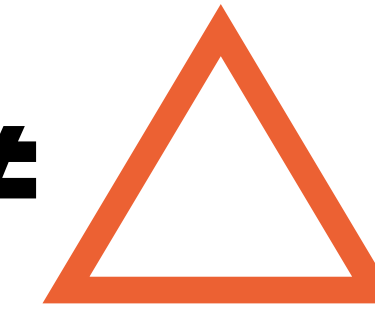
EDGE =  
1-simplex



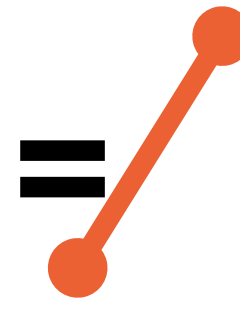
TRIANGLE  
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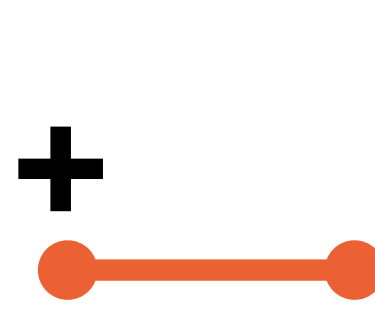
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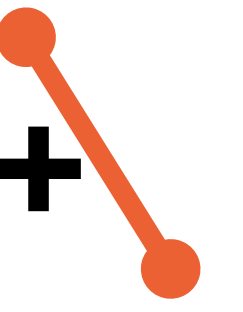
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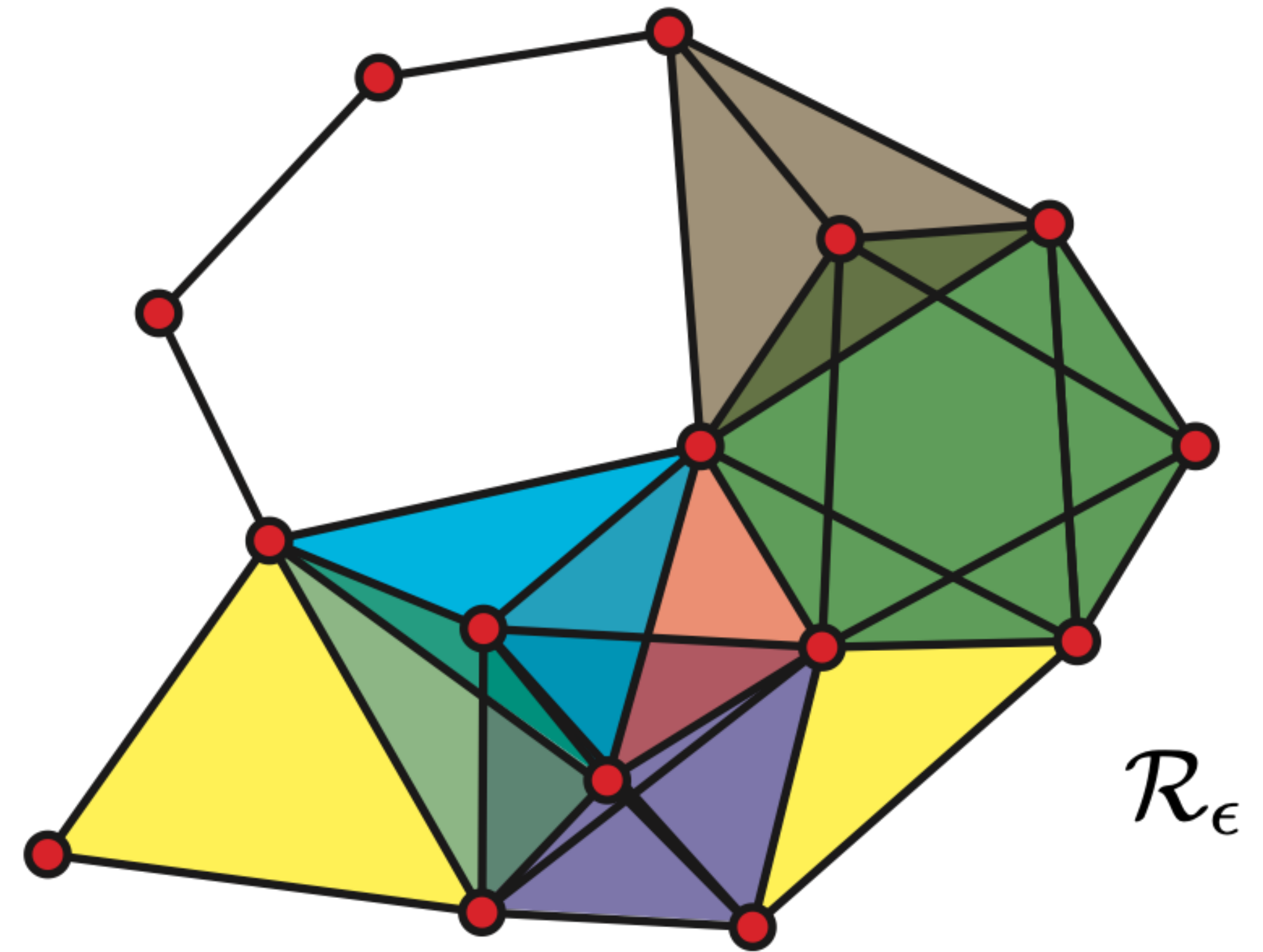
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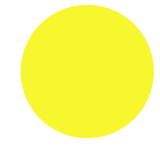
**Intrinsically  
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Simplicial Complex



# Why topology?

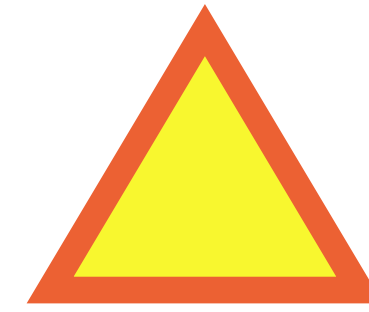
DOT  
= 0-simplex



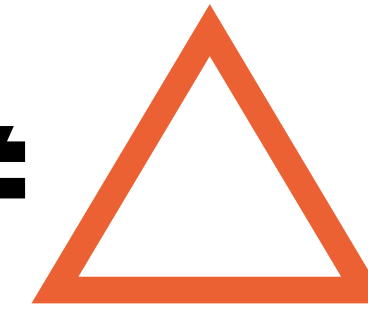
EDGE =  
1-simplex



TRIANGLE  
= 2-simplex



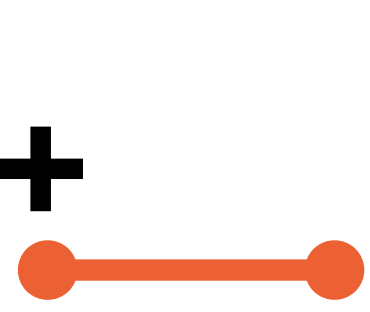
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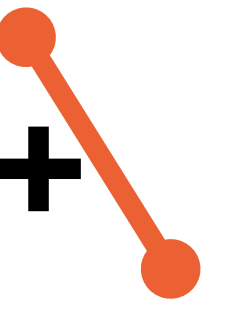
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$$P(\mathbf{X}) = P(X_0, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_k)$$

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## Simplicial Complex



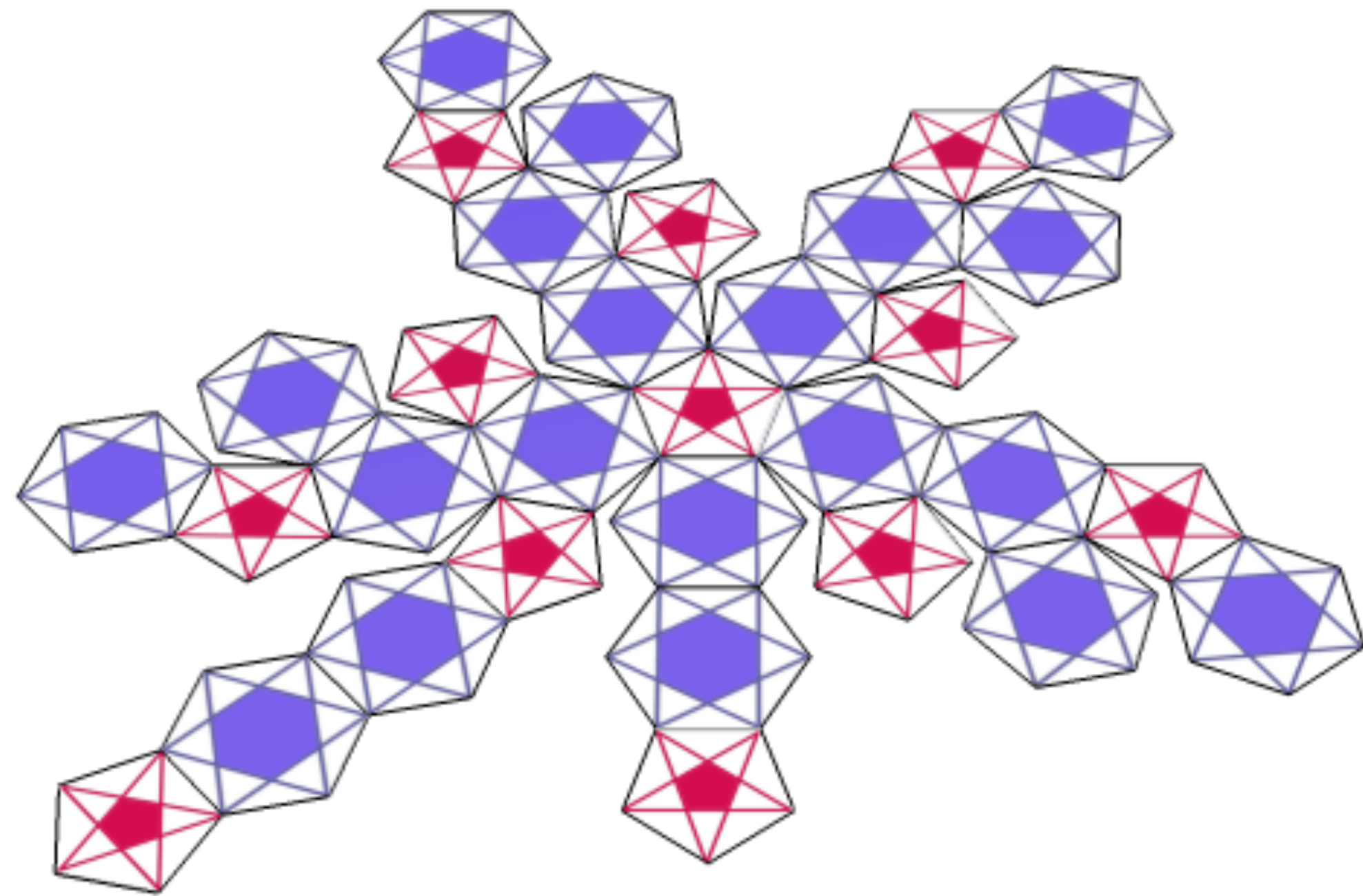
# Topology in the wild

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# Topology in the wild

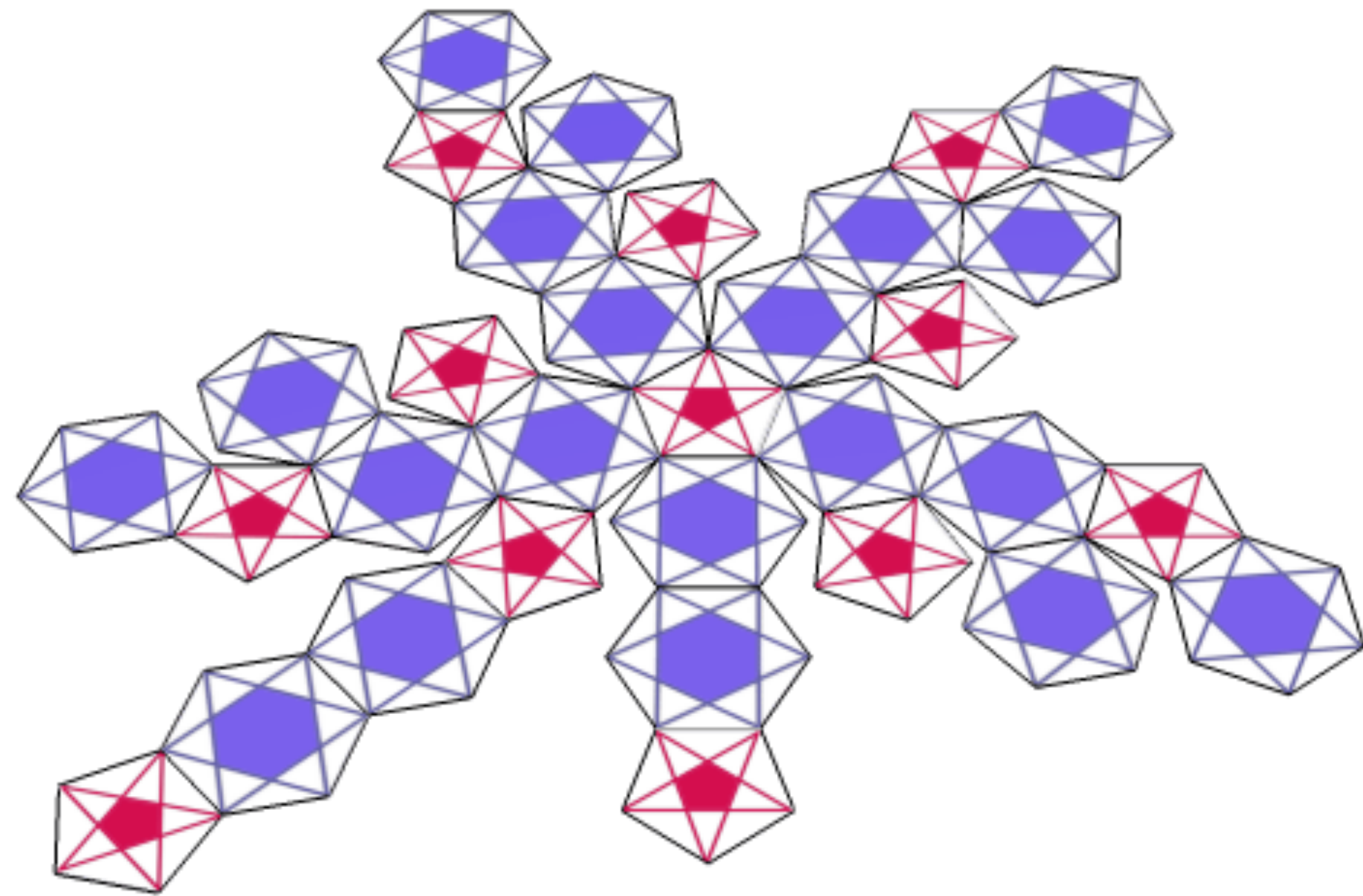
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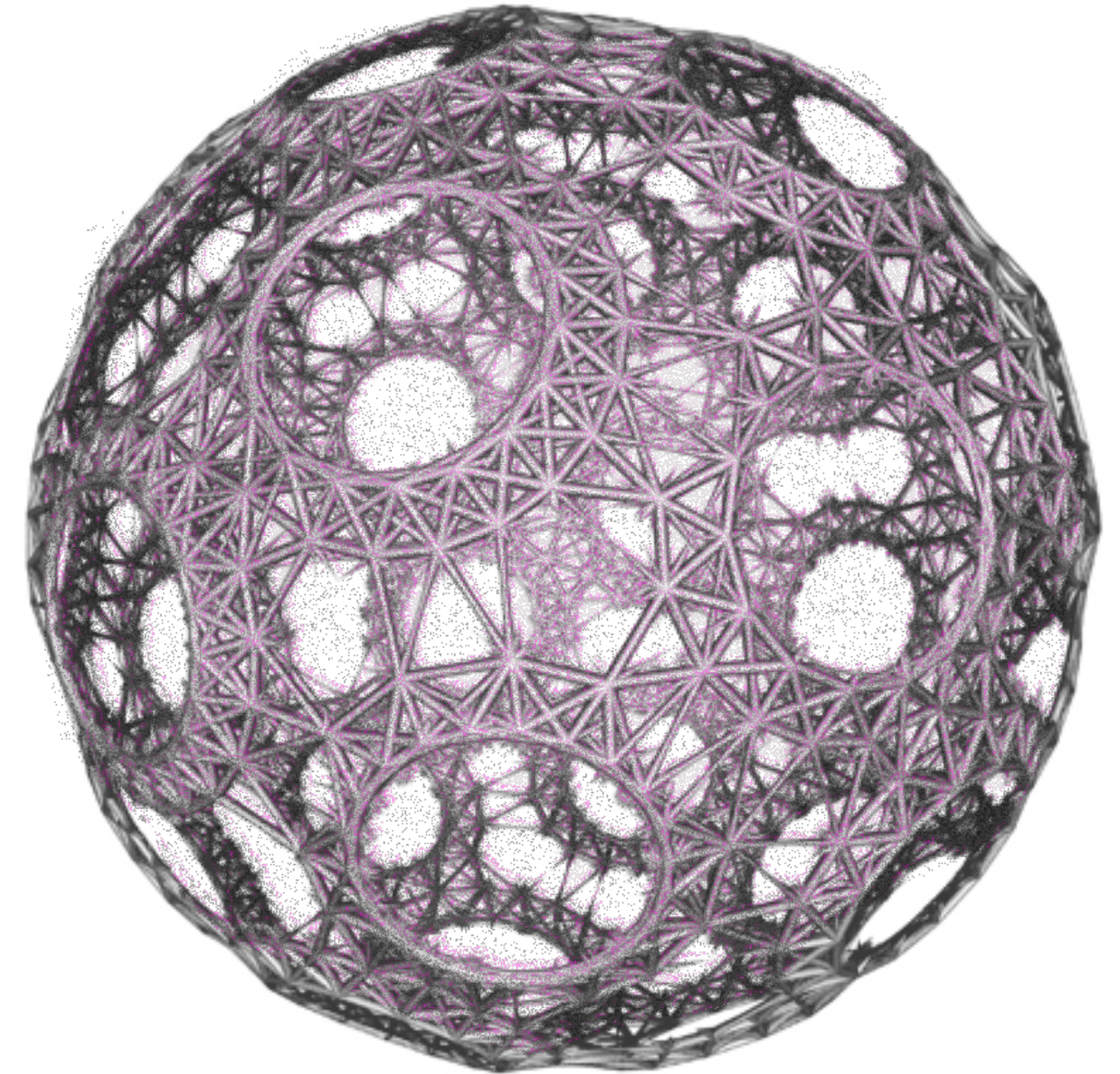
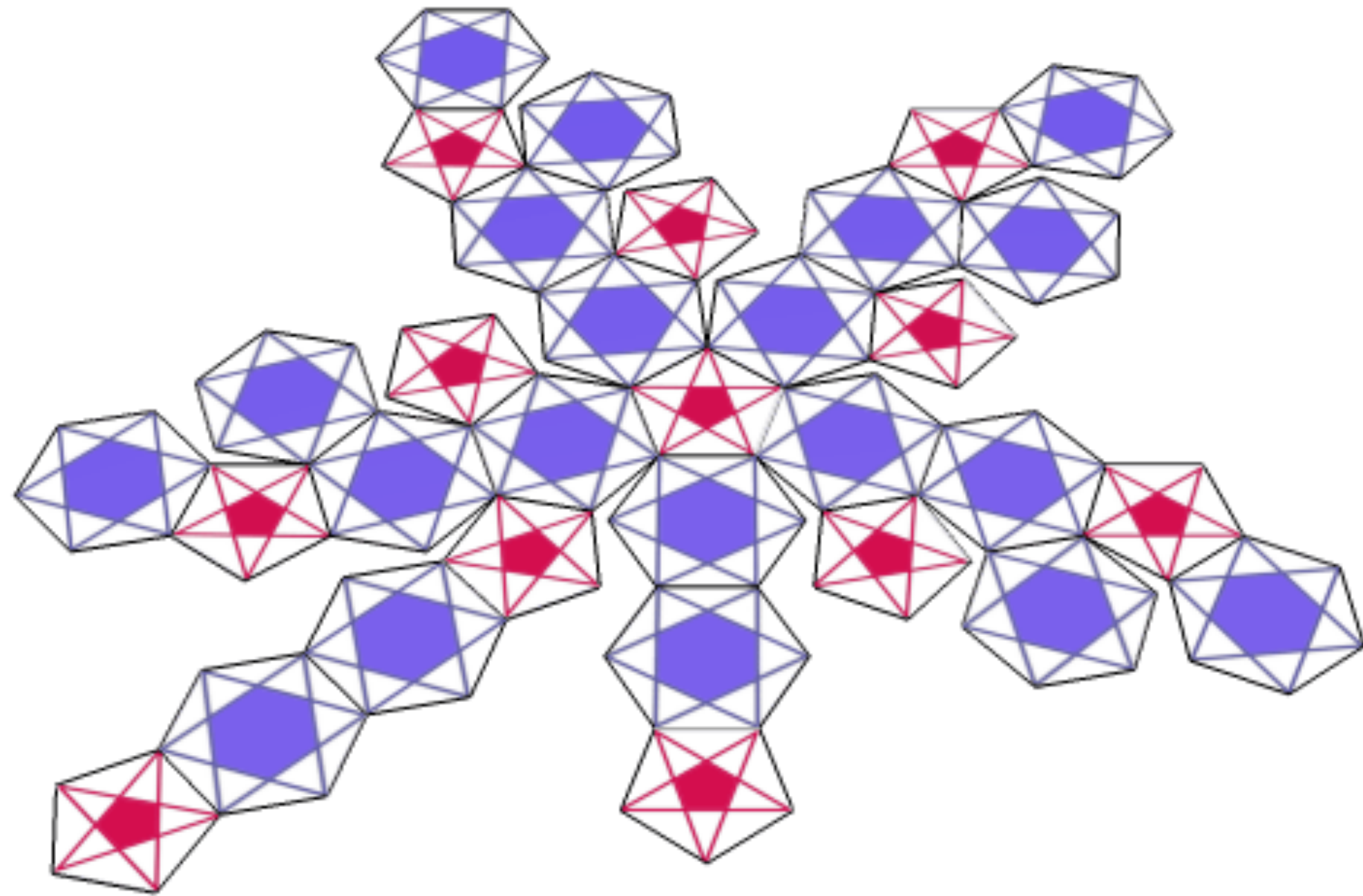
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at Northeastern University



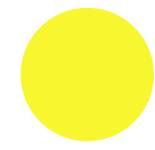
# Topology in the wild

Network Science Institute  
at Northeastern University



# From data to simplices

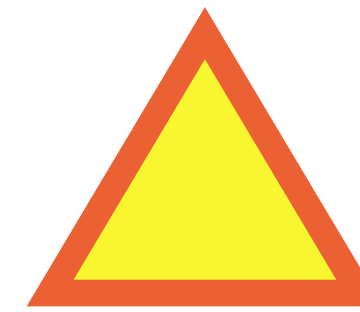
DOT  
= 0-simplex



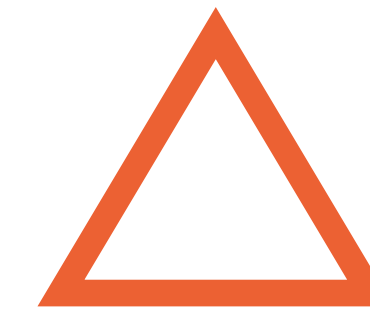
EDGE =  
1-simplex



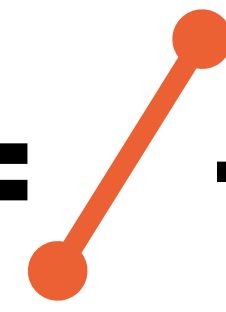
TRIANGLE  
= 2-simplex



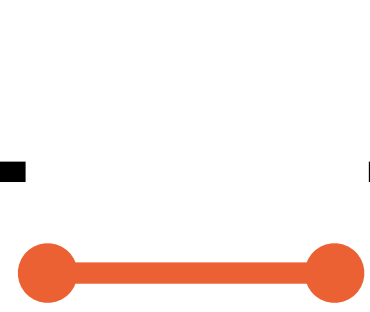
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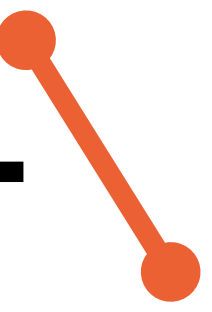
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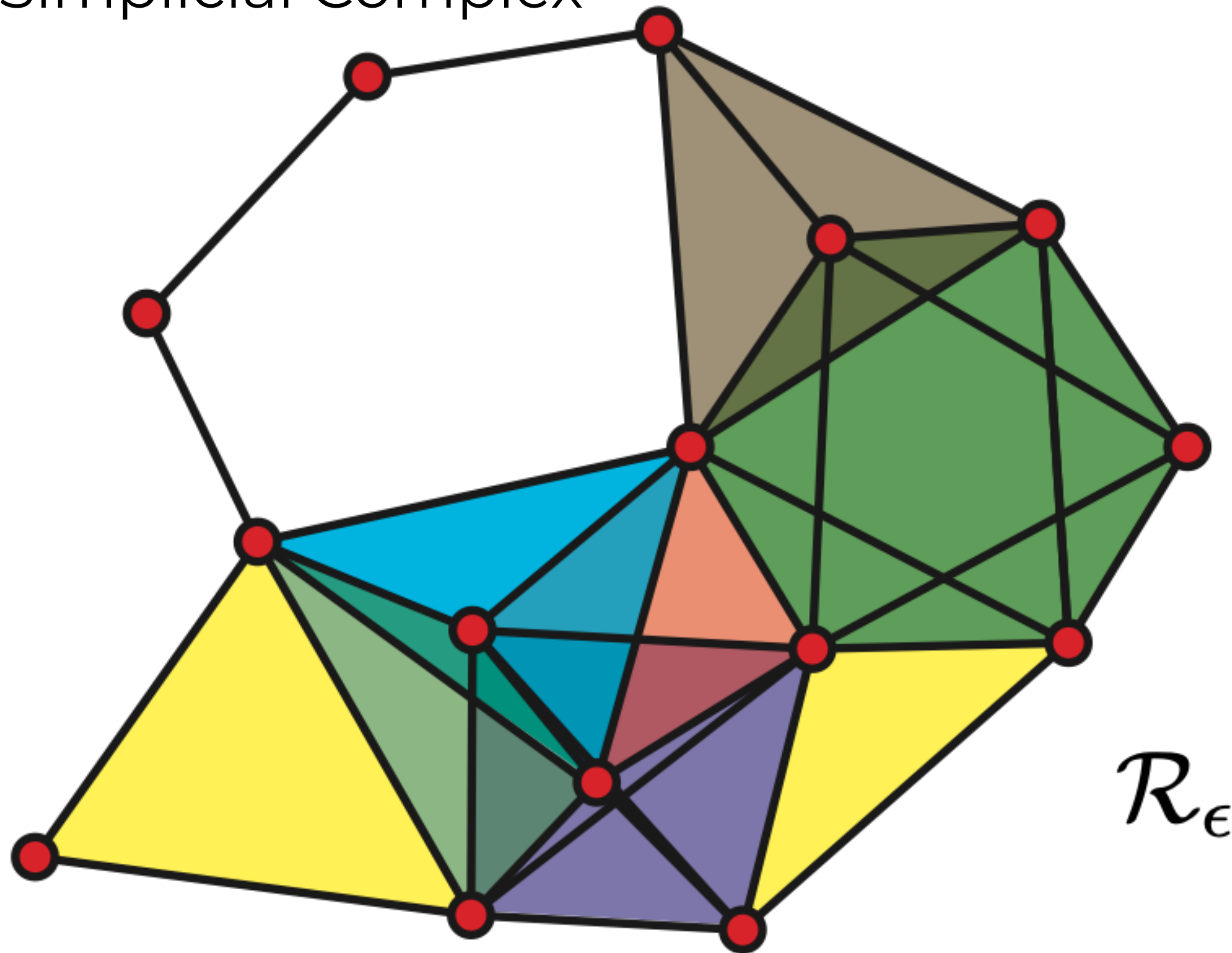
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$+$

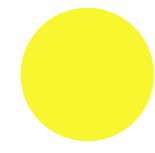


Simplicial Complex



# From data to simplices

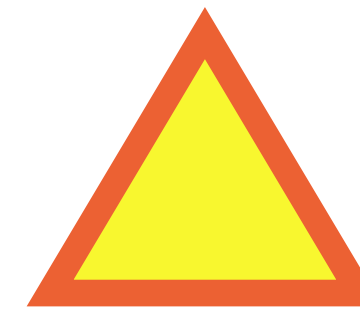
DOT  
= 0-simplex



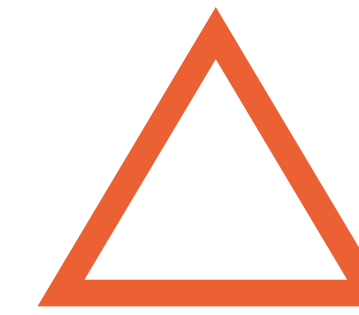
EDGE =  
1-simplex



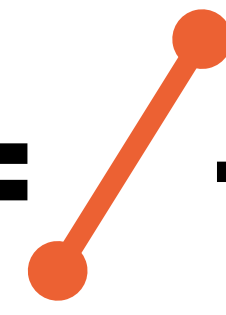
TRIANGLE  
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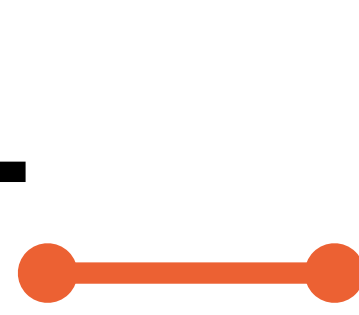
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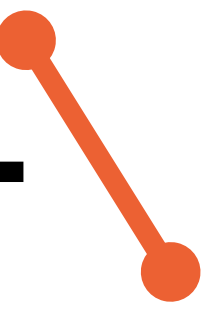
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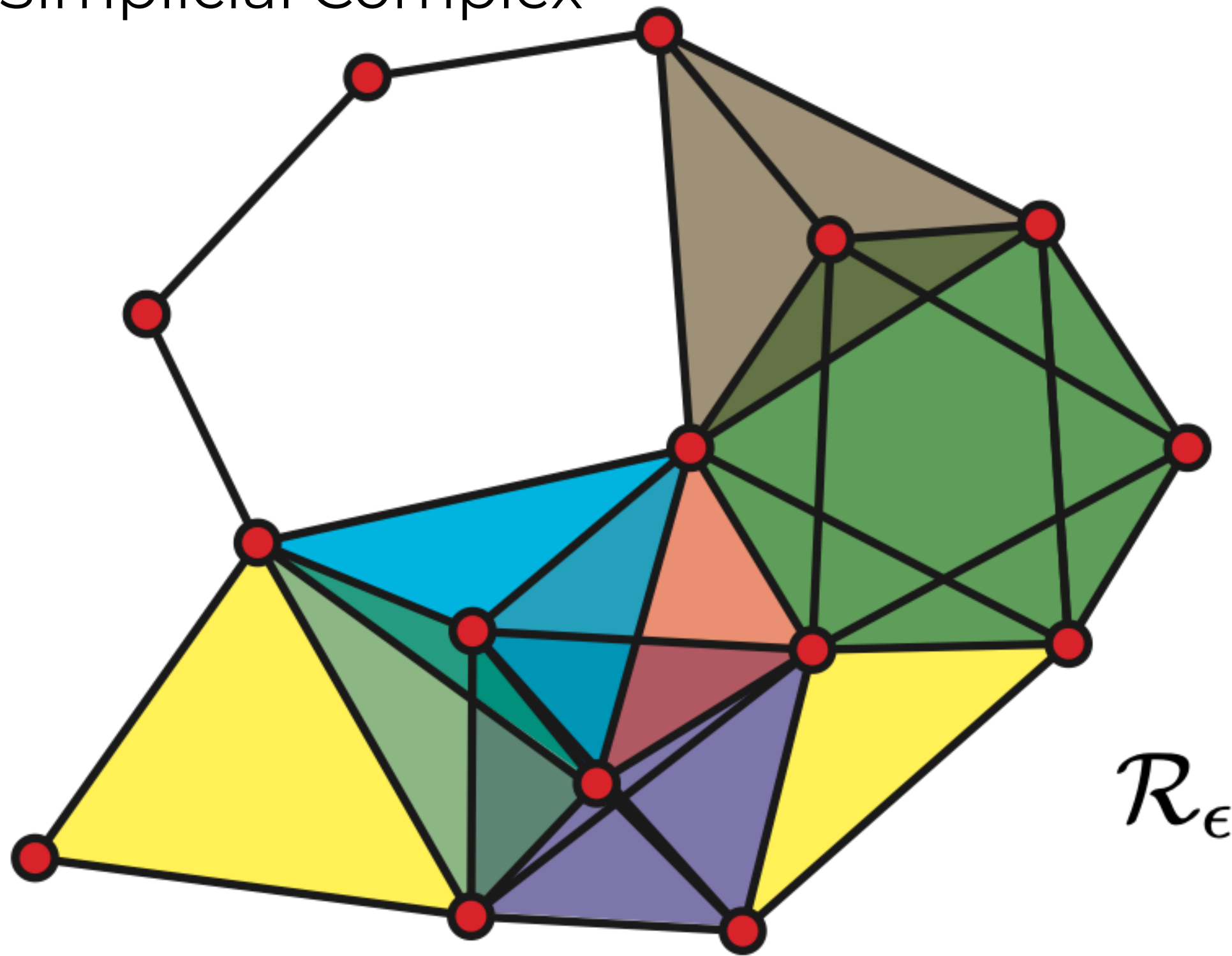
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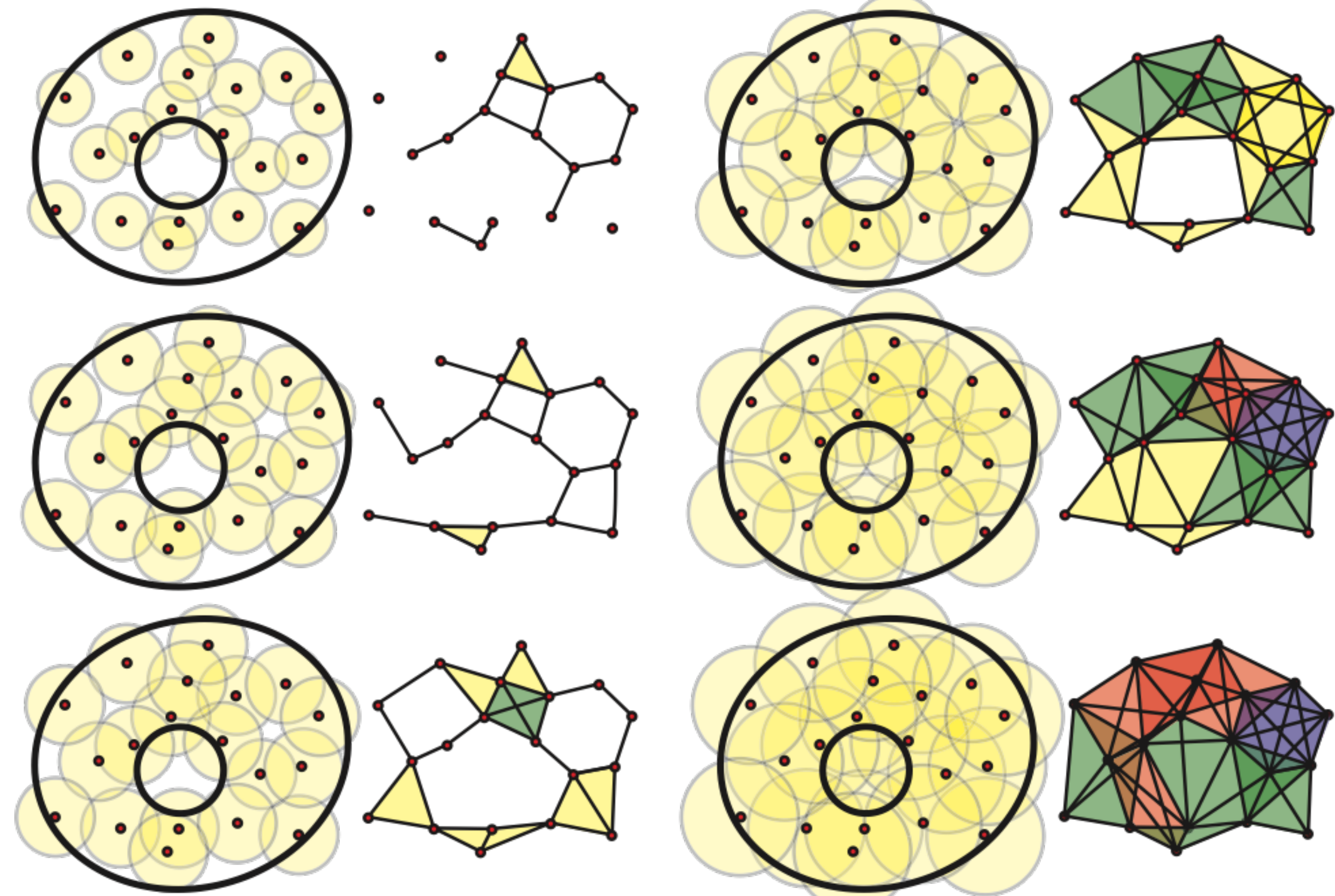
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Simplicial Complex

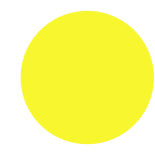


$\mathcal{R}_\epsilon$



# From data to simplices

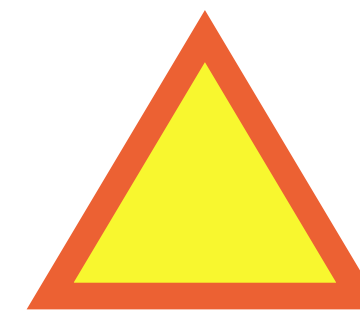
DOT  
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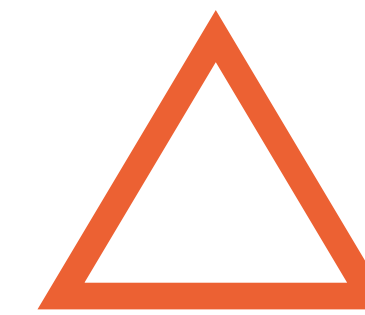
EDGE =  
1-simplex



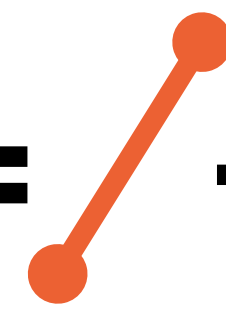
TRIANGLE  
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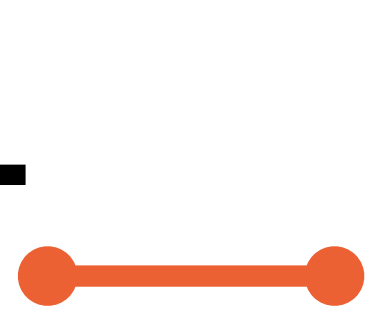
$\neq$



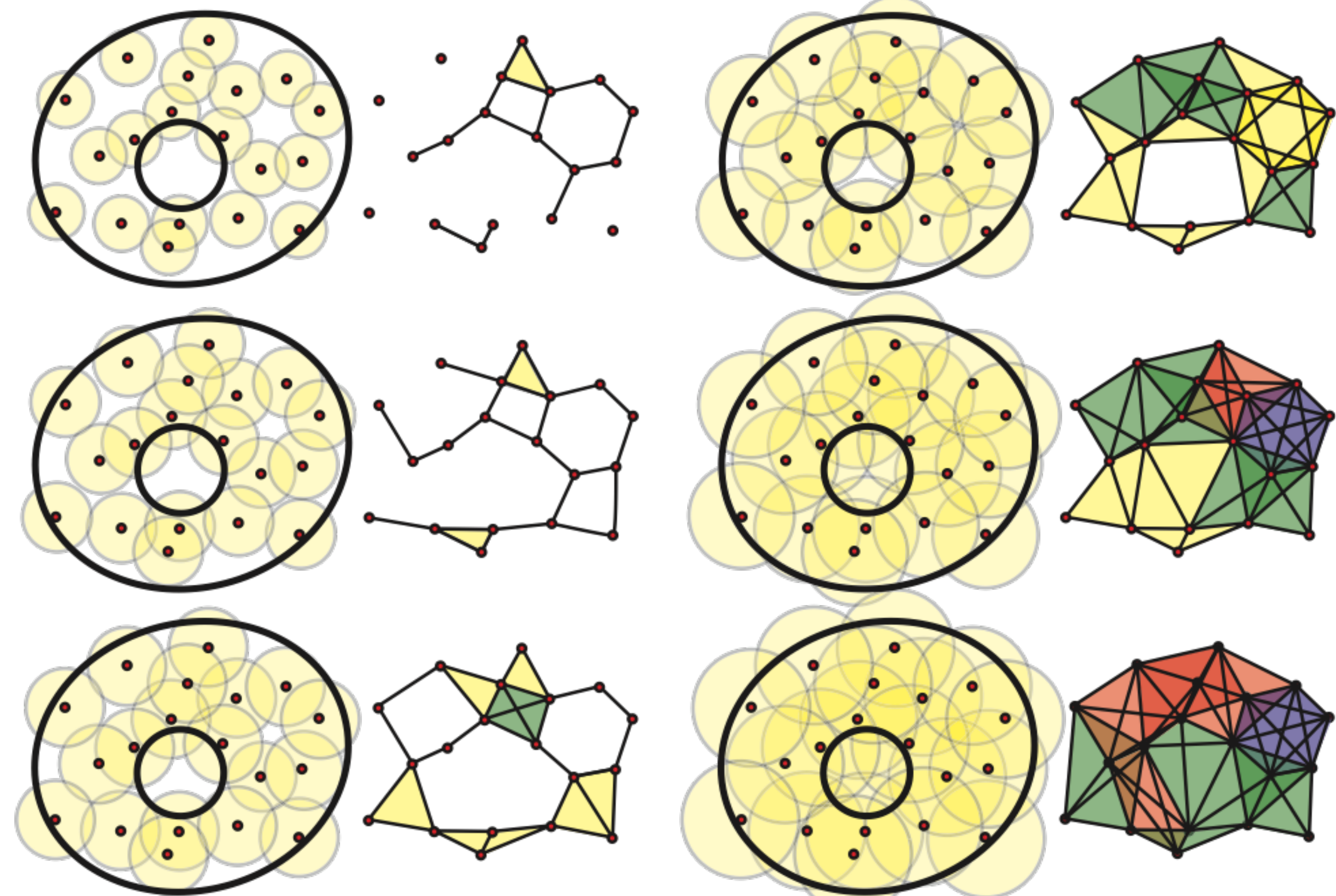
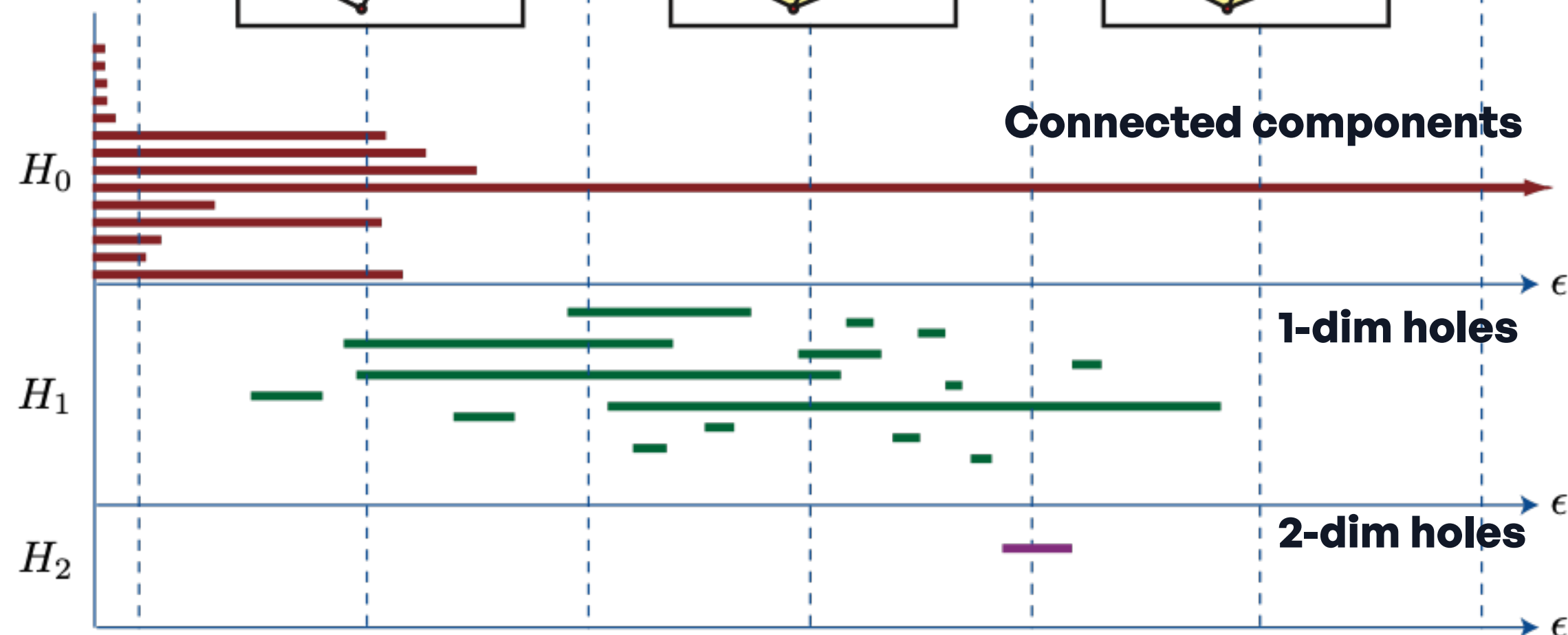
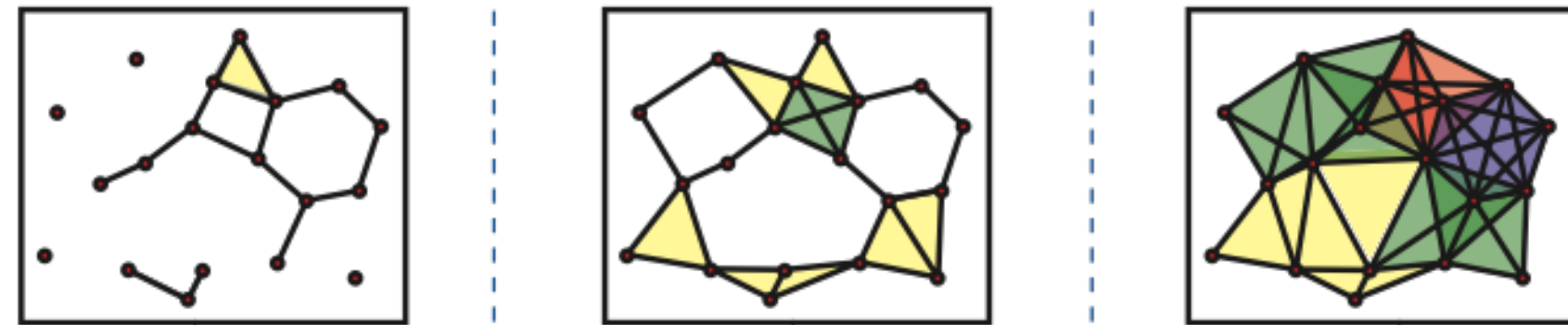
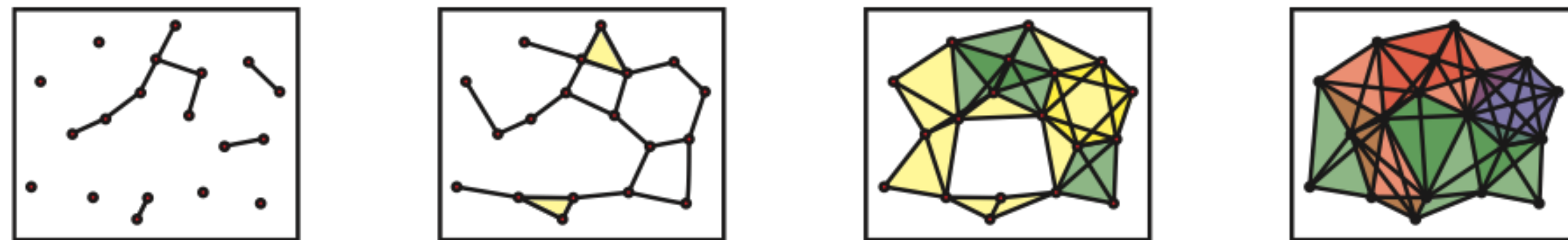
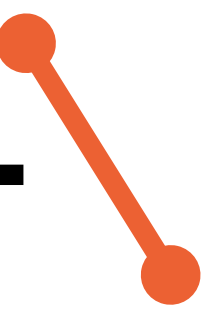
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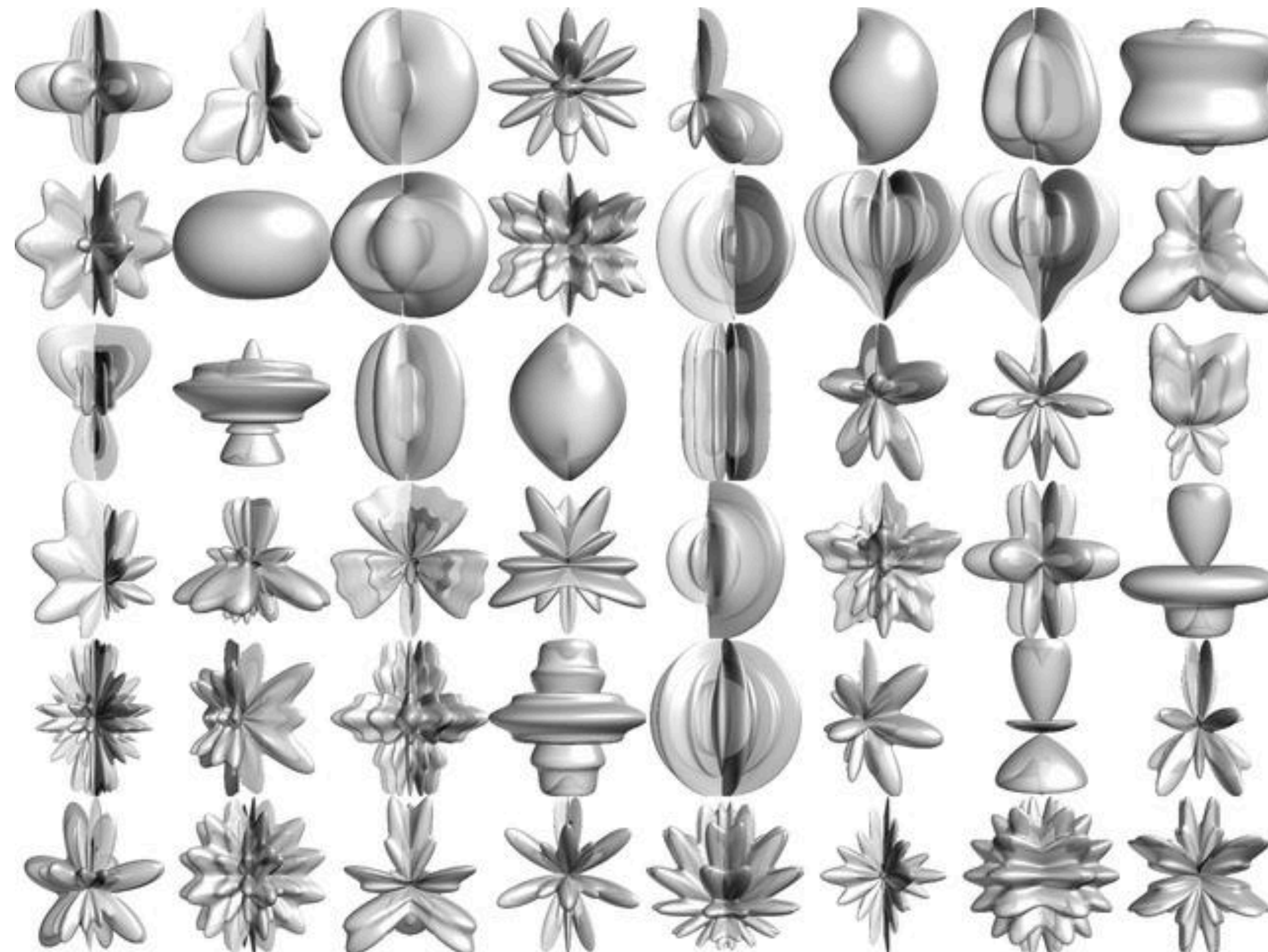
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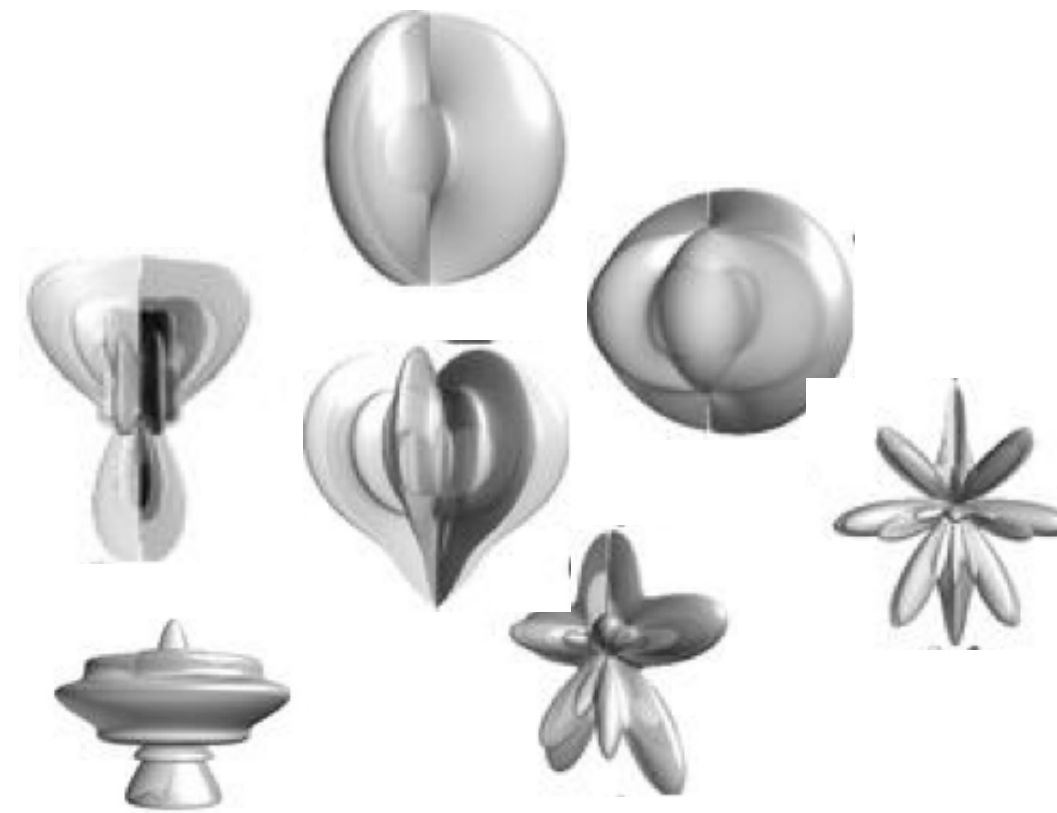
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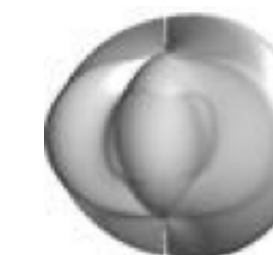
## Quantitative topological comparison



## Quantitative topological comparison



## Quantitative topological comparison



Aktas, Mehmet E., Esra Akbas, and Ahmed El Fatmaoui. "Persistence homology of networks: methods and applications." *Applied Network Science* 4.1 (2019): 1-28.

Fasy, Brittany, et al. "Comparing distance metrics on vectorized persistence summaries." *TDA & Beyond*. 2020.

Chung, Moo K., et al. "Topological distances between brain networks." *Connectomics in NeuroImaging: First International Workshop, CNI 2017, Held in Conjunction with MICCAI 2017, Quebec City, QC, Canada, September 14, 2017, Proceedings 1*. Springer International Publishing, 2017.



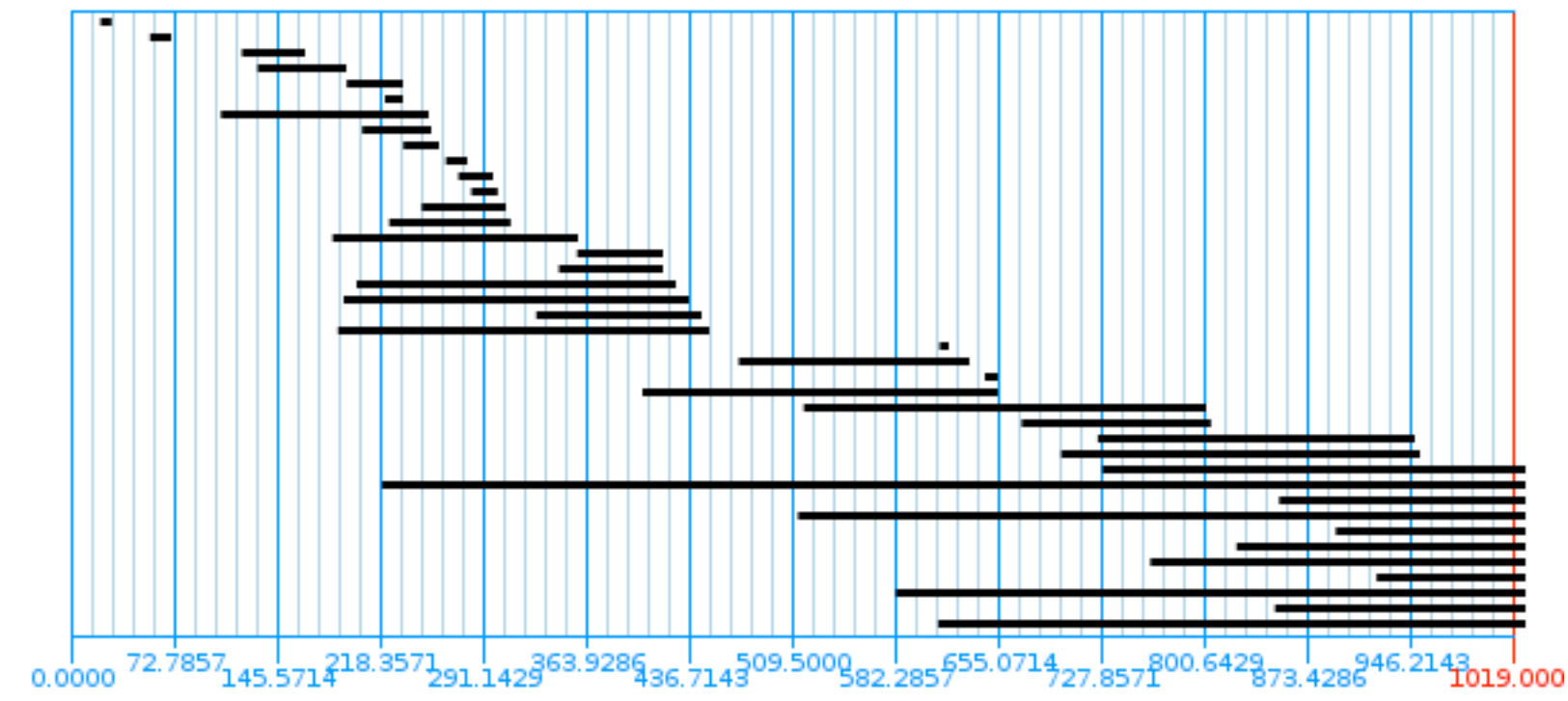


# Quantitative comparison

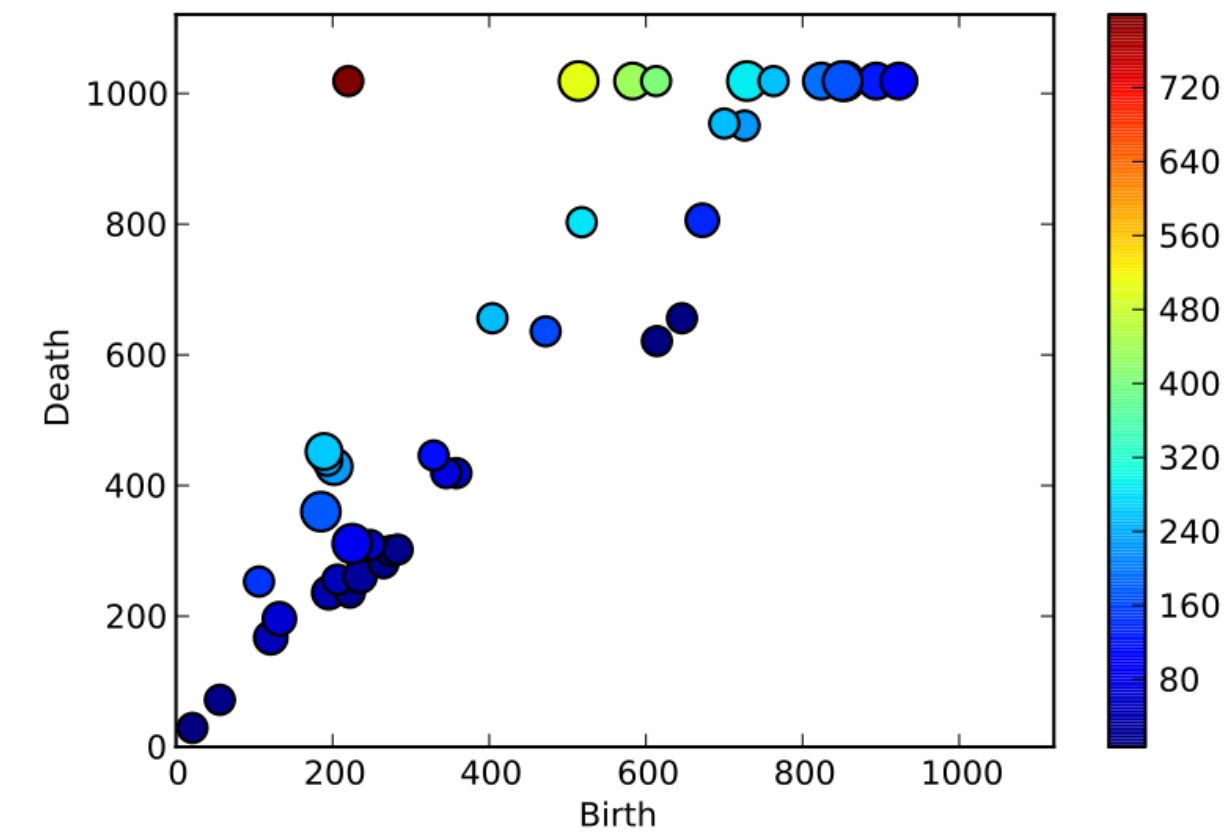
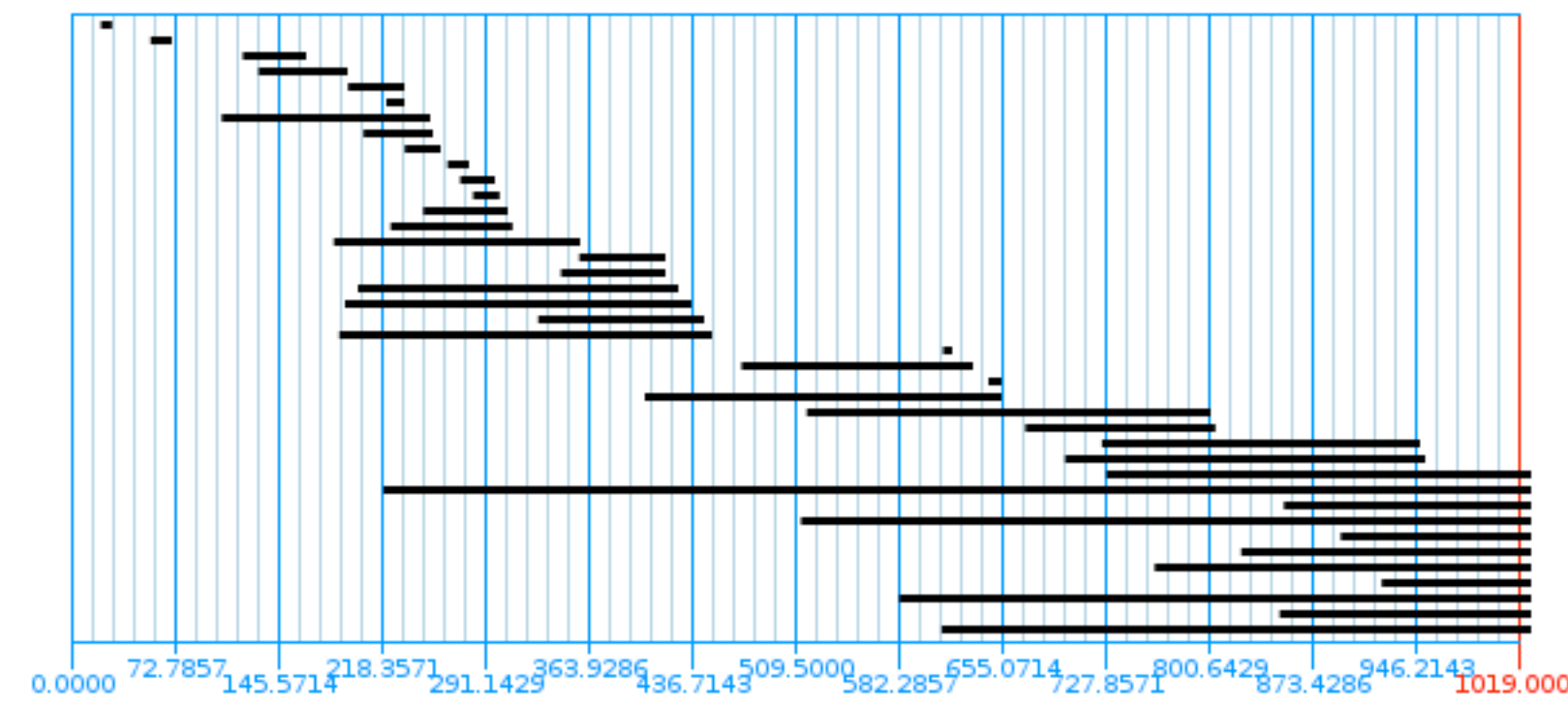
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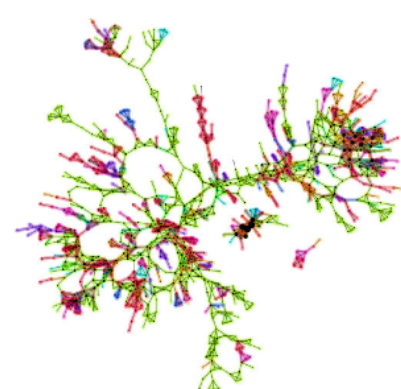
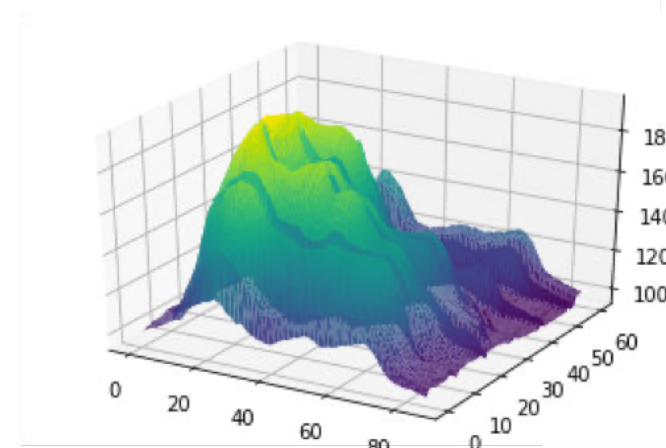
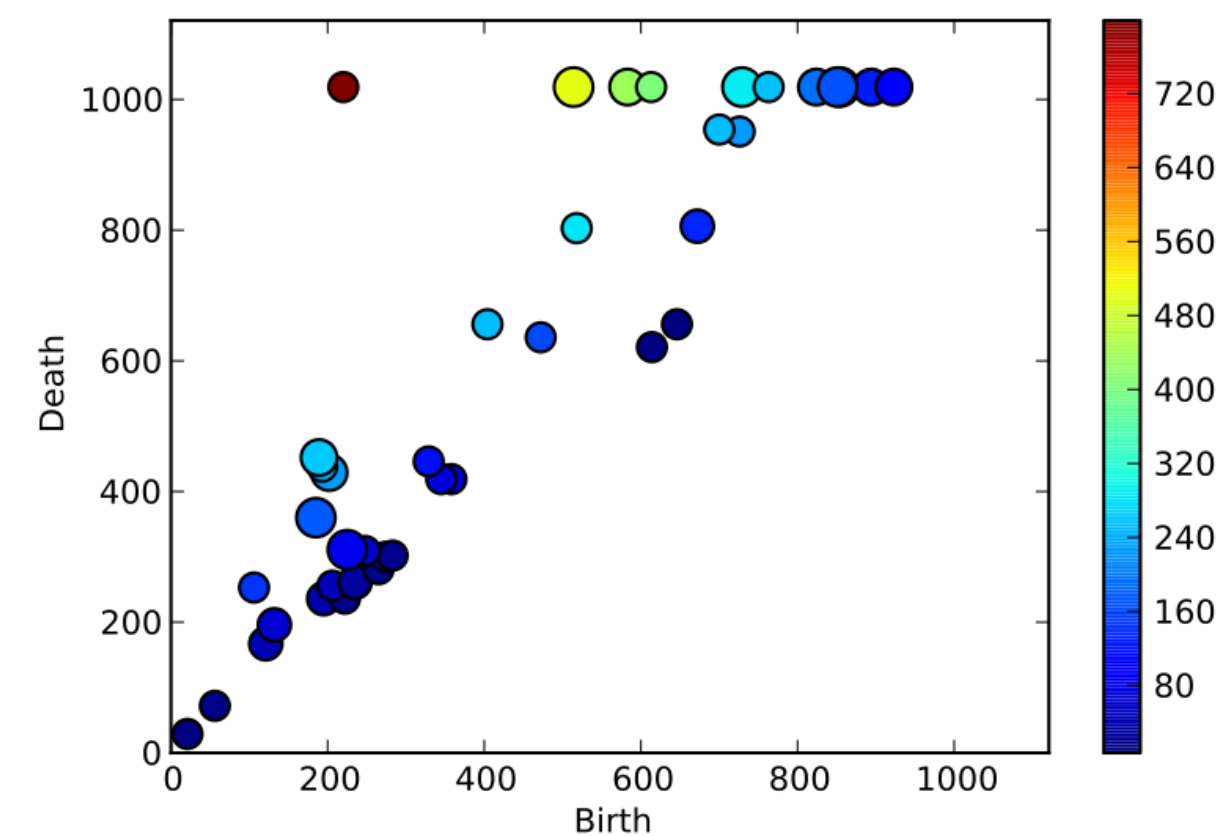
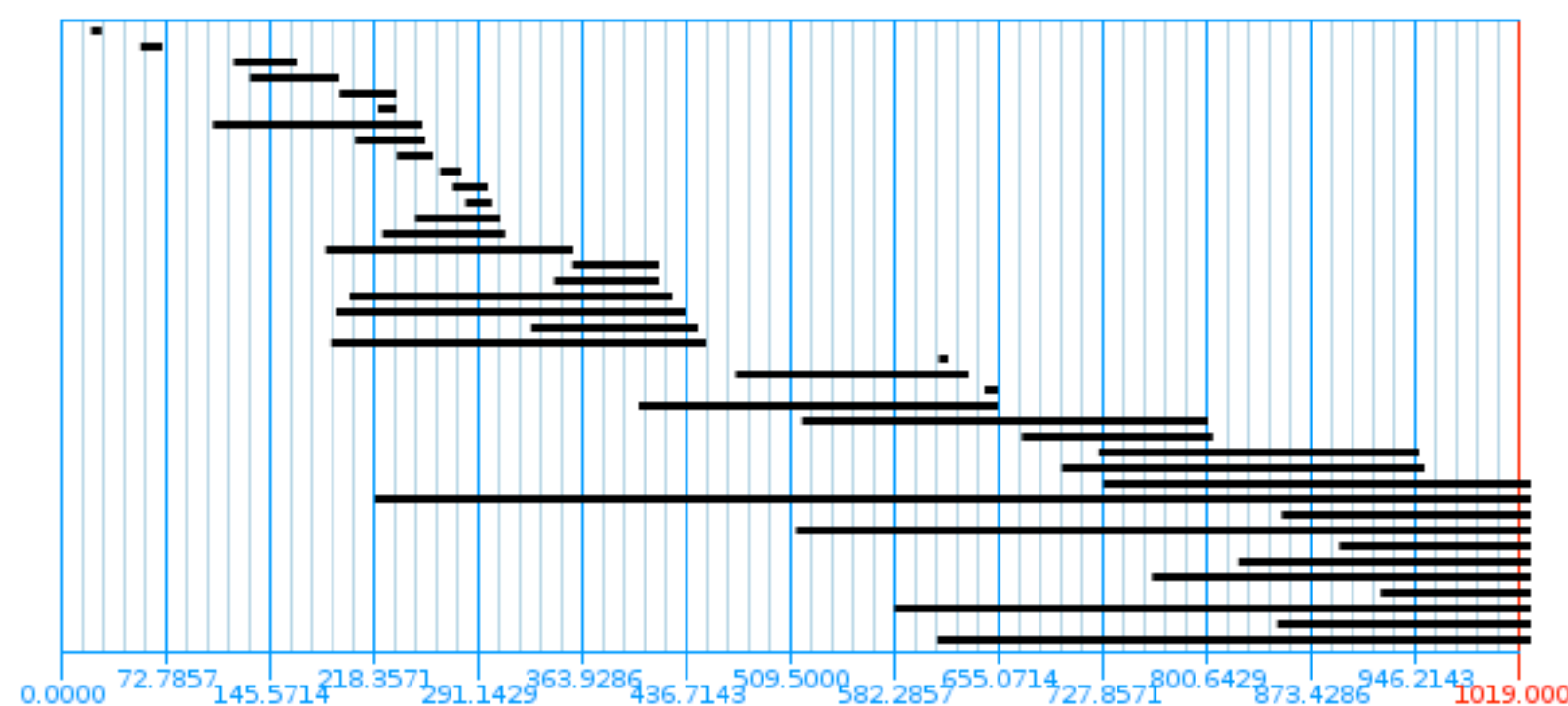
# Quantitative comparison



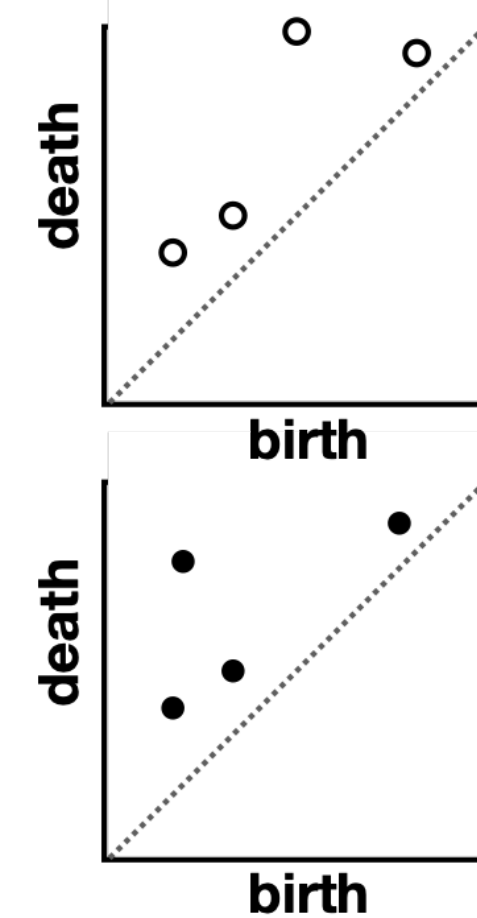
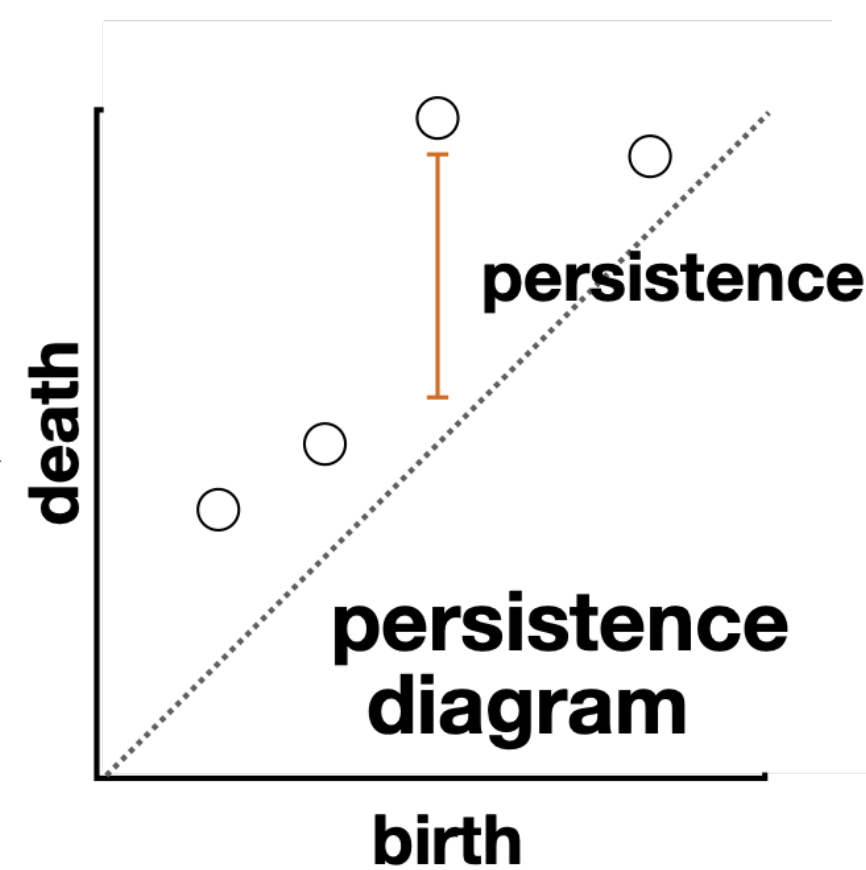
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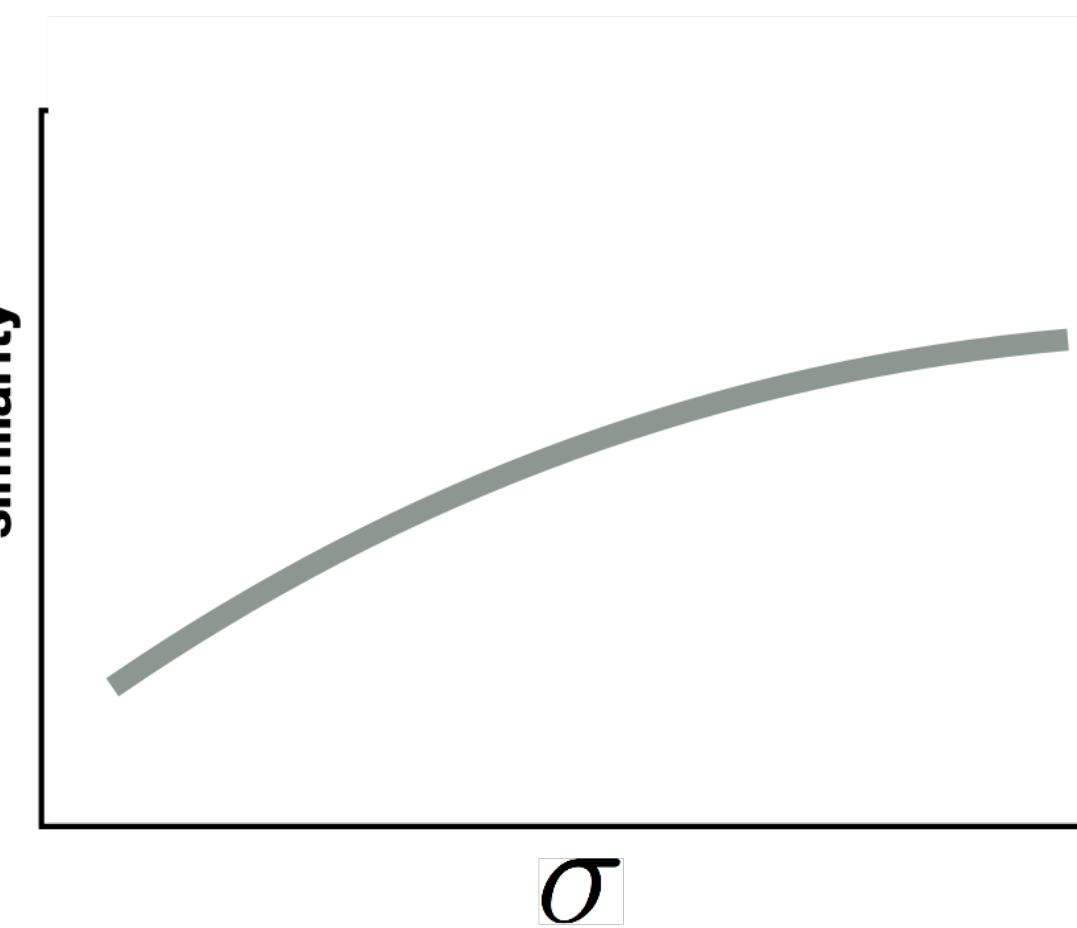


topology



persistence kernel  
Wasserstein distance

similarity



# Brainz



# Altered functional topology

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rs-fMRI,  
15 subjects,  
2 sessions  
1 recording condition

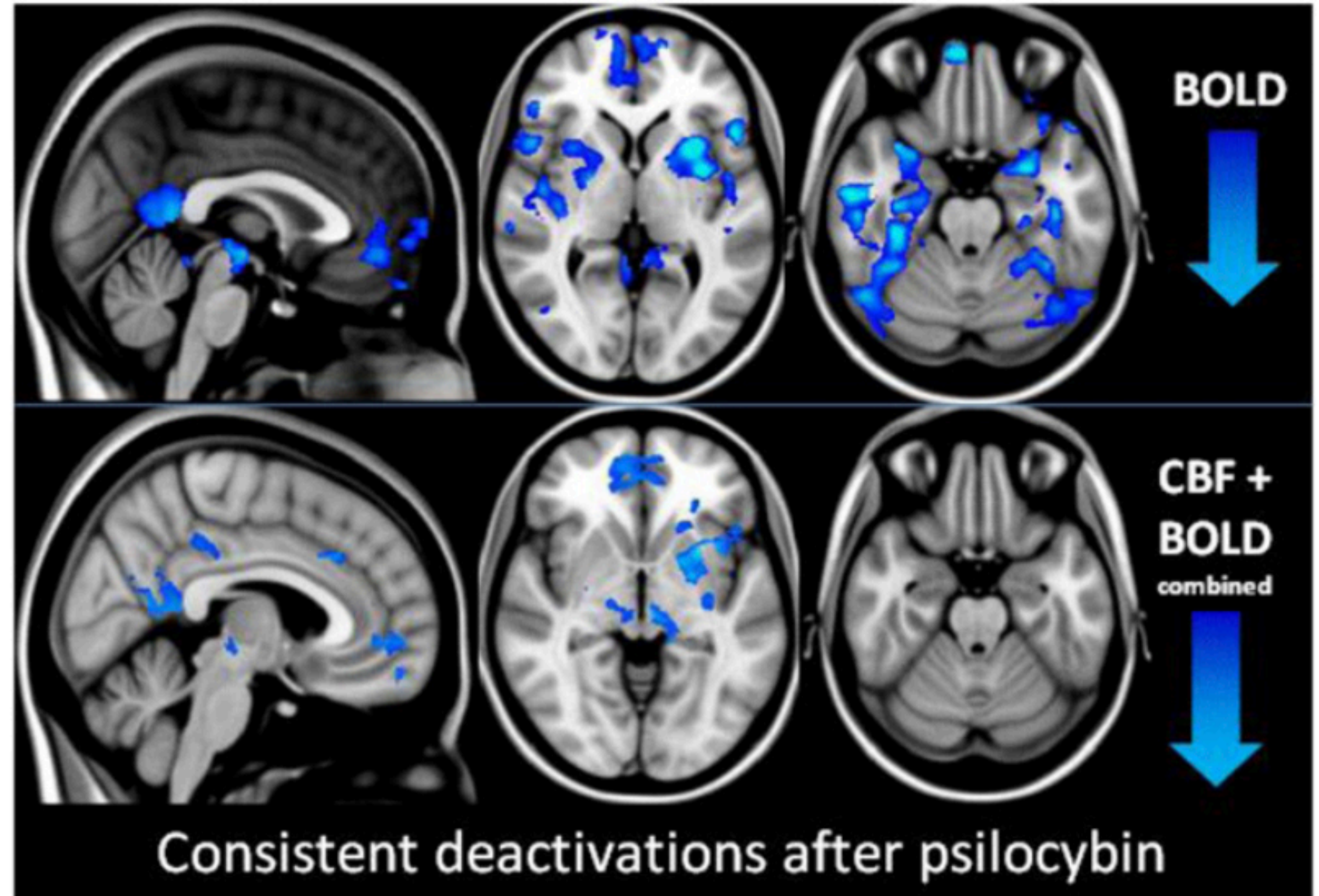
Carhart-Harris, Robin L., et al. "Neural correlates of the psychedelic state as determined by fMRI studies with psilocybin." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 109.6 (2012): 2138-2143.

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Petri, Giovanni, et al. "Homological scaffolds of brain functional networks." *Journal of The Royal Society Interface* 11.101 (2014): 20140873.

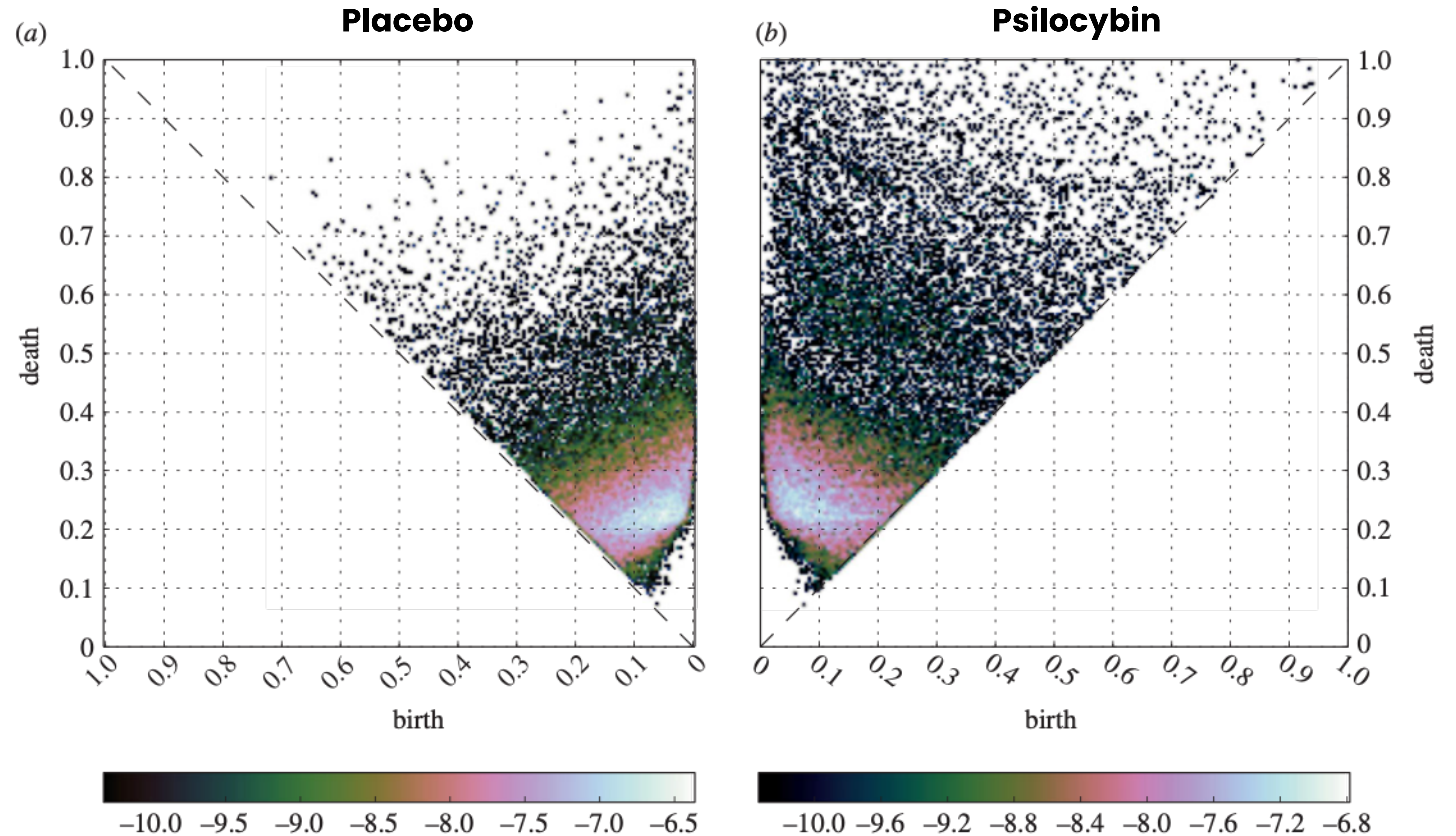


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**Group level persistence diagrams**

Petri, Giovanni, et al. "Homological scaffolds of brain functional networks." *Journal of The Royal Society Interface* 11.101 (2014): 20140873.

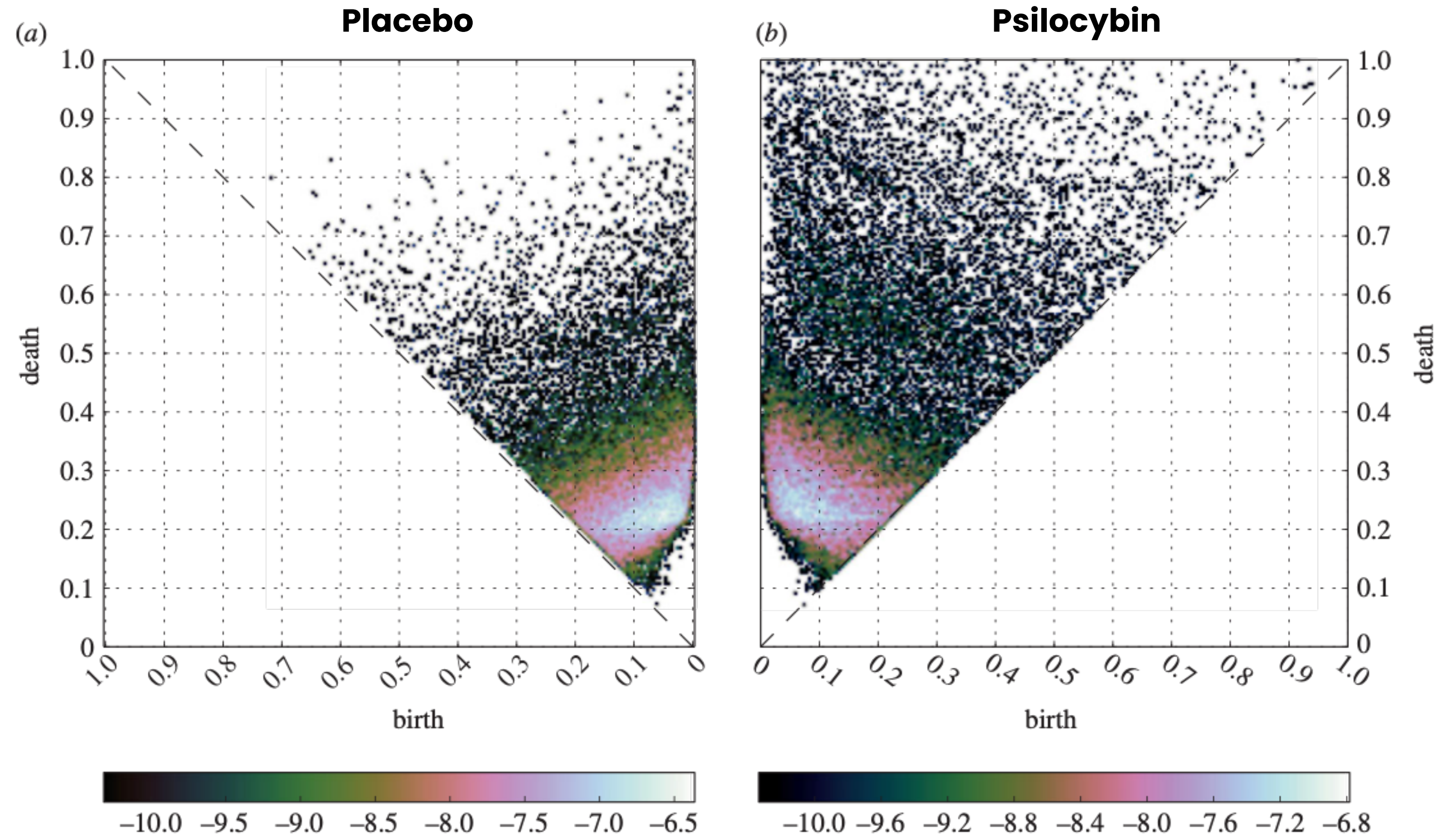
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Carhart-Harris, Robin L., et al. "Neural correlates of the psychedelic state as determined by fMRI studies with psilocybin." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 109.6 (2012): 2138-2143.



Group level persistence diagrams

## Localisation of information?

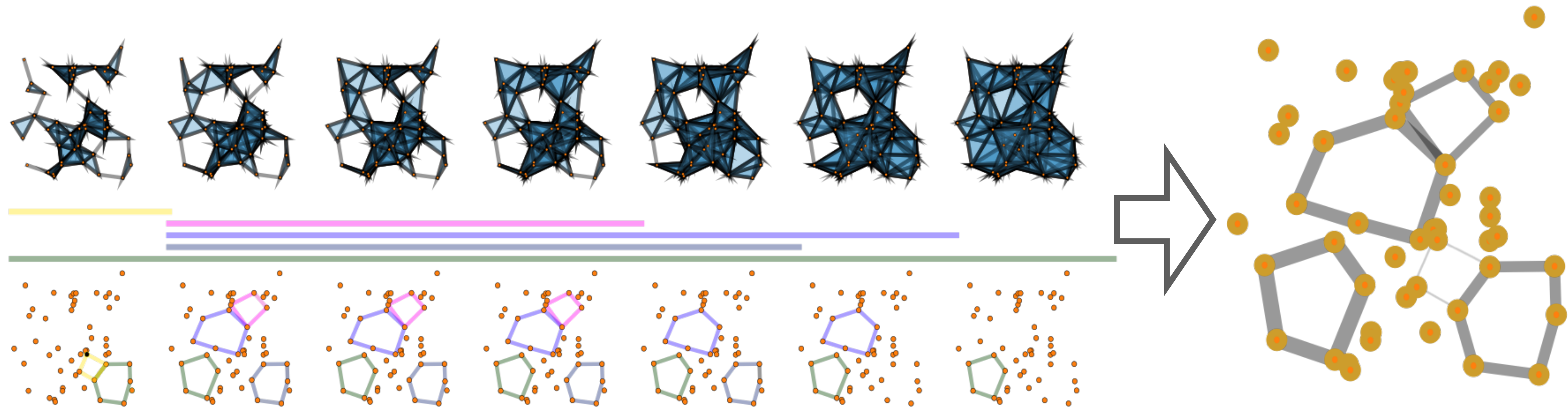
Petri, Giovanni, et al. "Homological scaffolds of brain functional networks." *Journal of The Royal Society Interface* 11.101 (2014): 20140873.

# Scaffolds in one slide

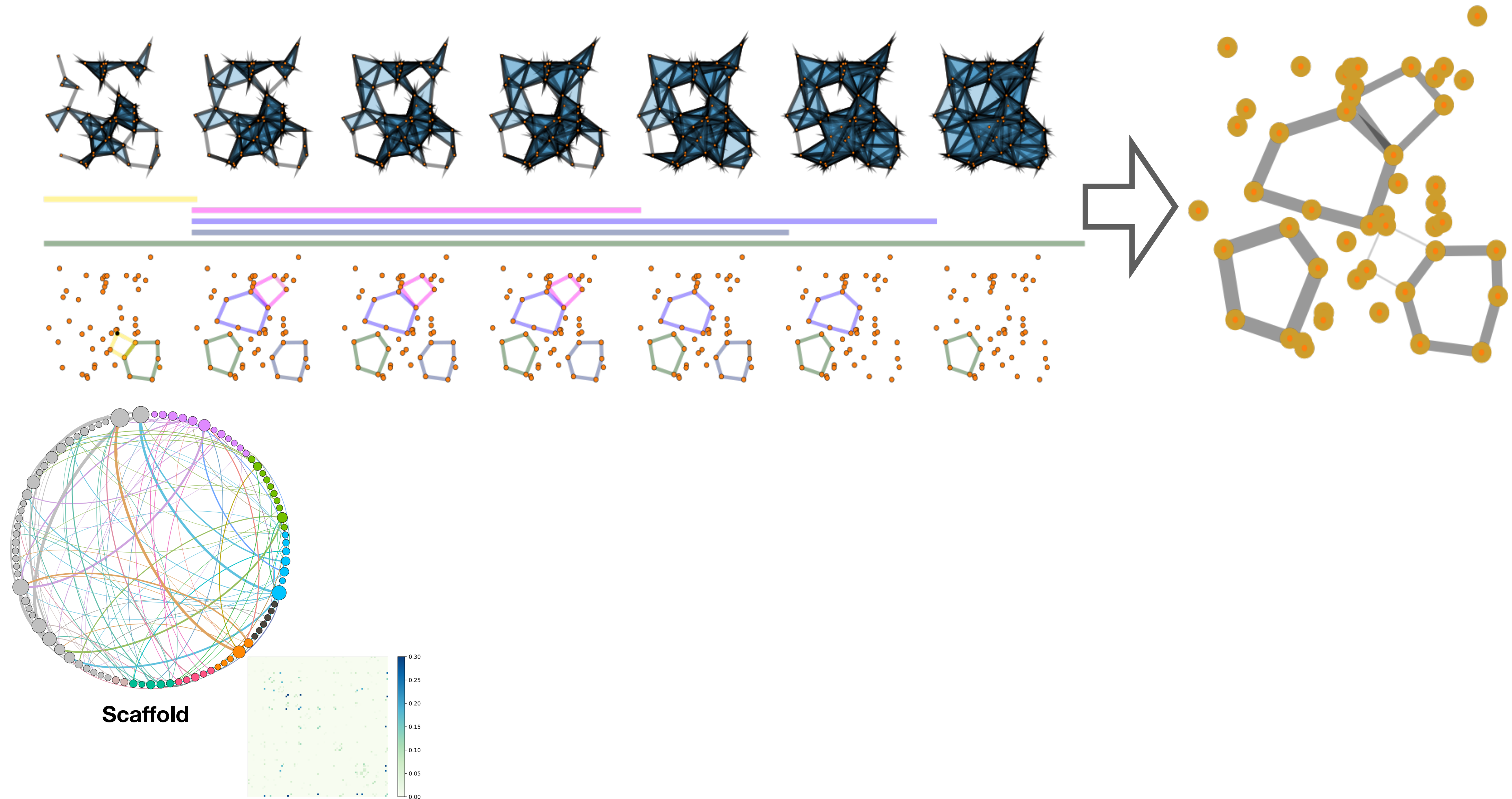
Network Science Institute  
at Northeastern University



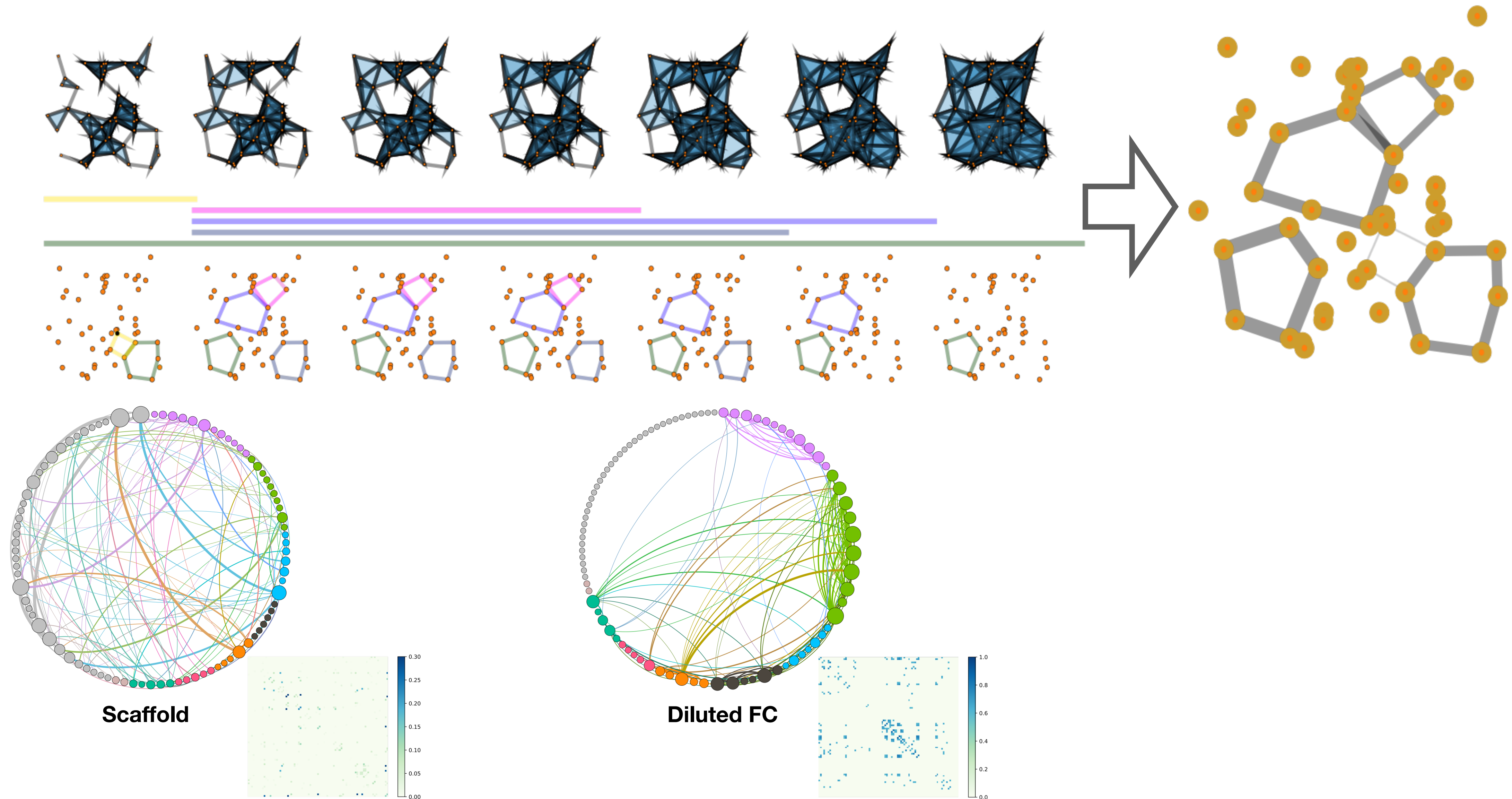
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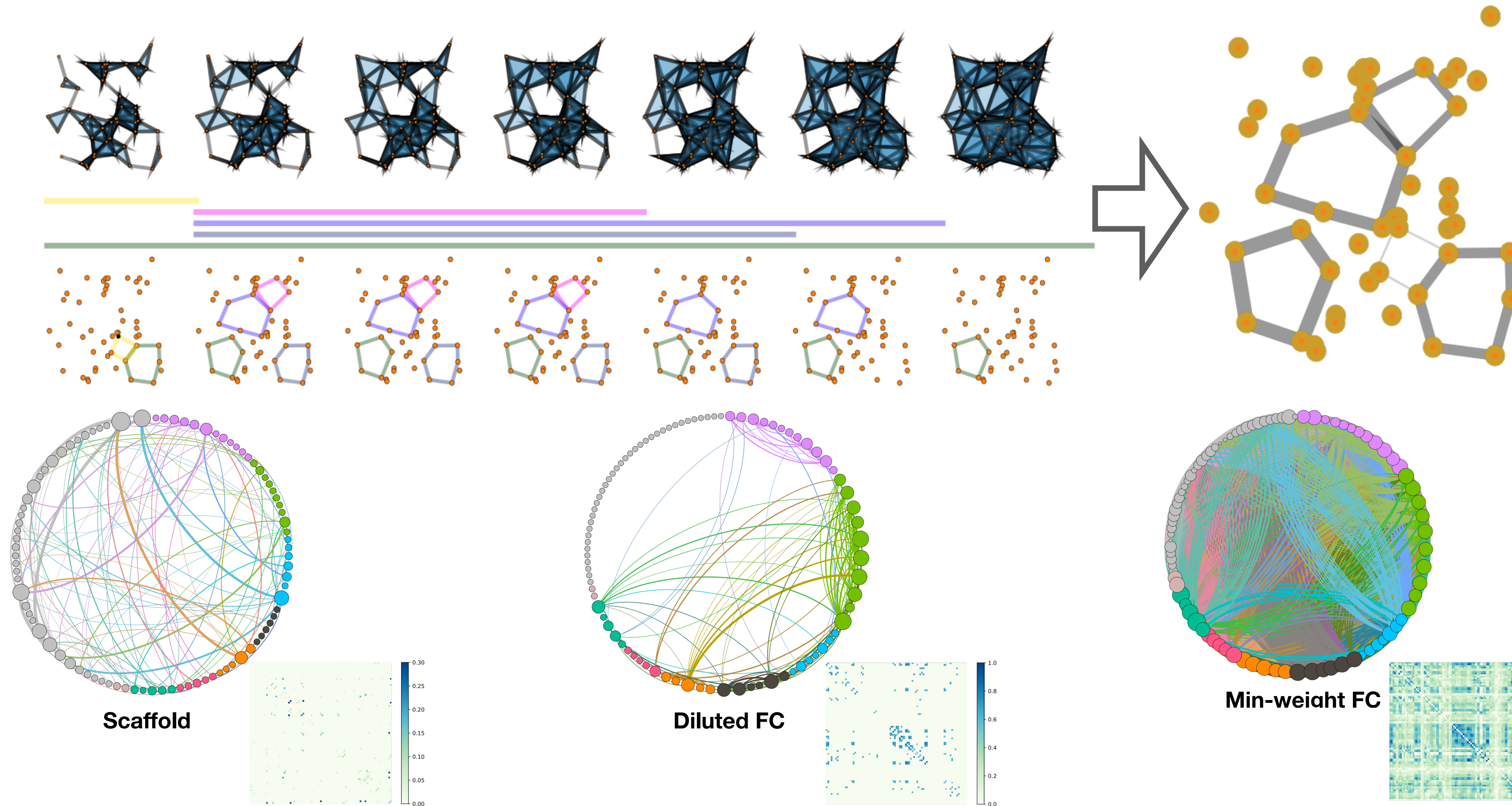
# Scaffolds in one slide



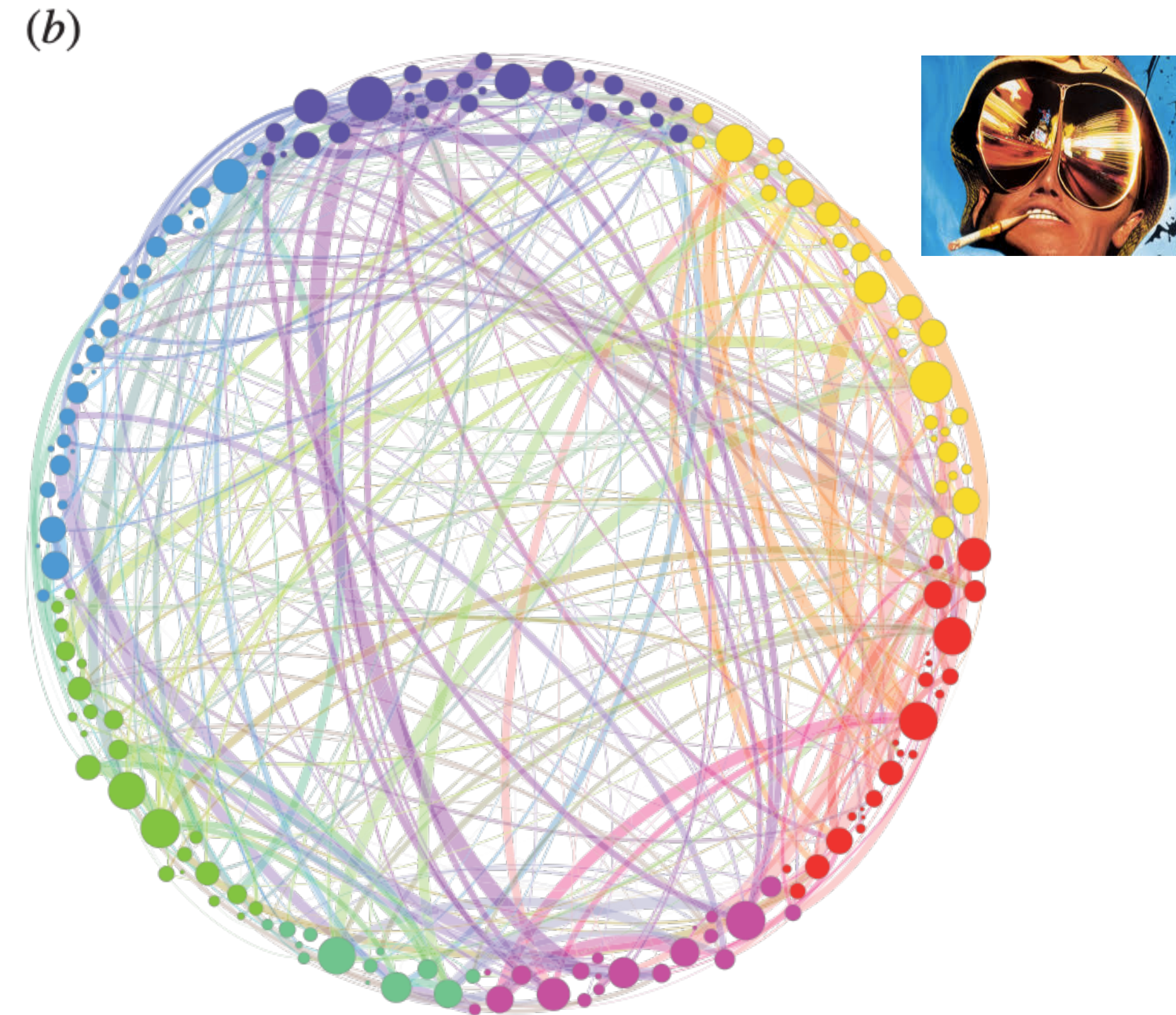
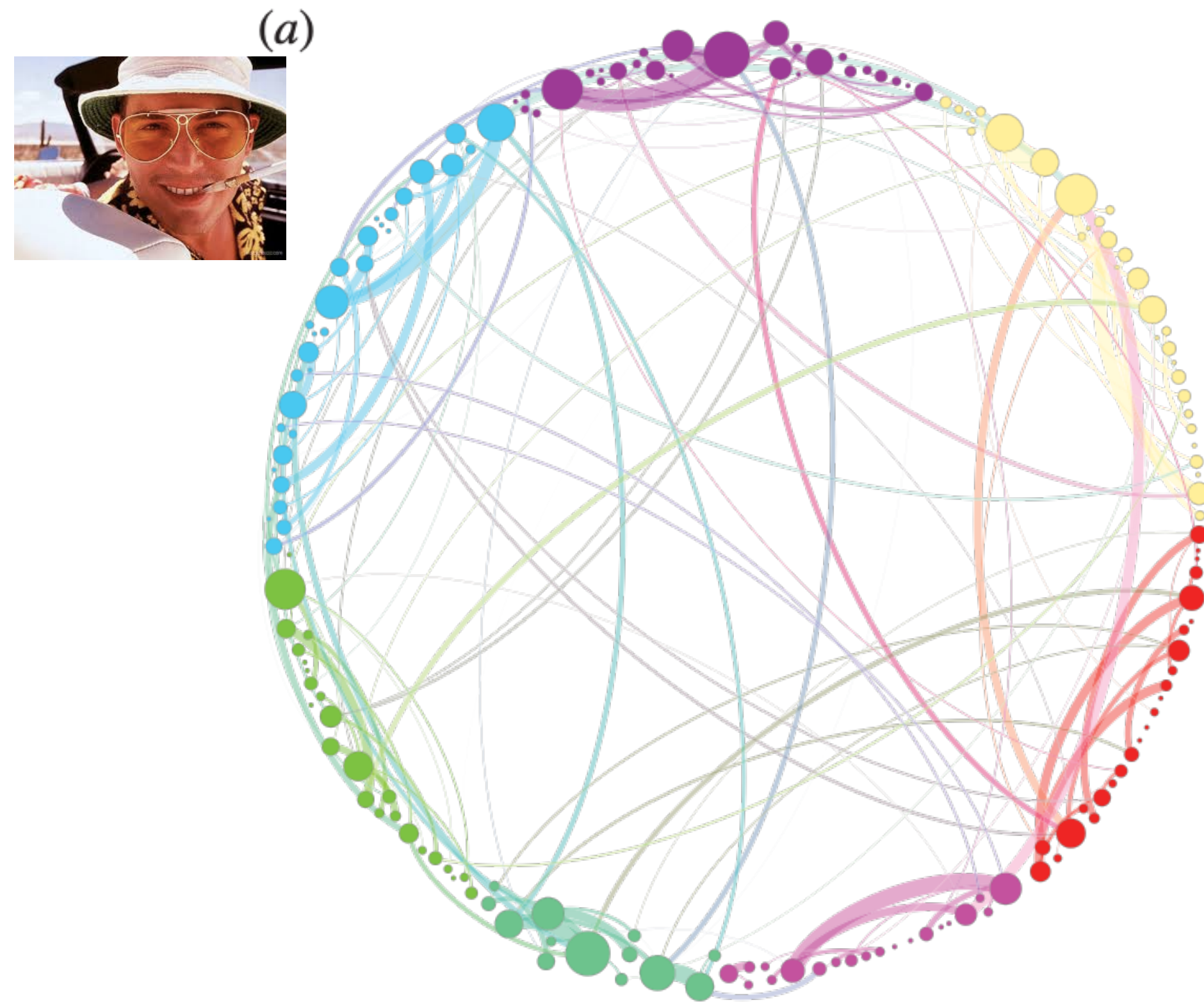
# Scaffolds in one slide



# Scaffolds in one slide



# Scaffolds: local alterations

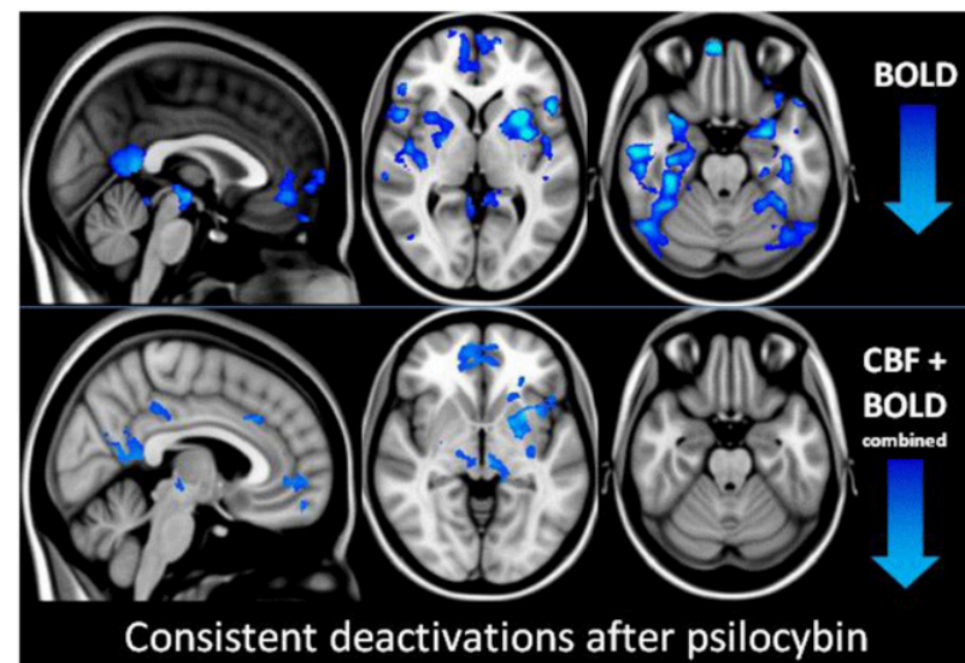
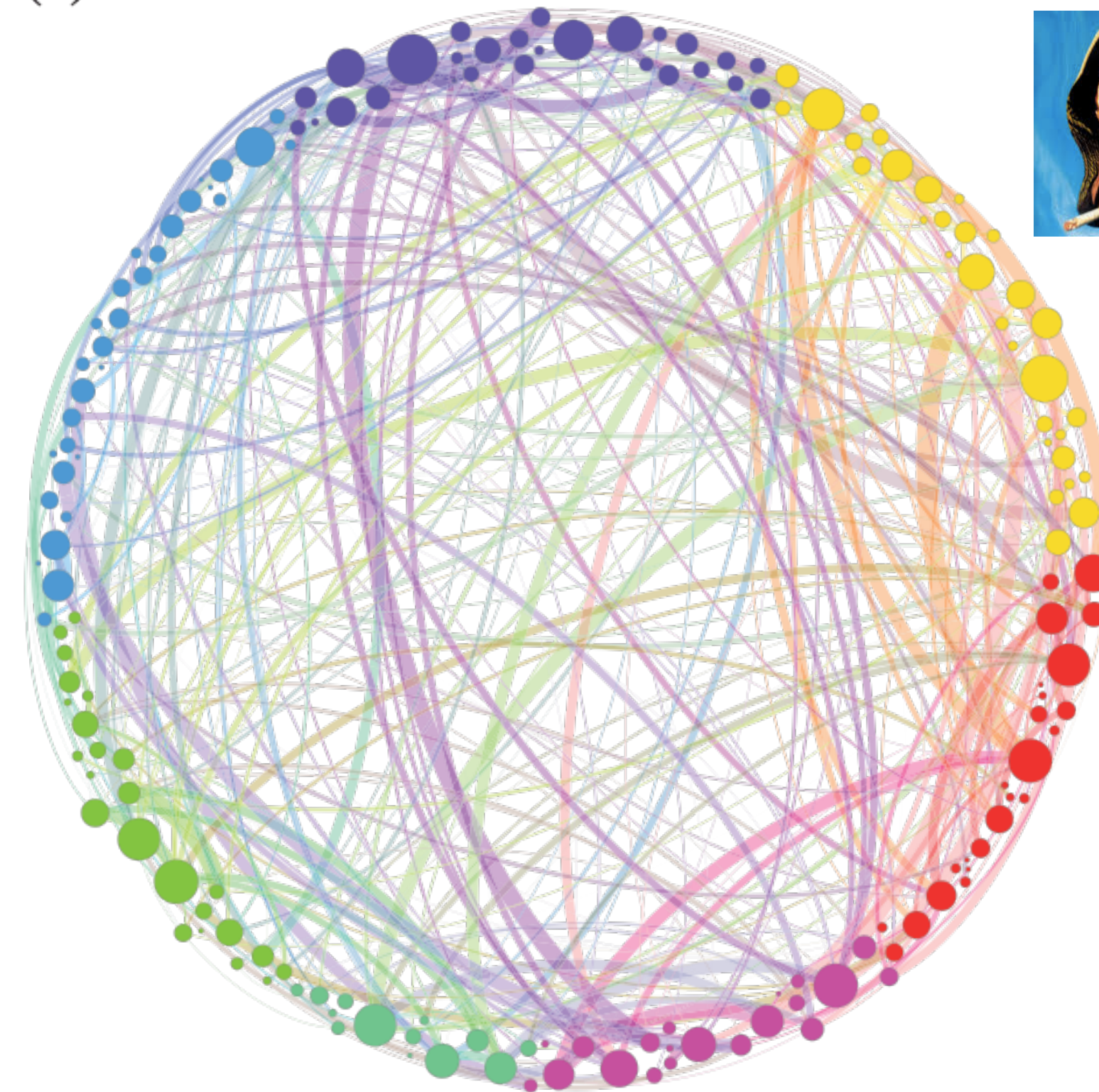




# Scaffolds: local alterations



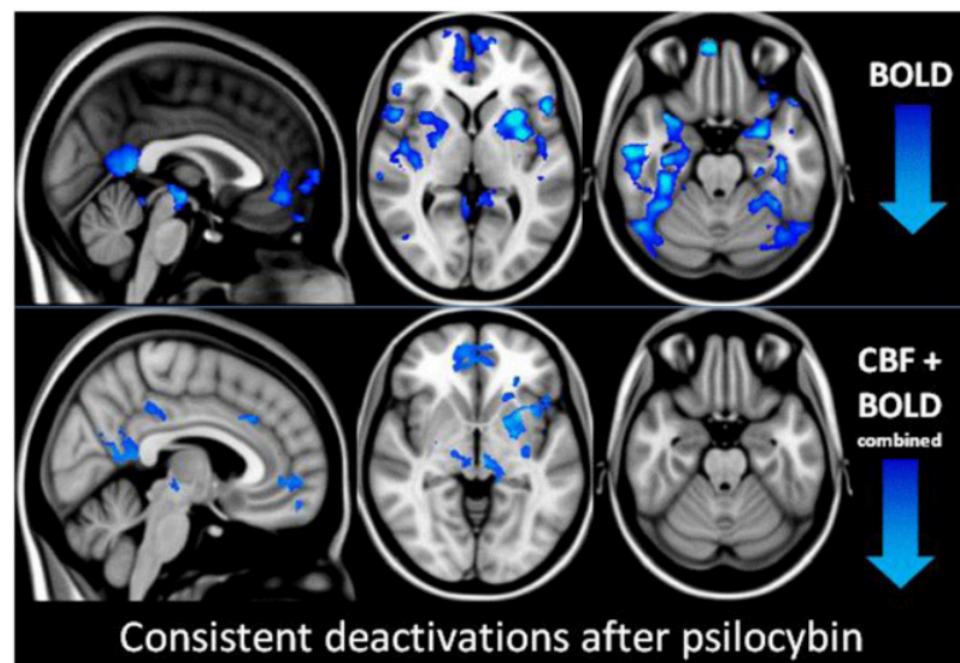
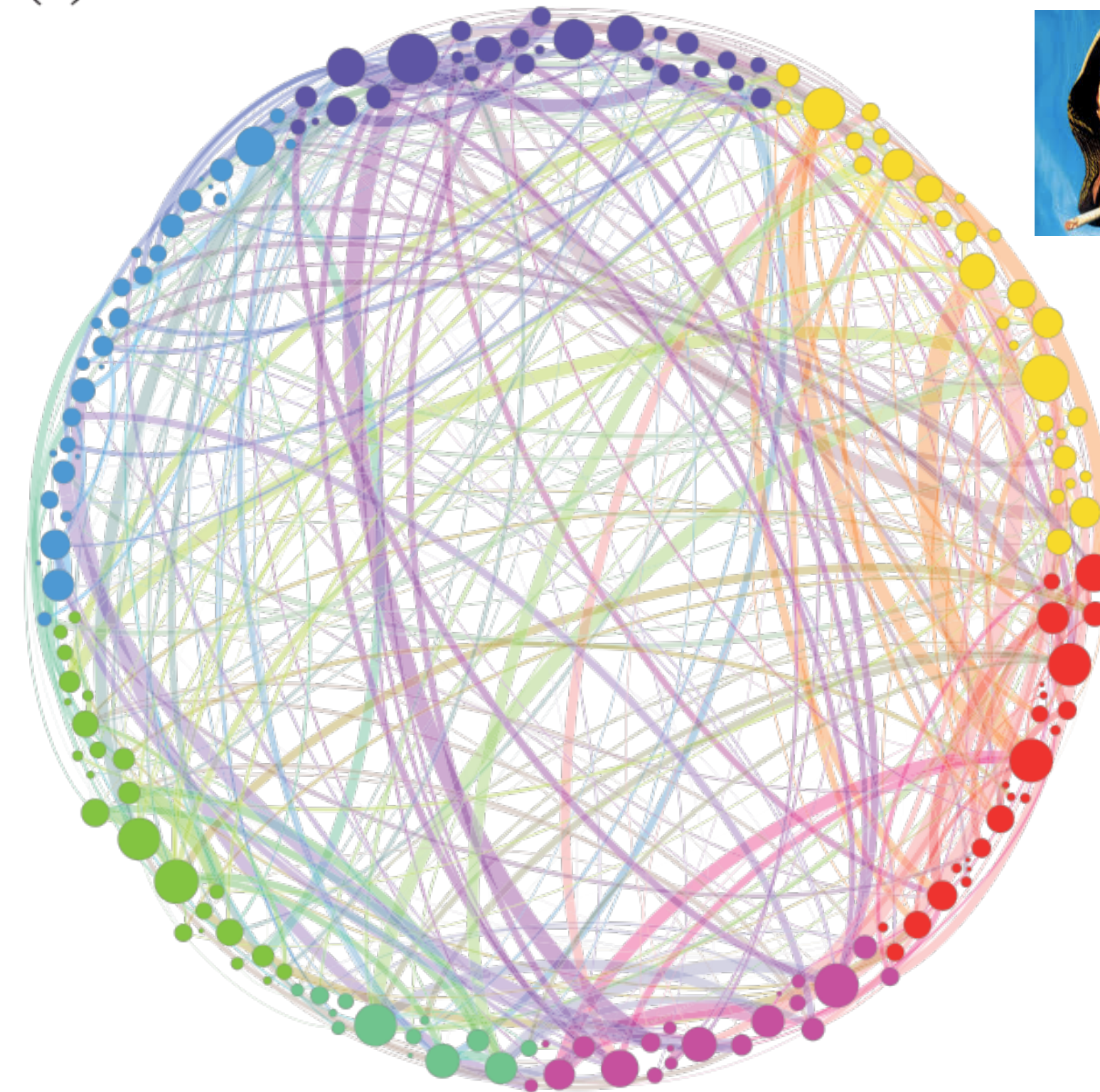
(b)



# Scaffolds: local alterations

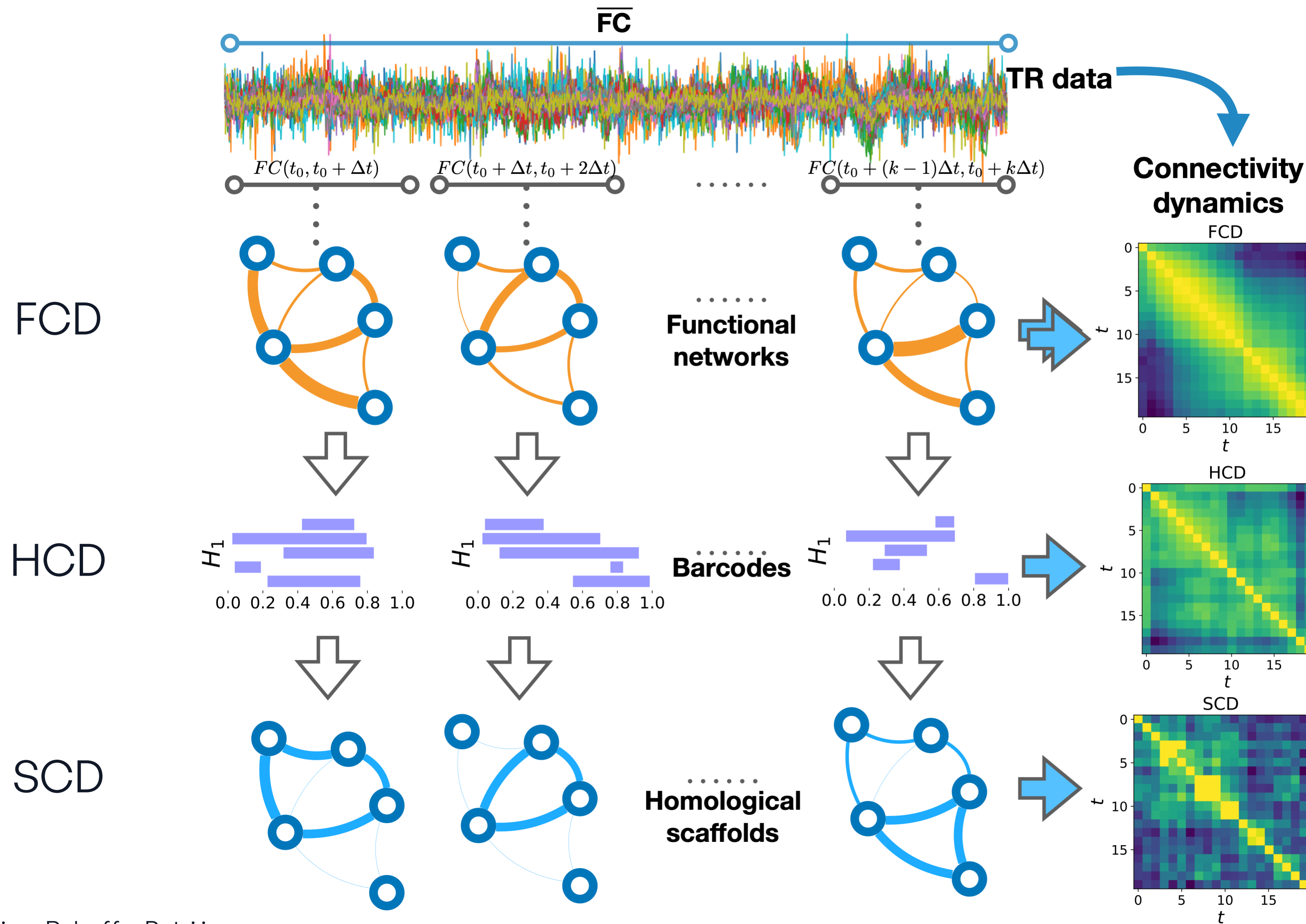


(b)



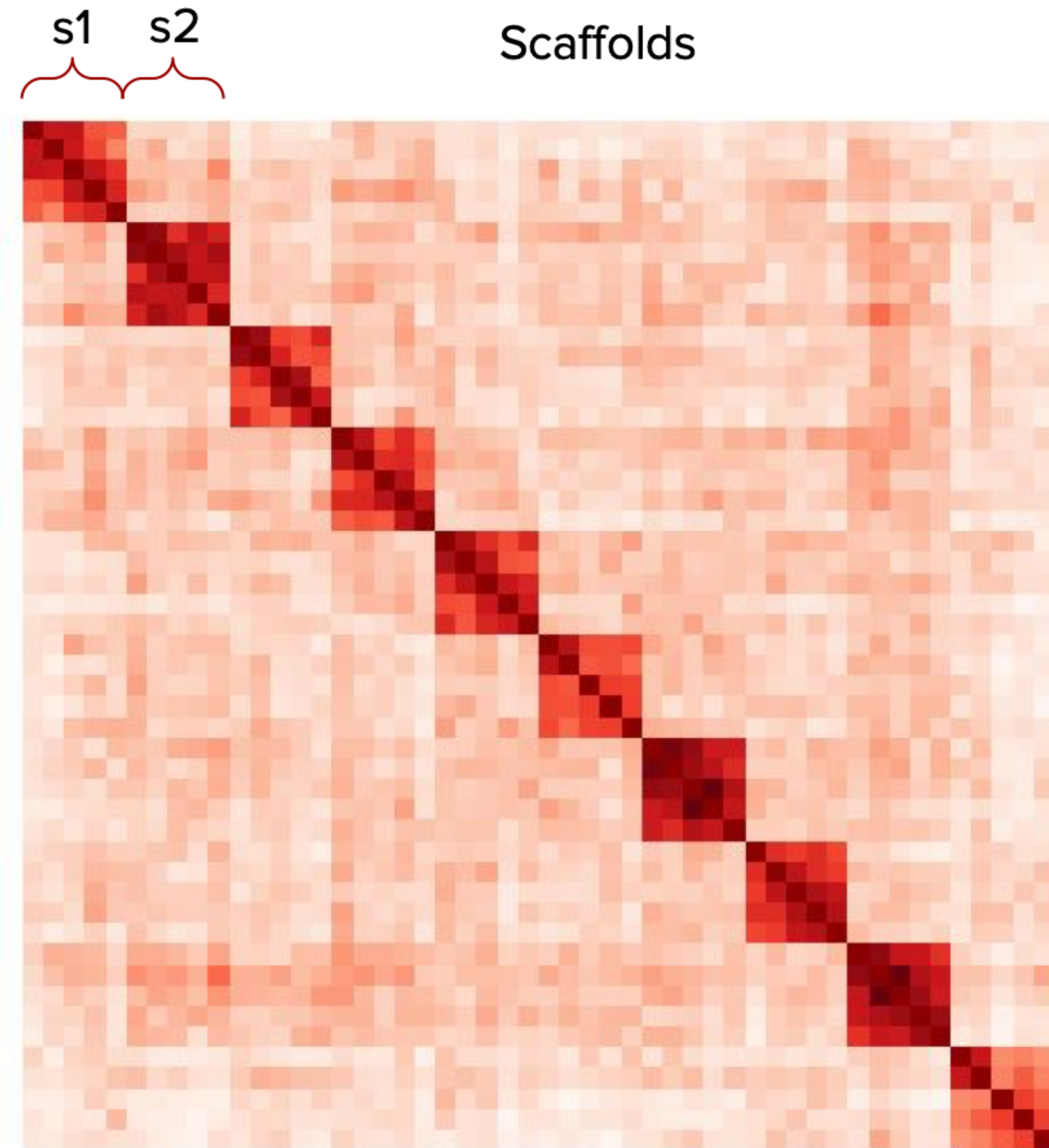
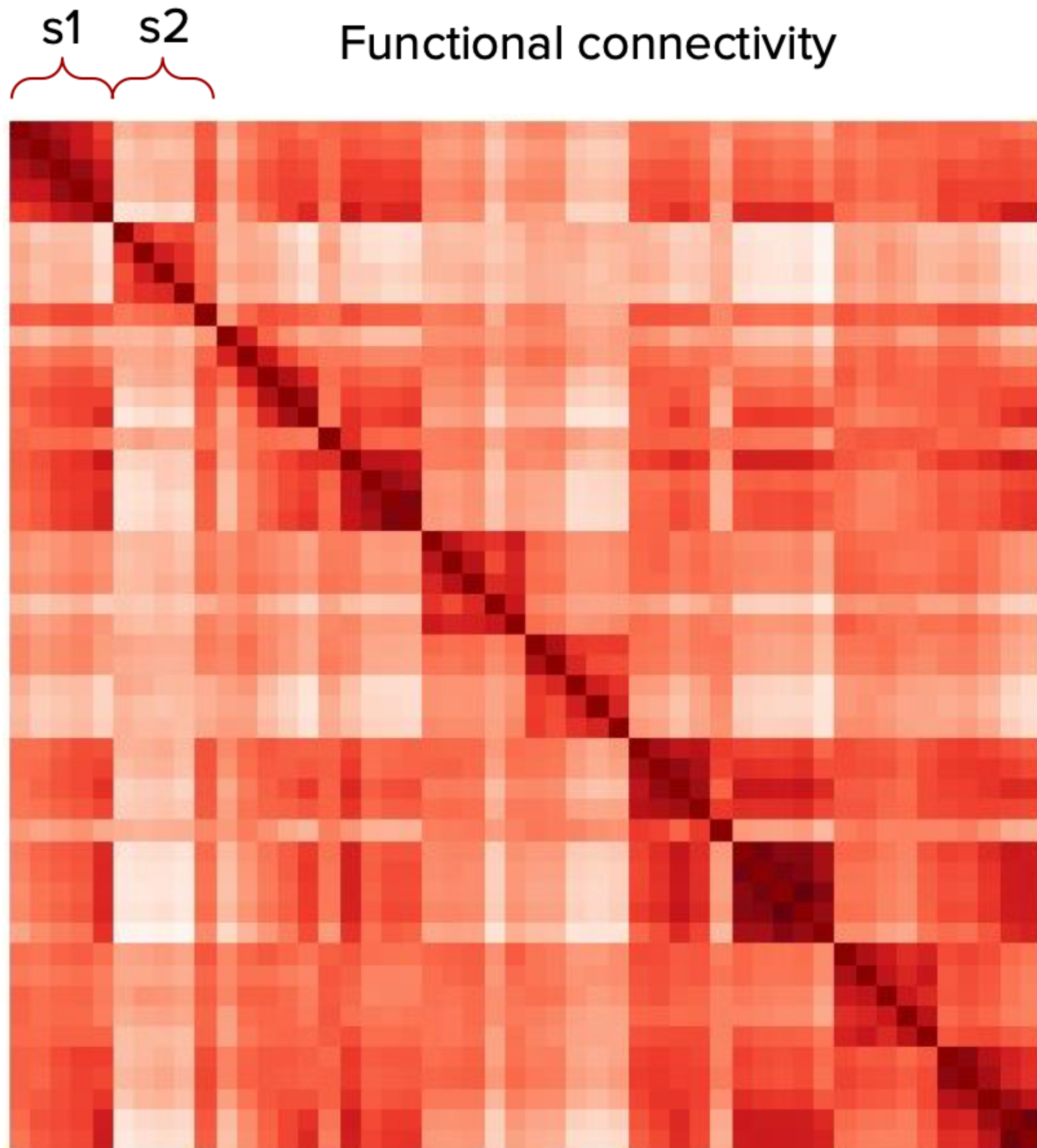
Distributed reorganisation of the hierarchy of functional circuits

# Scaffold fingerprinting



# Scaffold fingerprinting

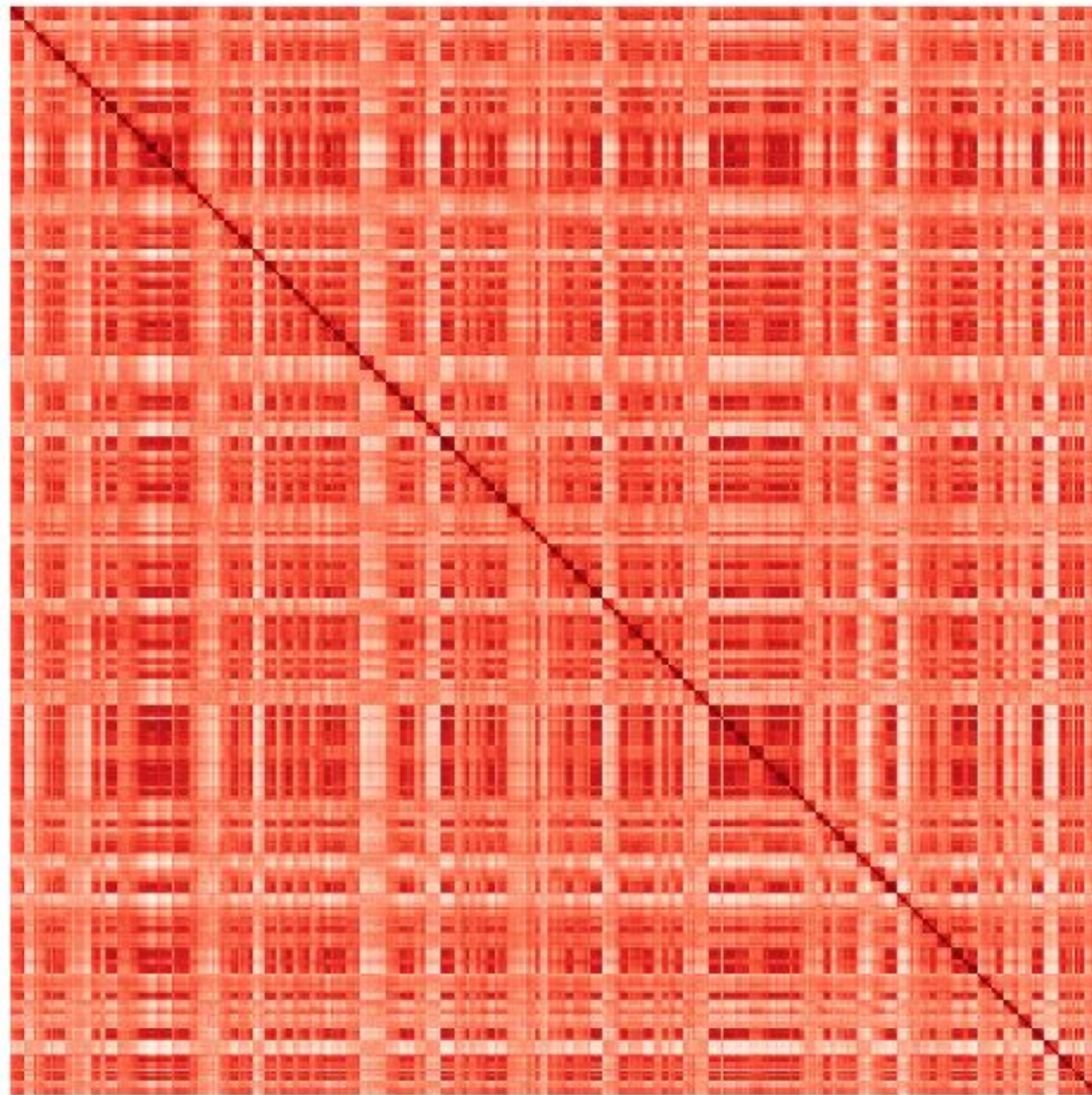
100 subjects (HCP), rs-fMRI, test+retest



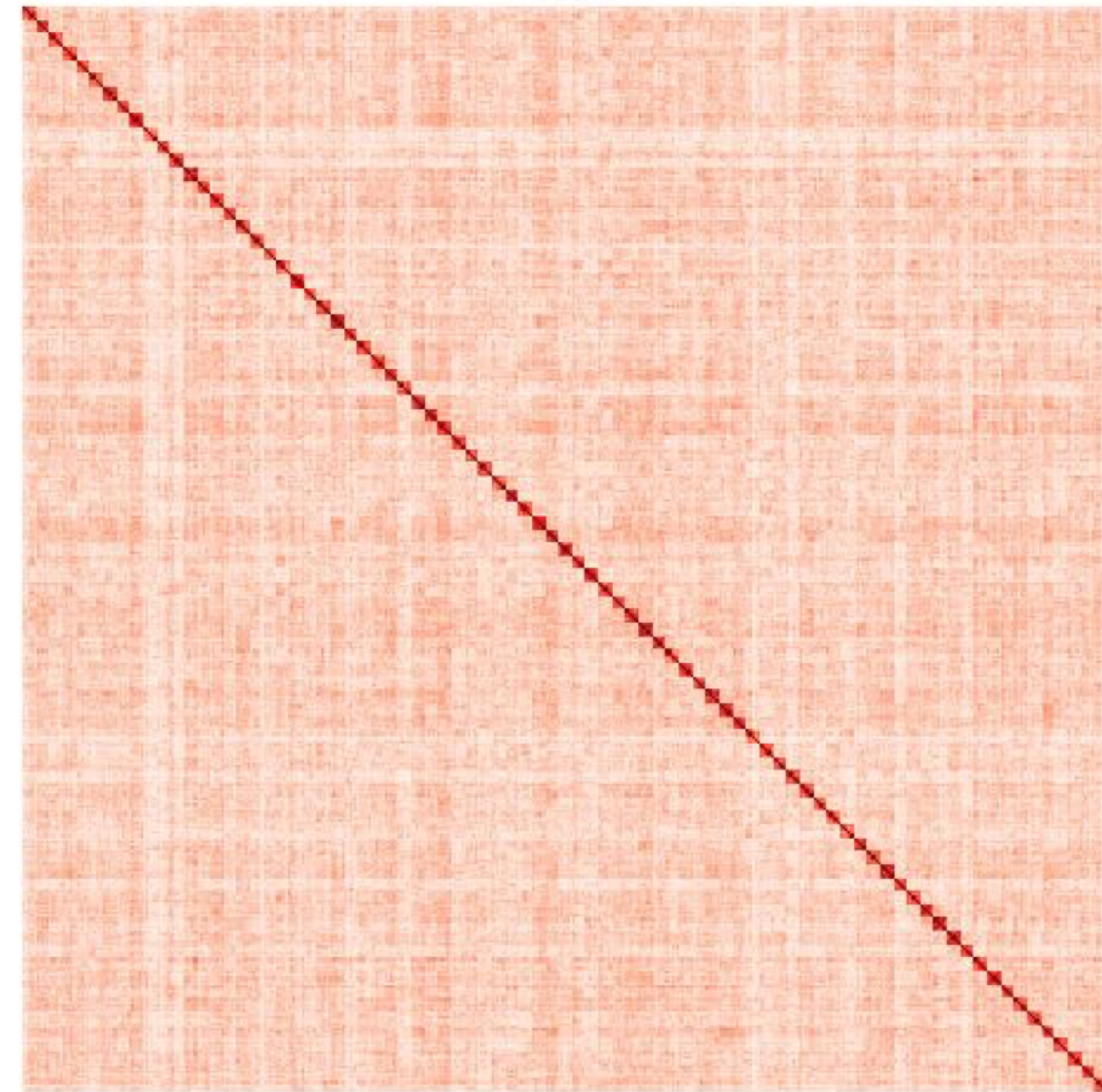
# Scaffold fingerprinting

100 subjects (HCP), rs-fMRI, test+retest

Functional connectivity



Scaffolds



# Scaffold fingerprinting

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100 subjects (HCP), rs-fMRI, test+retest

**Functional Connectivity**

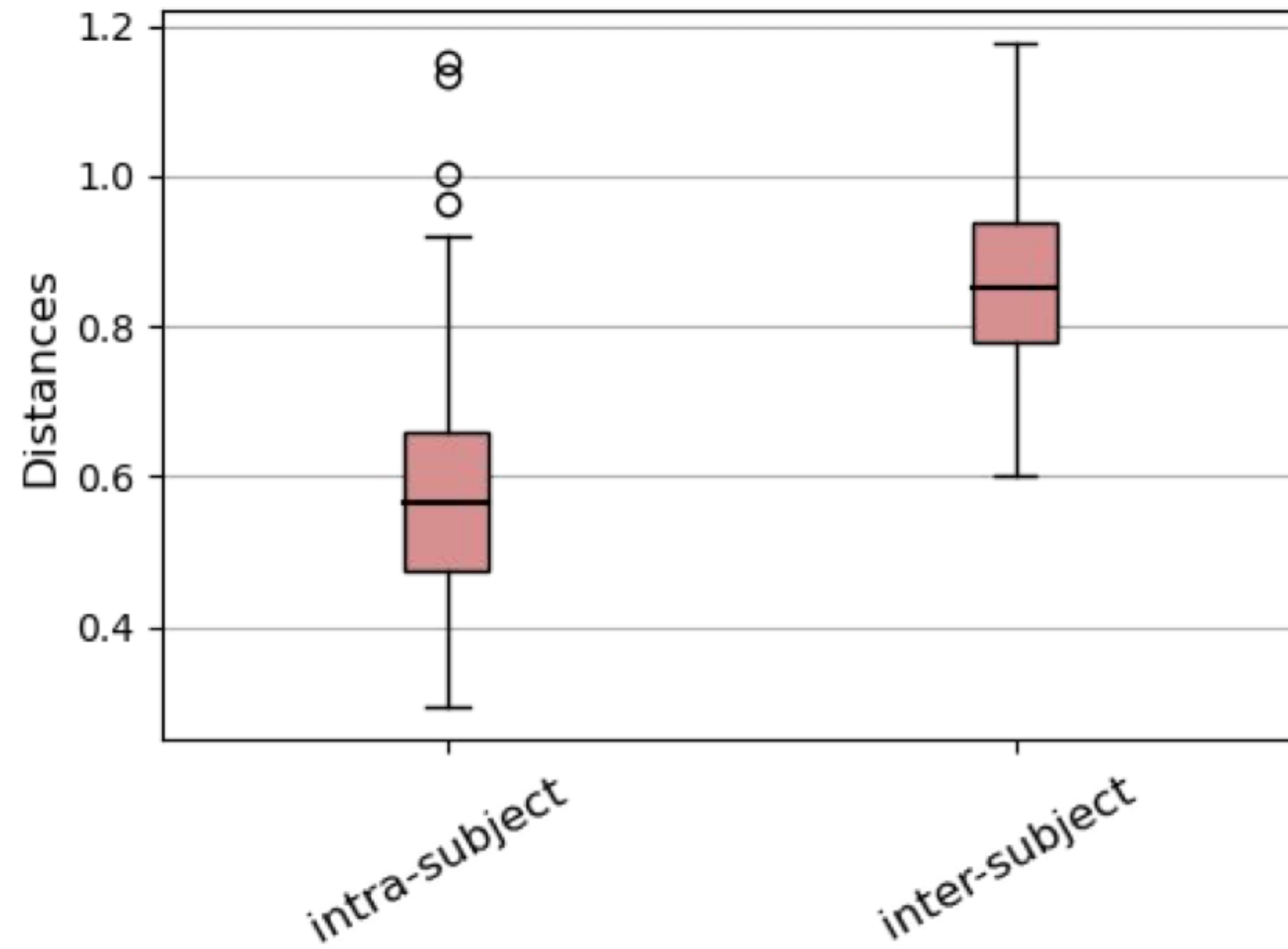
**Scaffolds**

# Scaffold fingerprinting

100 subjects (HCP), rs-fMRI, test+retest

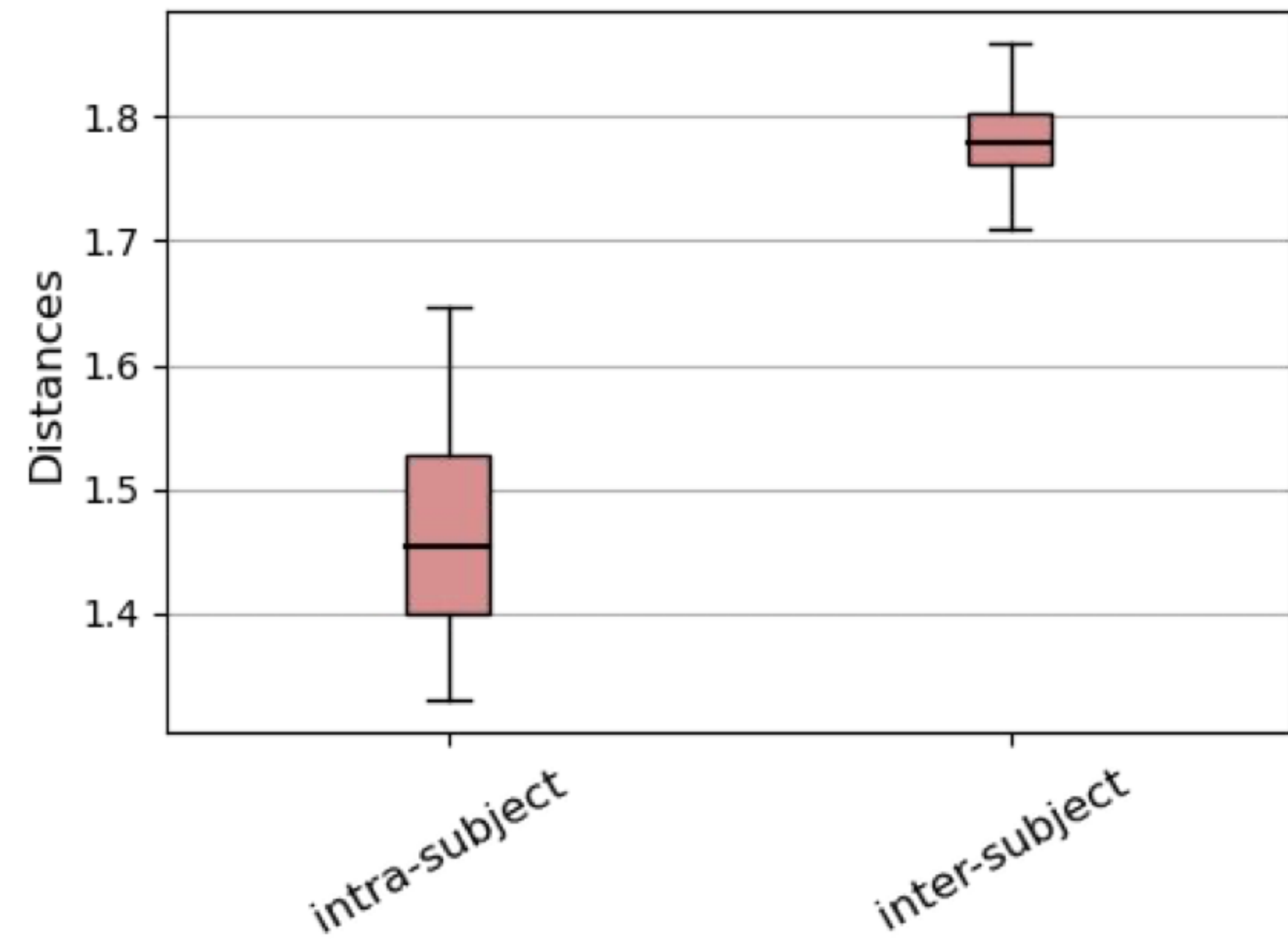
## Functional Connectivity

Effect Size = 1.832



## Scaffolds

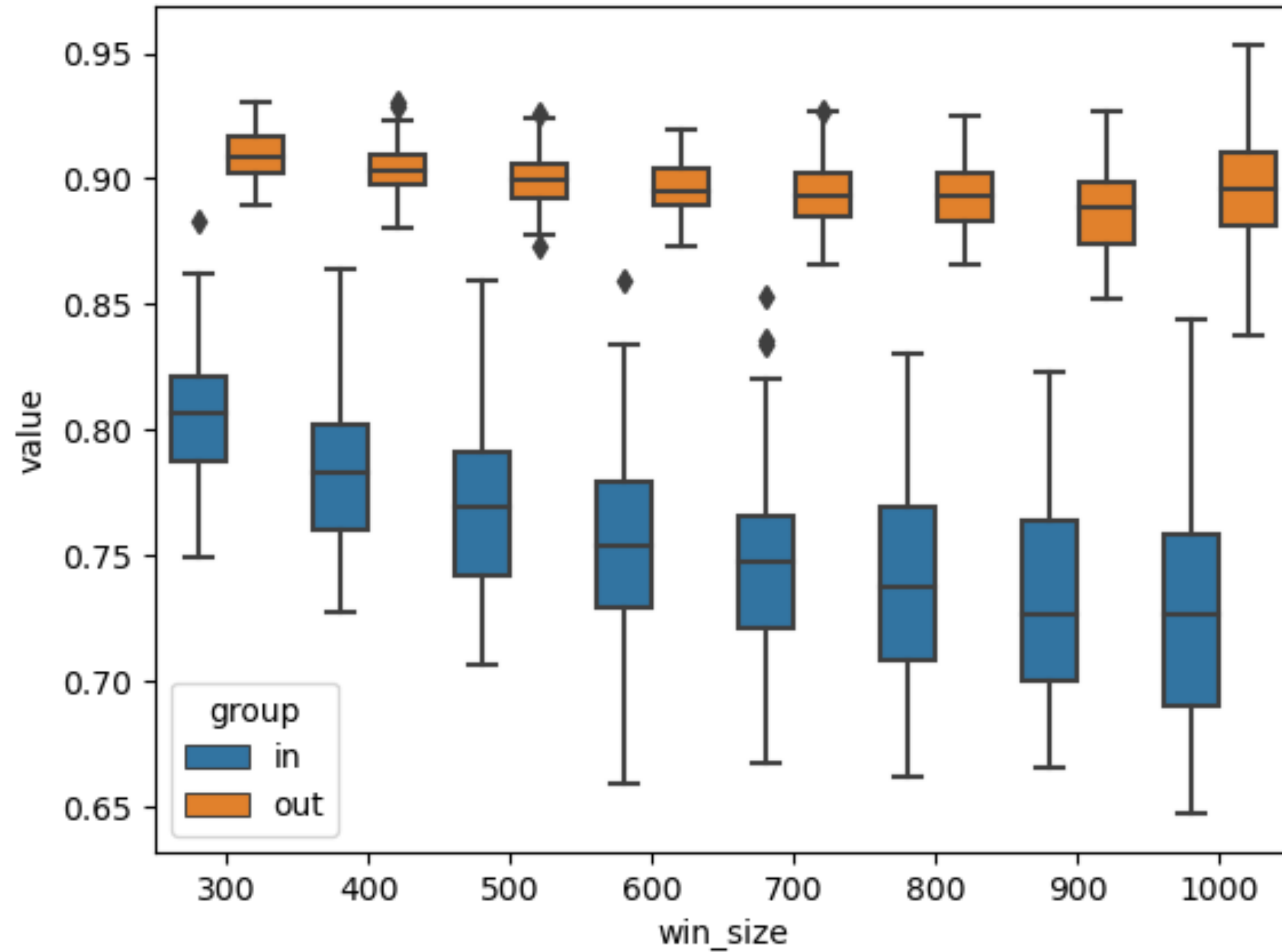
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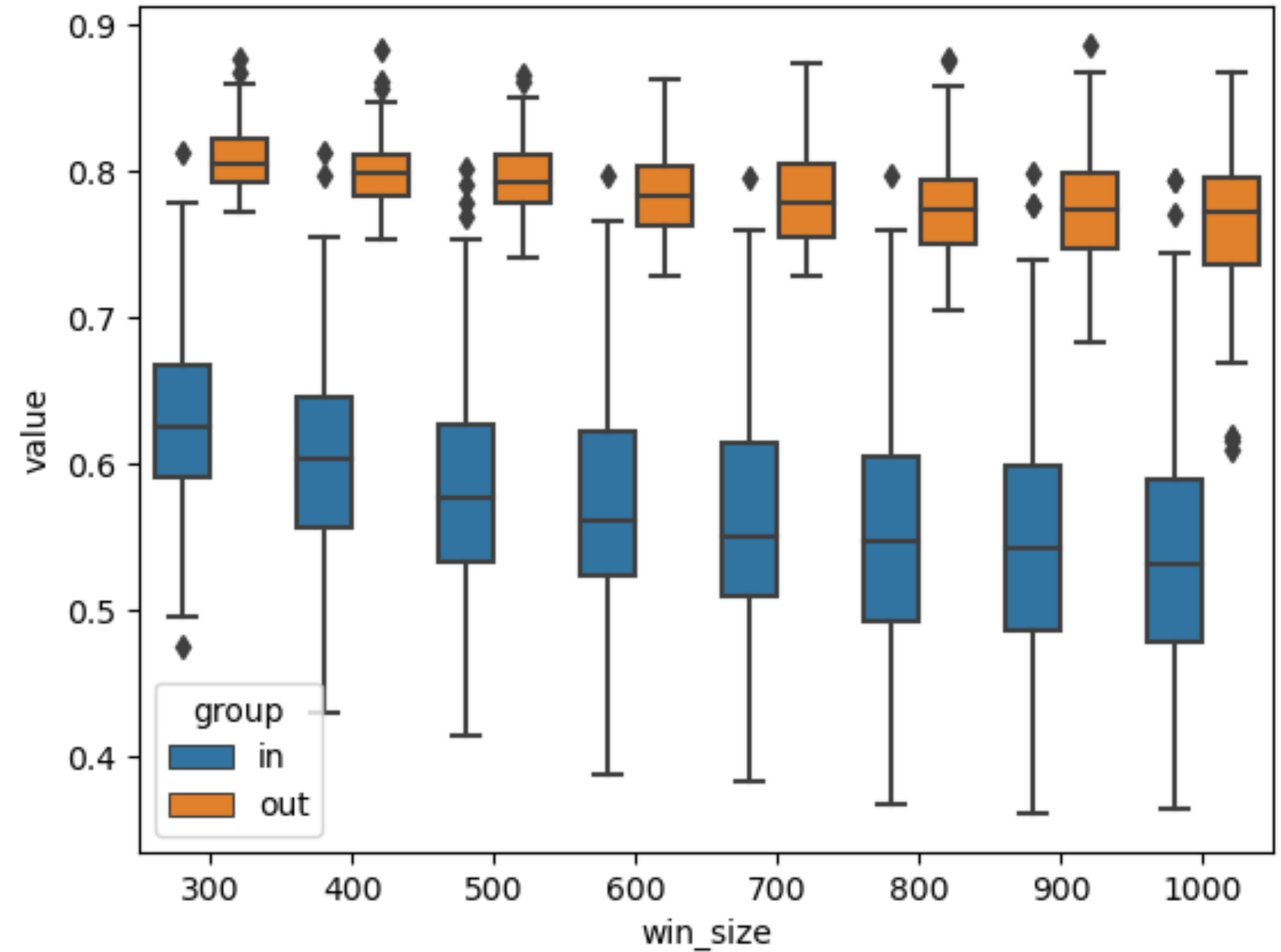
# Scaffold fingerprinting

100 subjects (HCP), rs-fMRI, test+retest

Scaffold distances



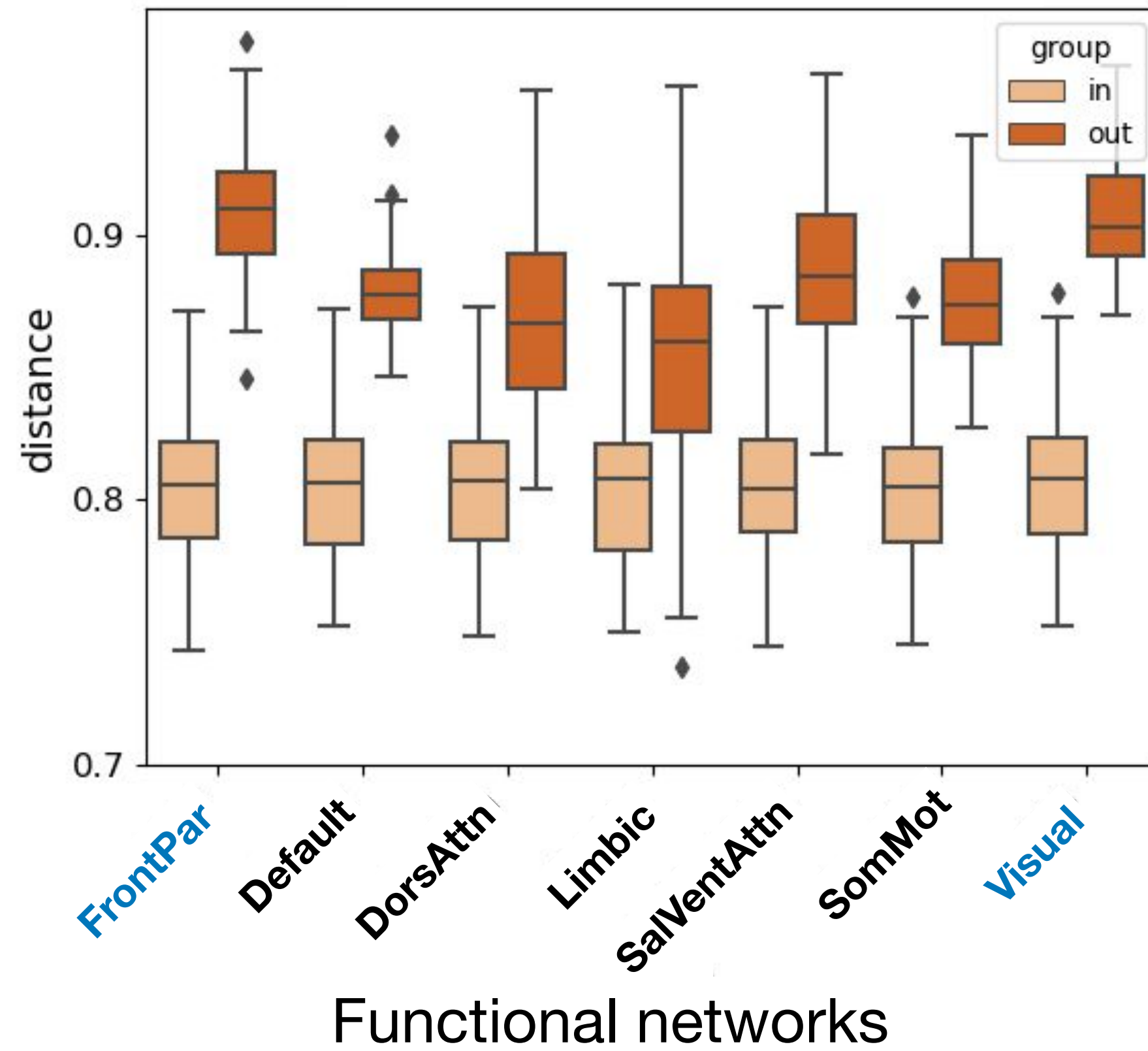
FC distances



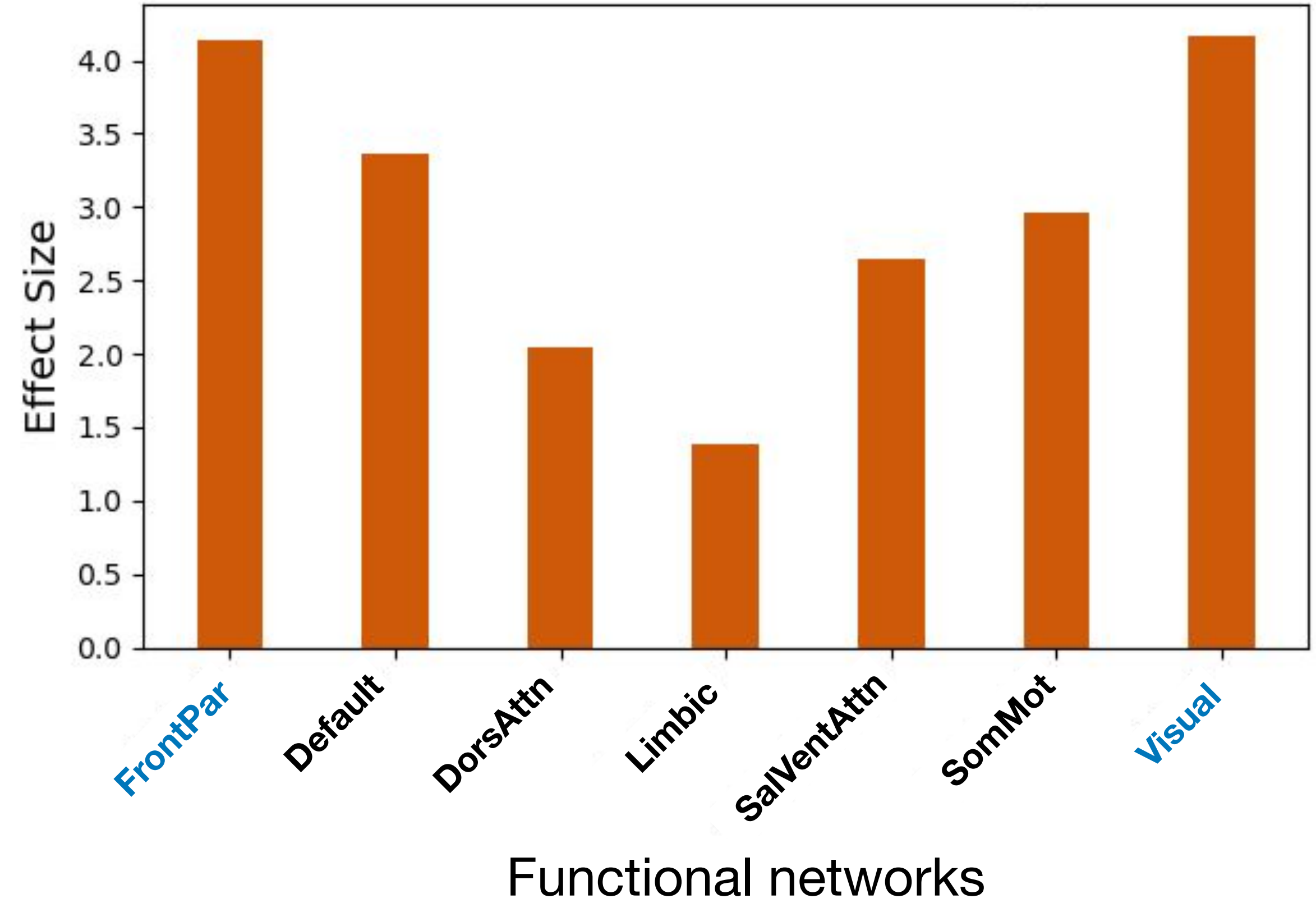


# Scaffold fingerprinting

## Scaffold distances

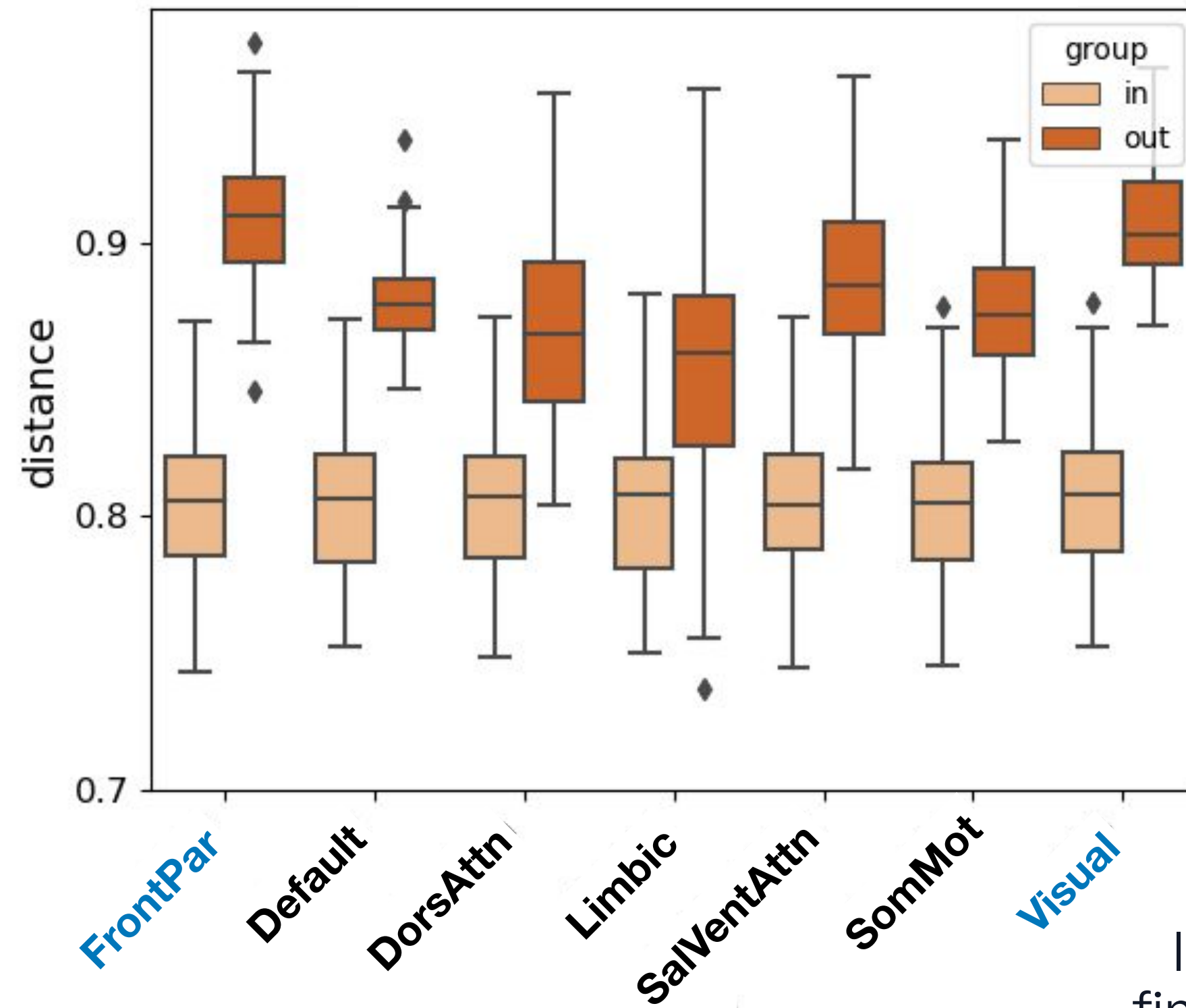


## Effect sizes



# Scaffold fingerprinting

## Scaffold distances

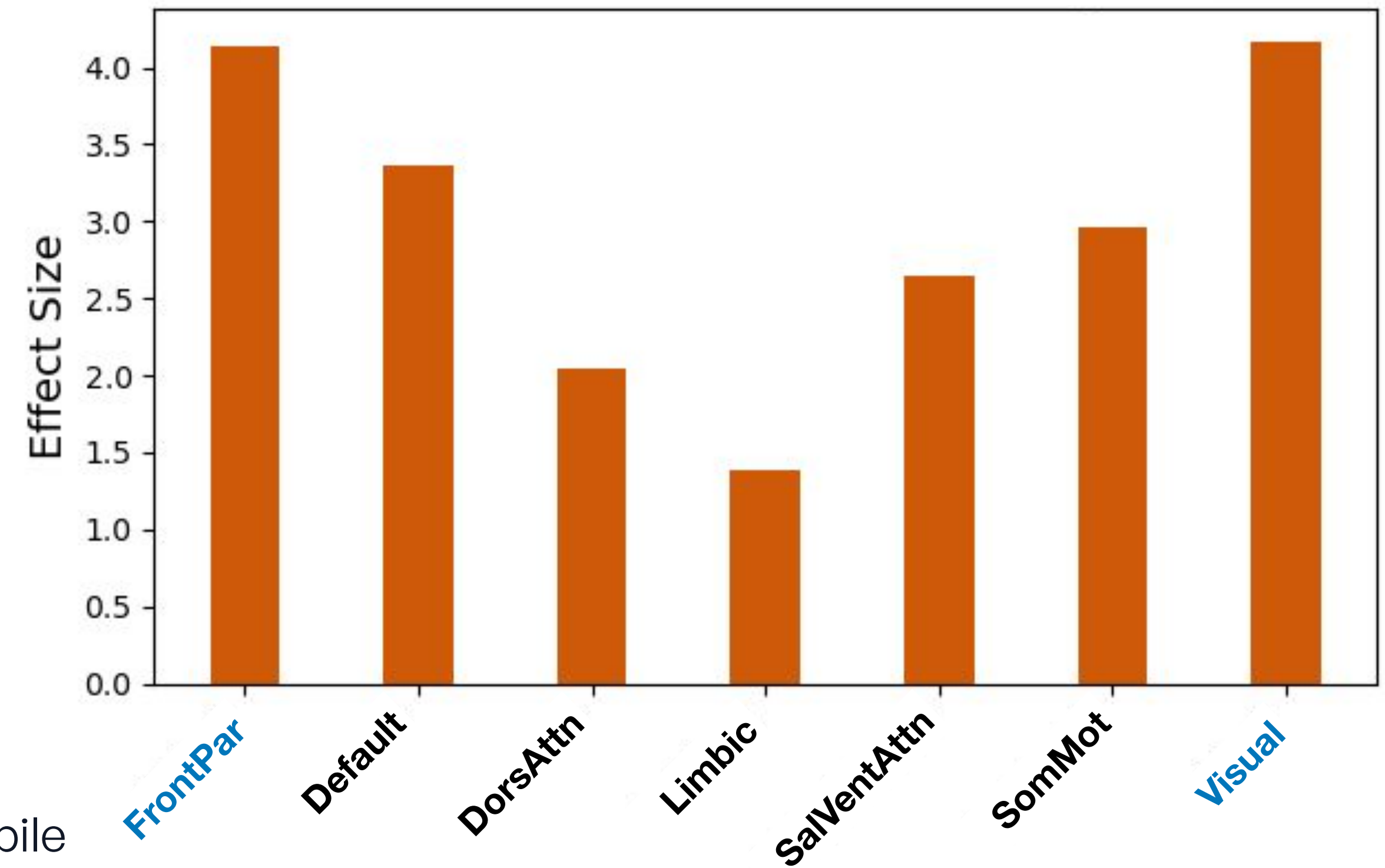


Functional networks

Incredible  
fingerprinting  
capacity!

No idea on the  
origin!

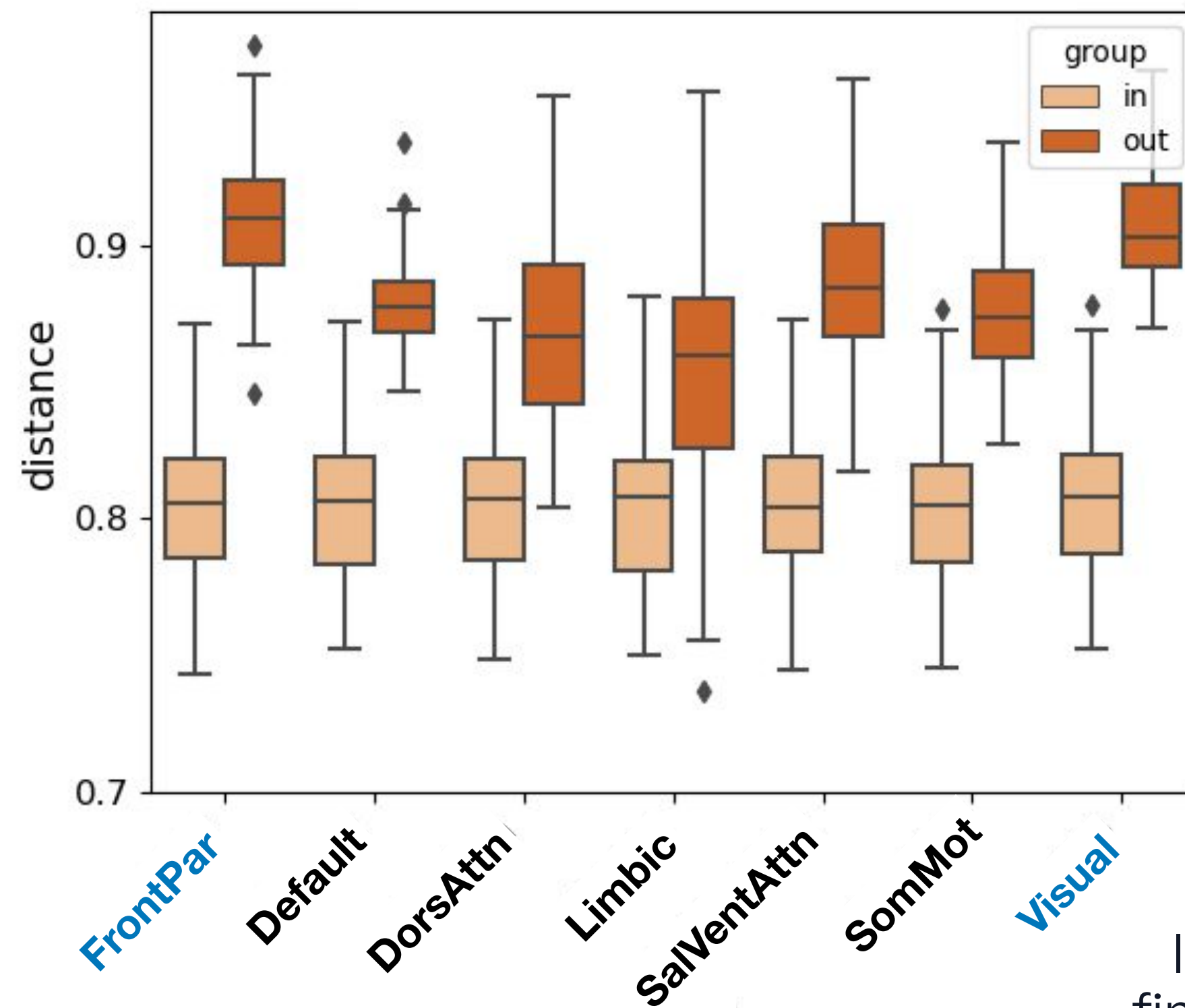
## Effect sizes



Functional networks

# Scaffold fingerprinting

## Scaffold distances

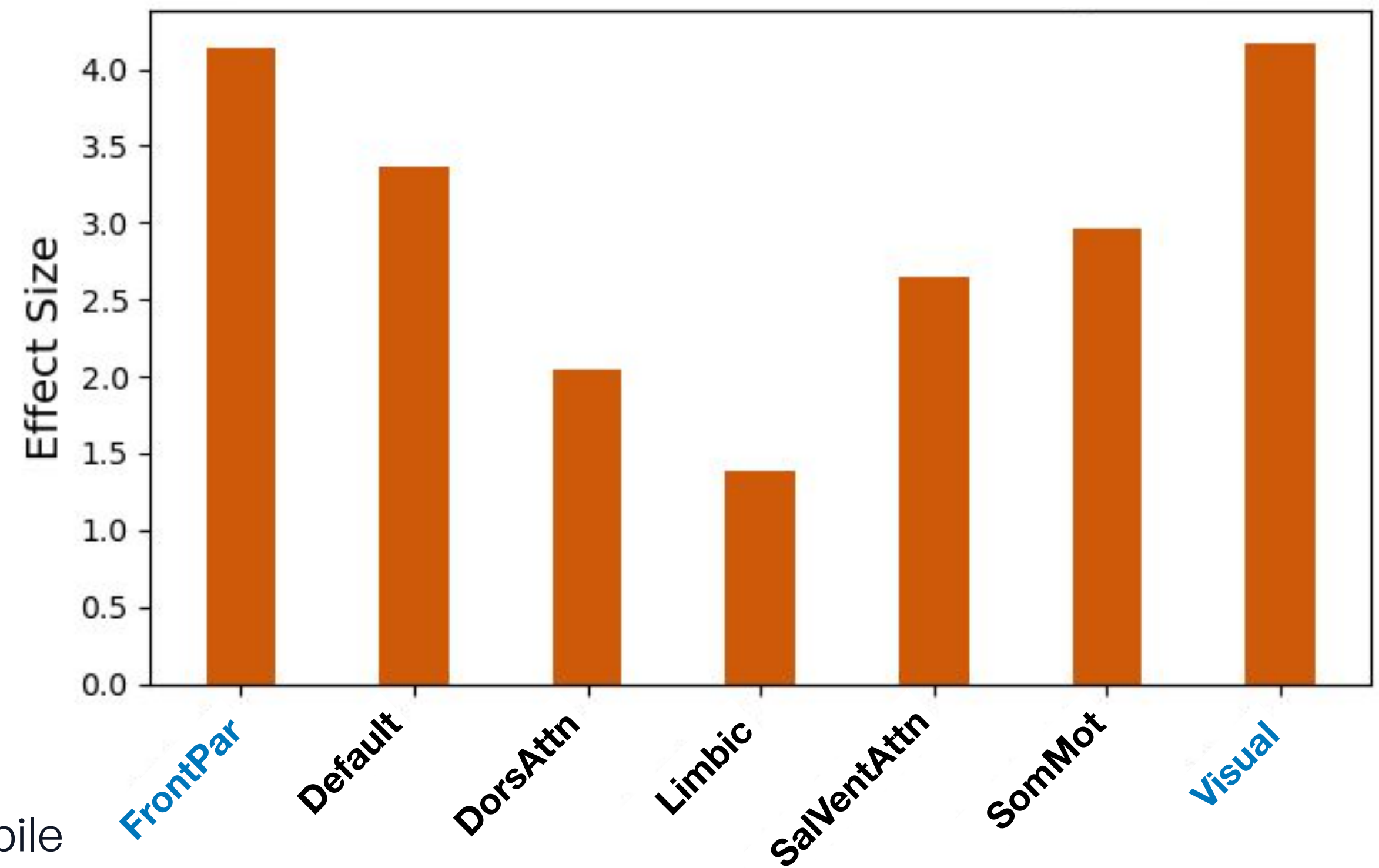


Functional networks

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**QUASI** idea on the  
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## Effect sizes



Functional networks

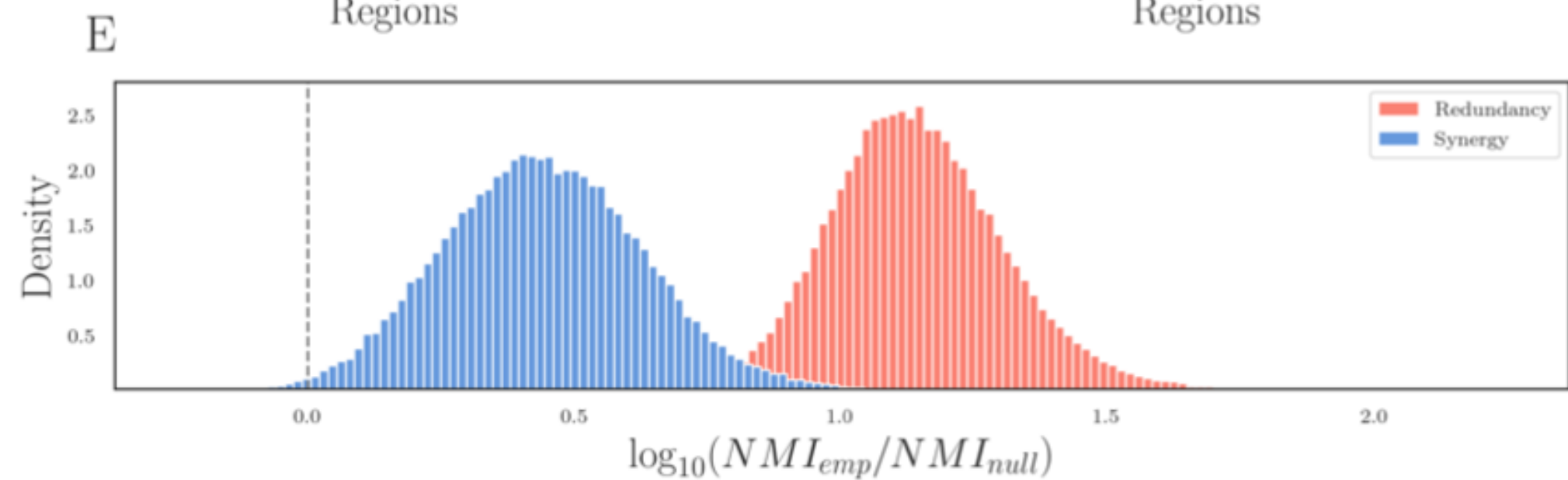
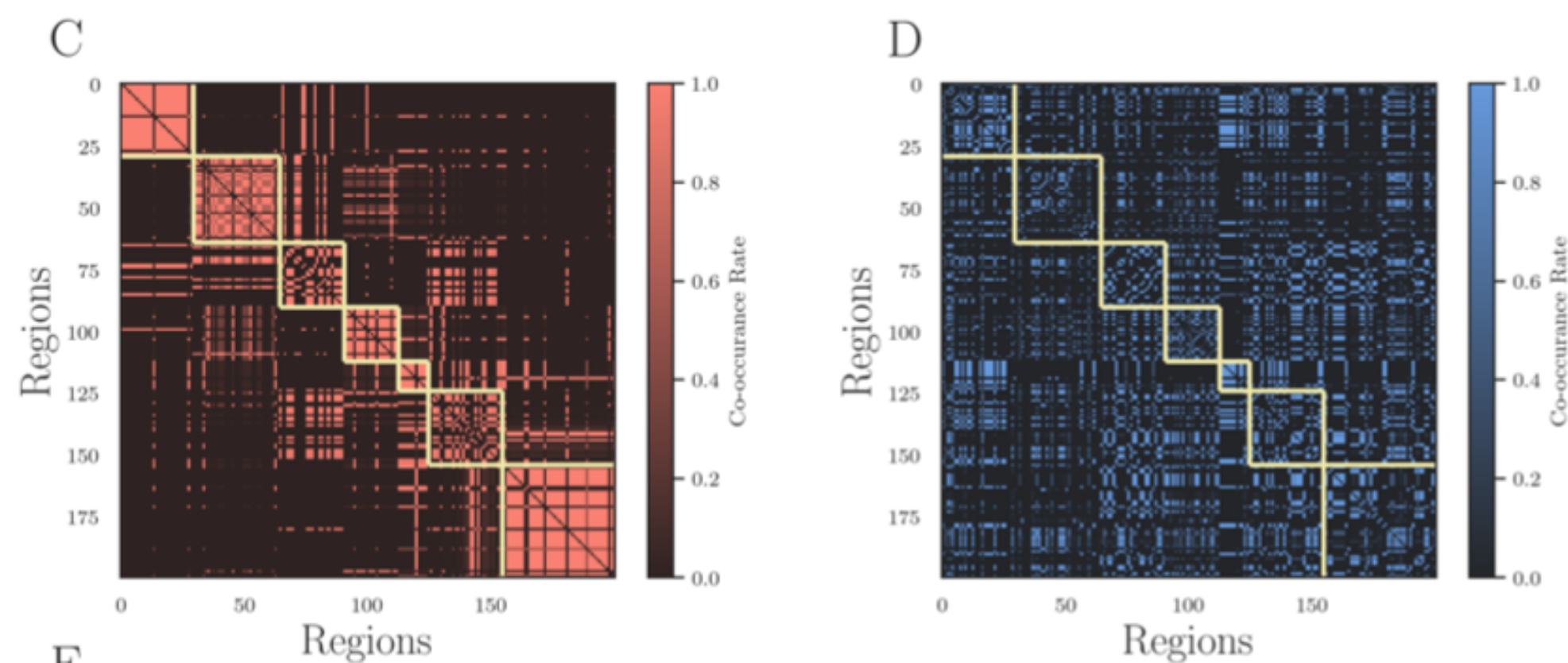
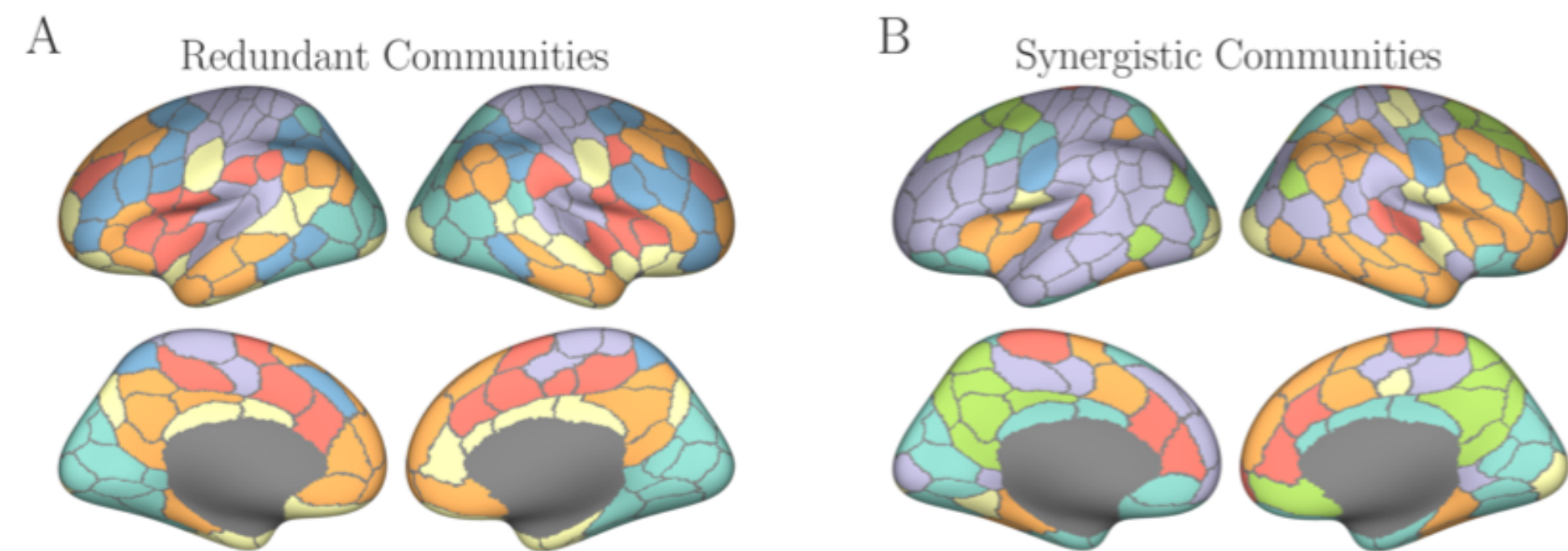
# Topo+Info brain fingerprinting

Network Science Institute  
at Northeastern University



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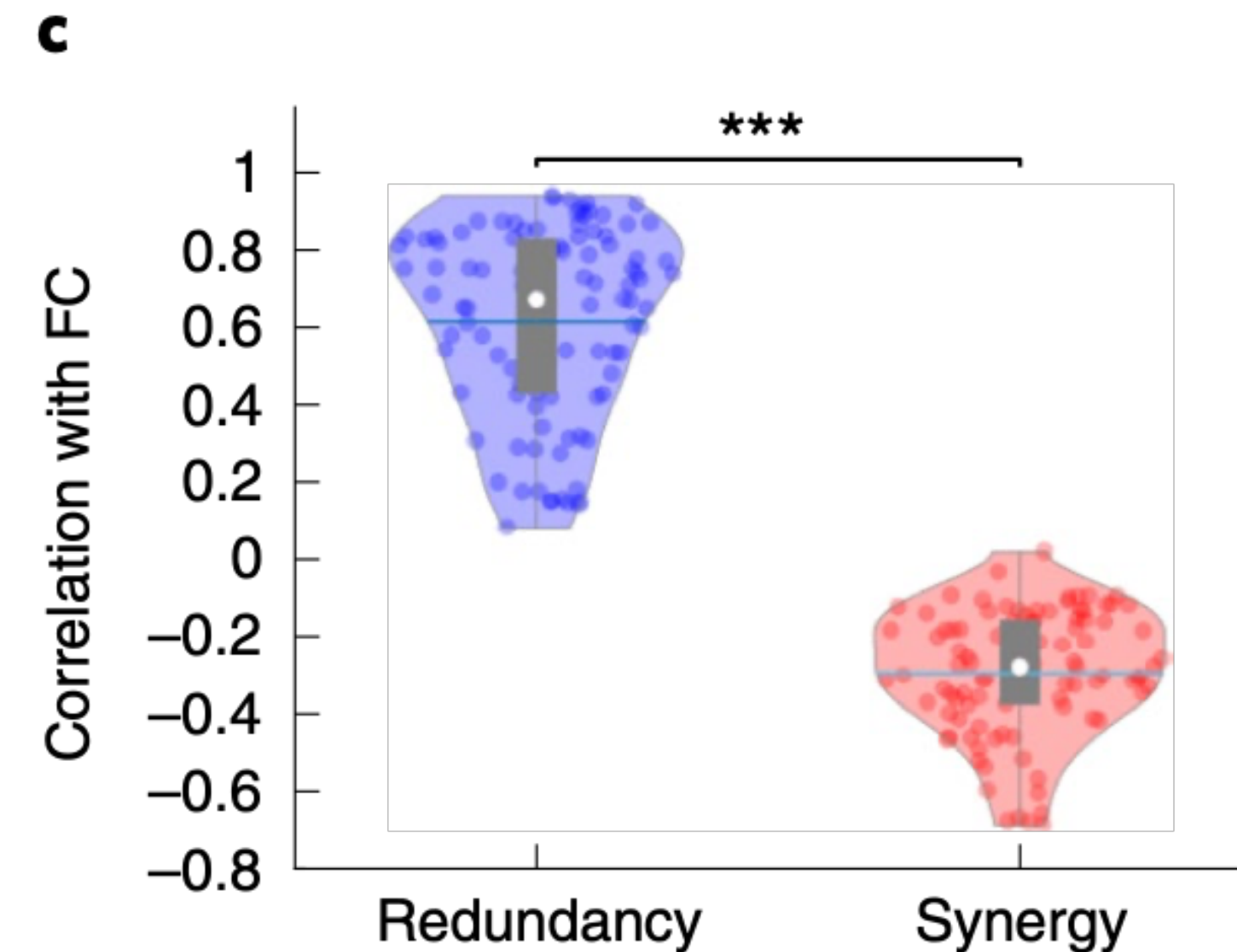
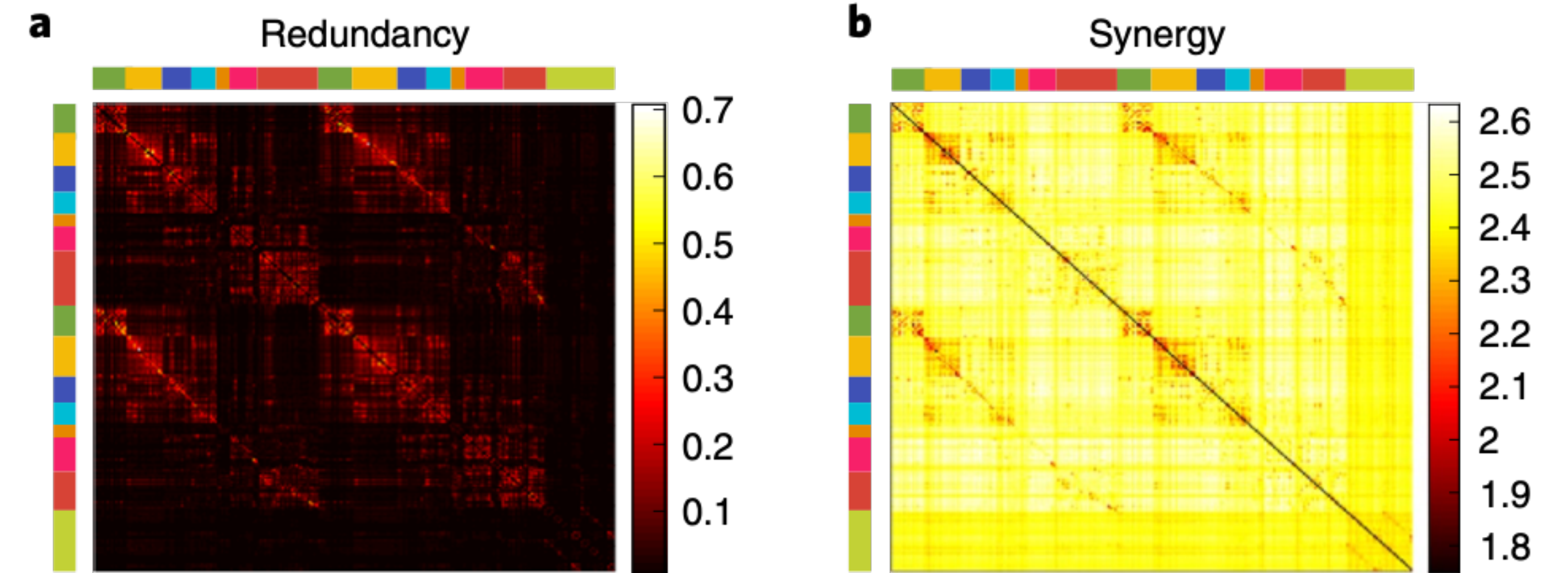
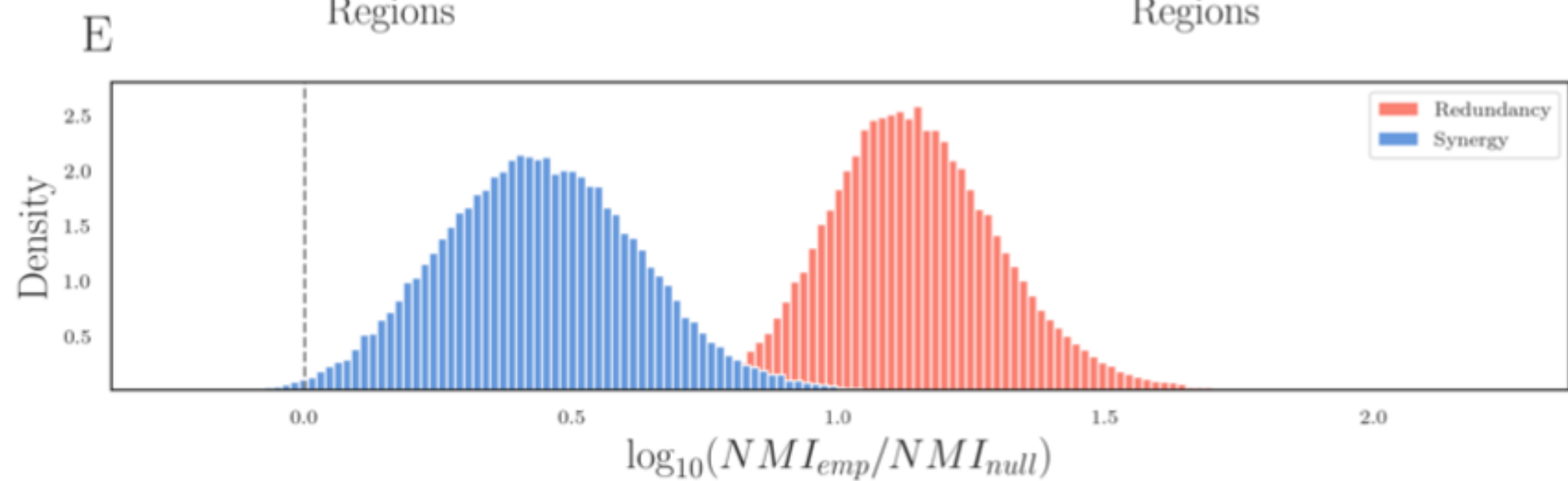
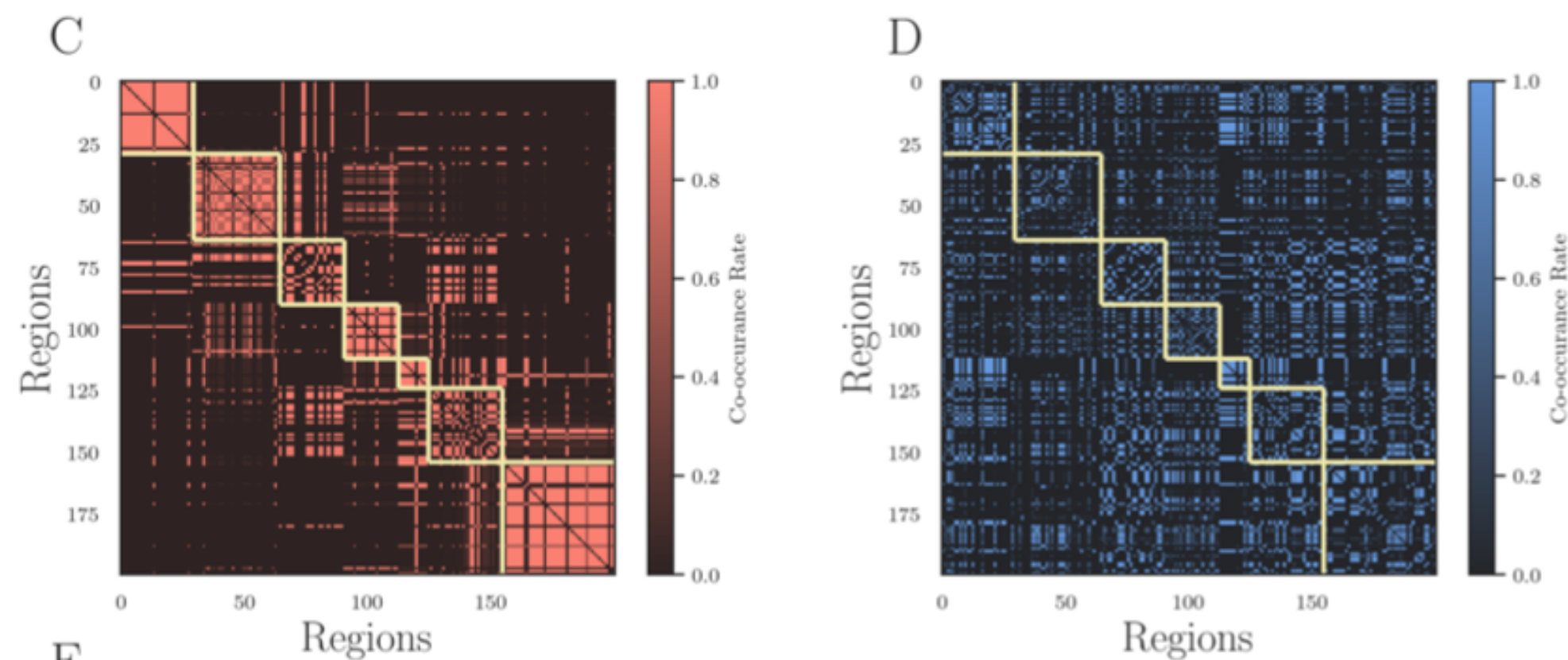
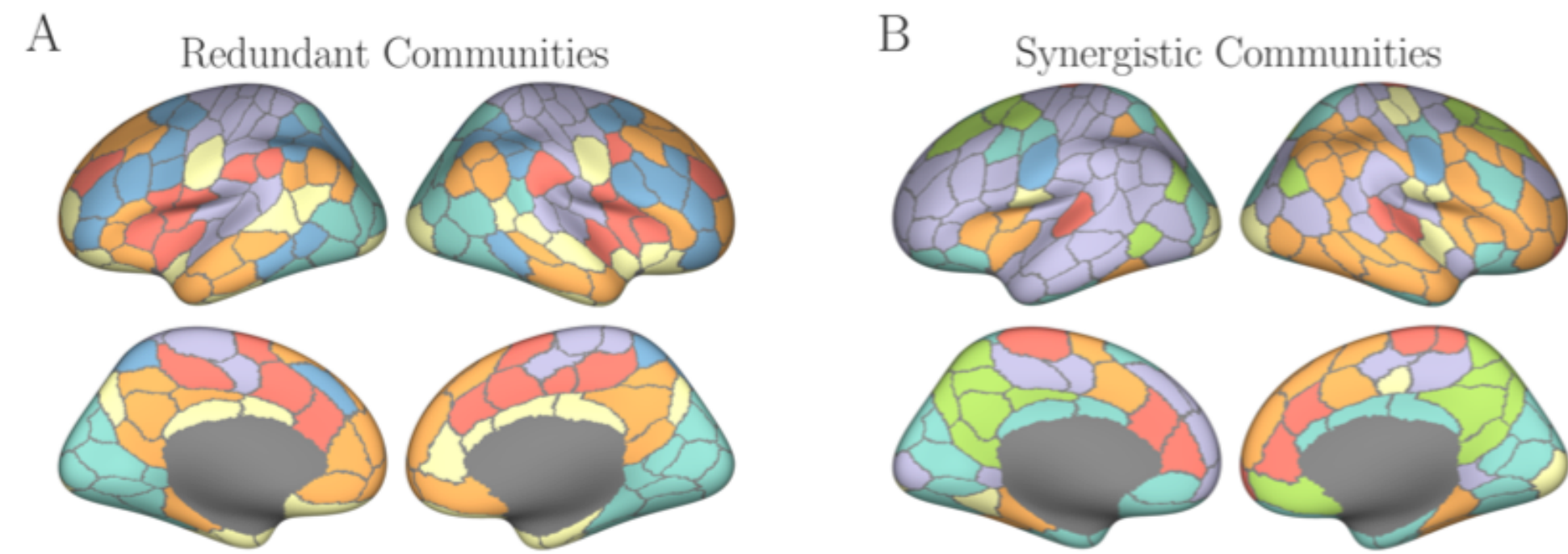
Network Science Institute  
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Varley, Thomas F., et al. *arXiv preprint*

# Topo+Info brain fingerprinting

Network Science Institute  
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Varley, Thomas F., et al. *arXiv preprint*

Luppi, Andrea I., et al. *Nature Neuroscience* 25.6 (2022):

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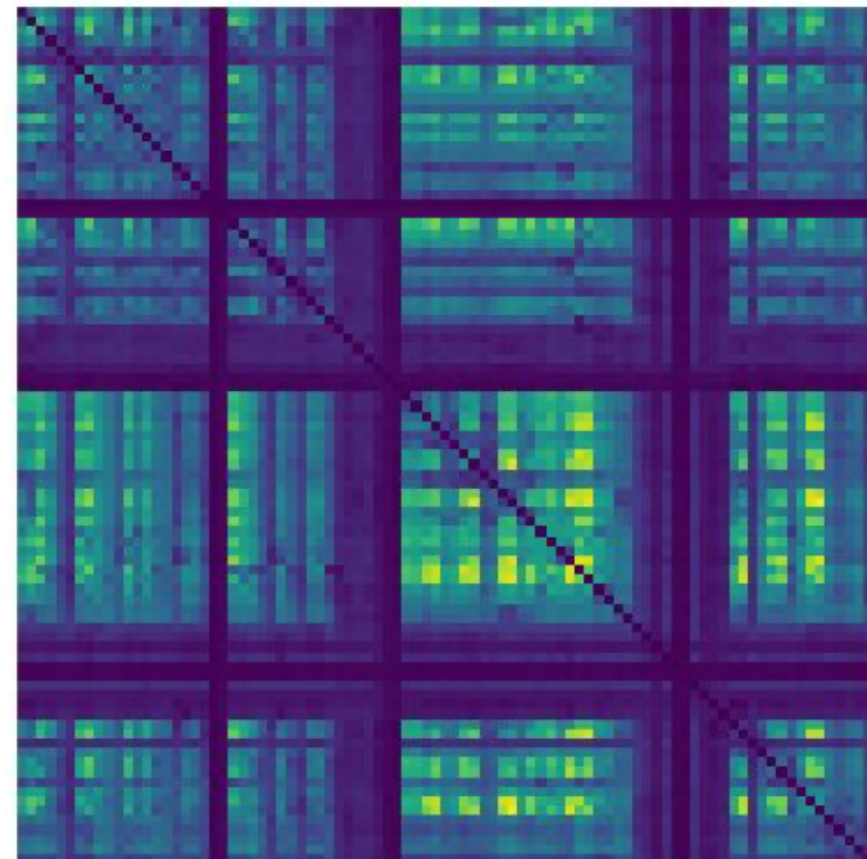


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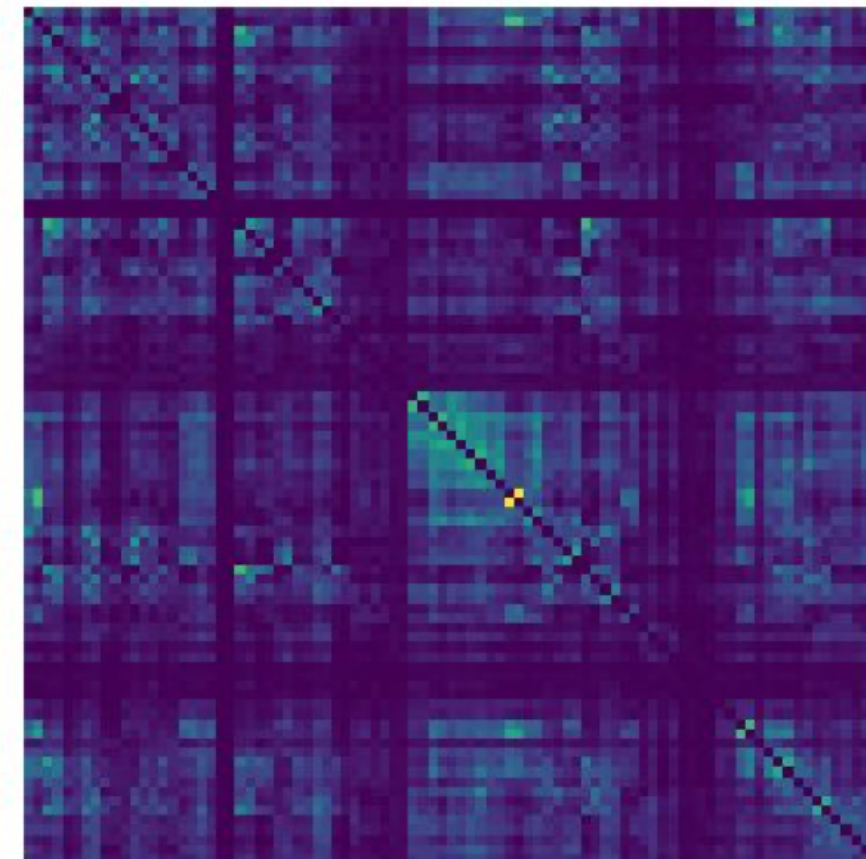
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Synergy



Redundancy



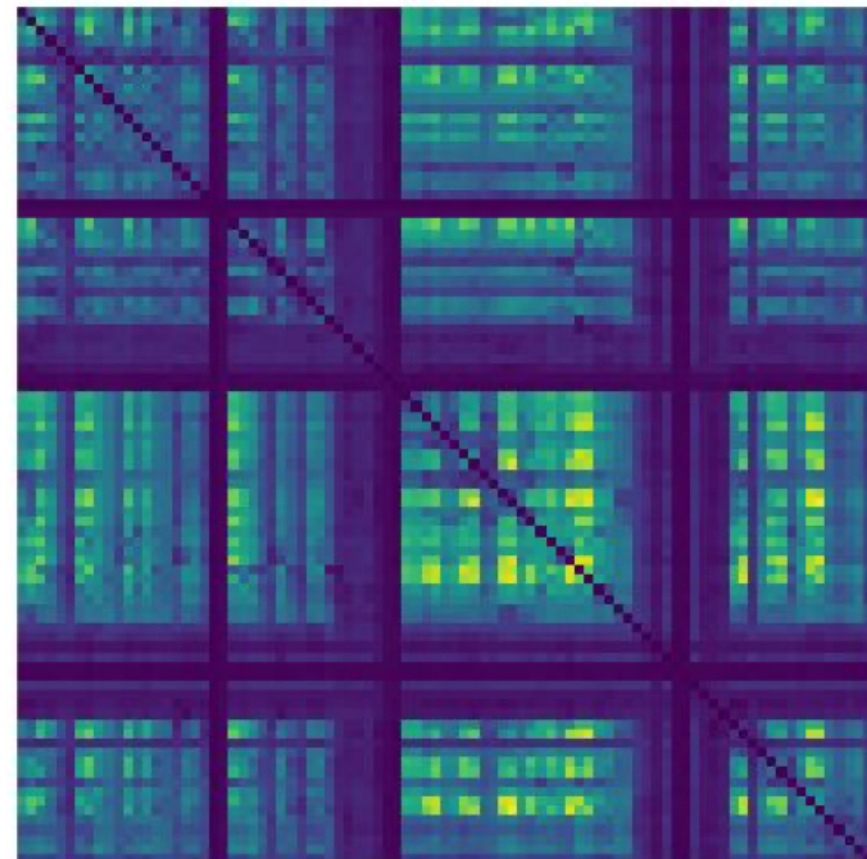


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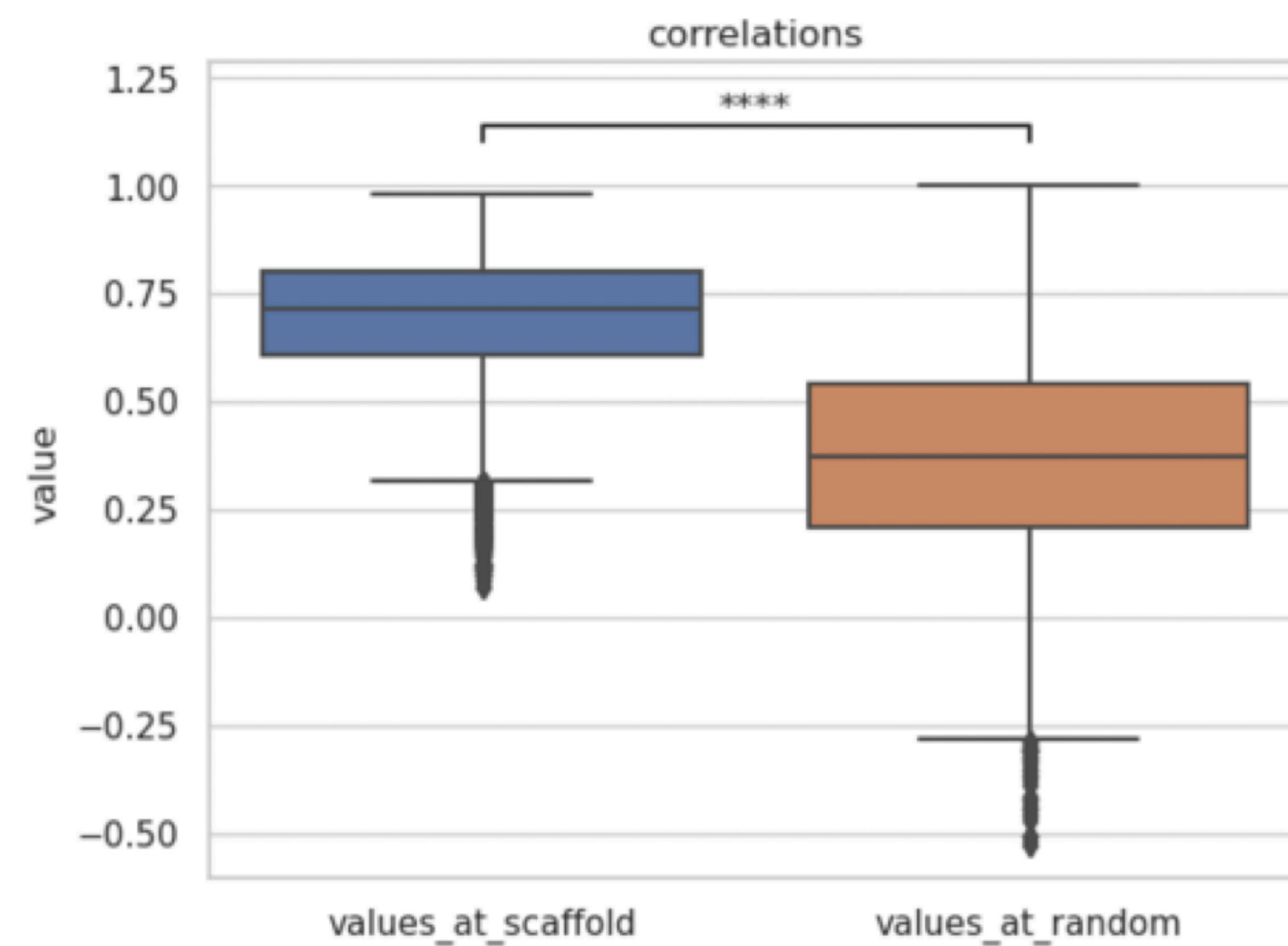
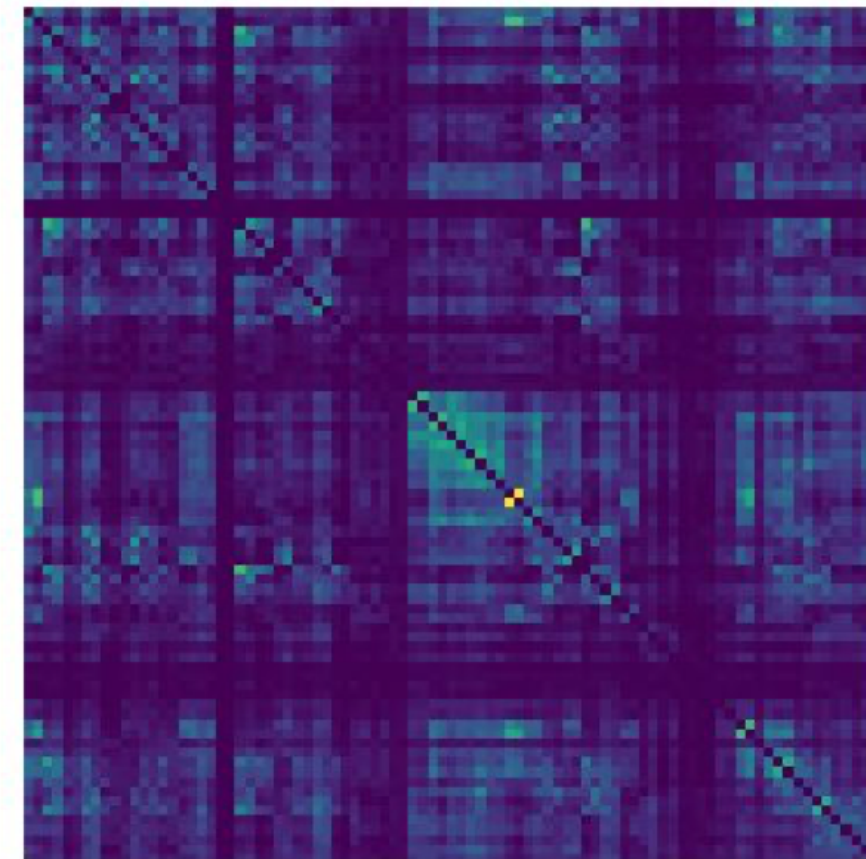
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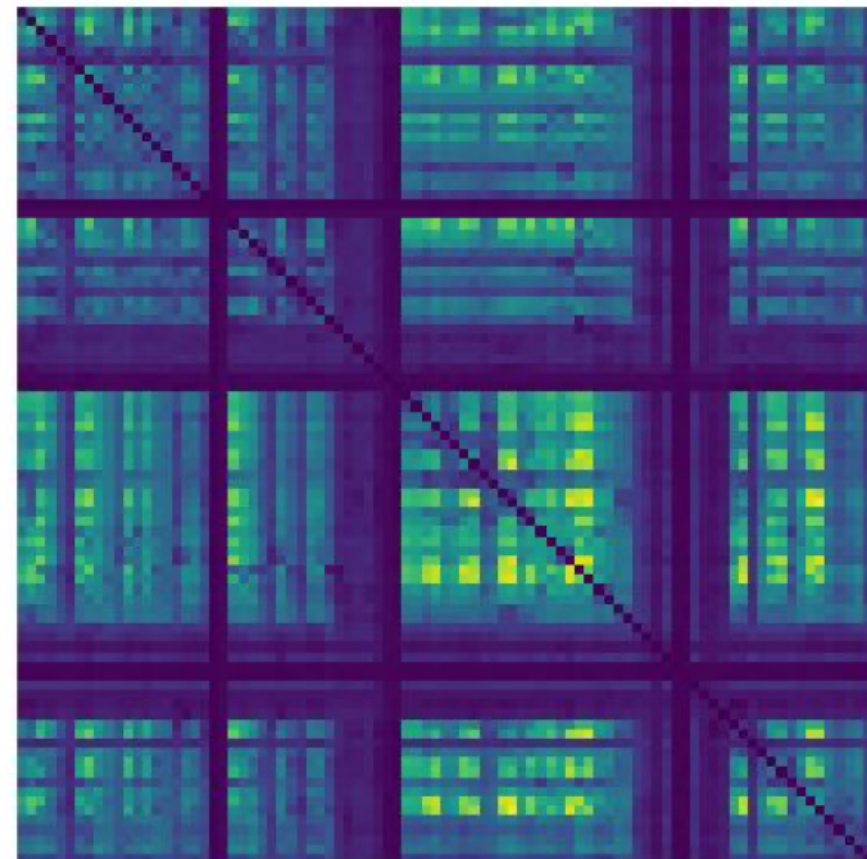


Redundancy

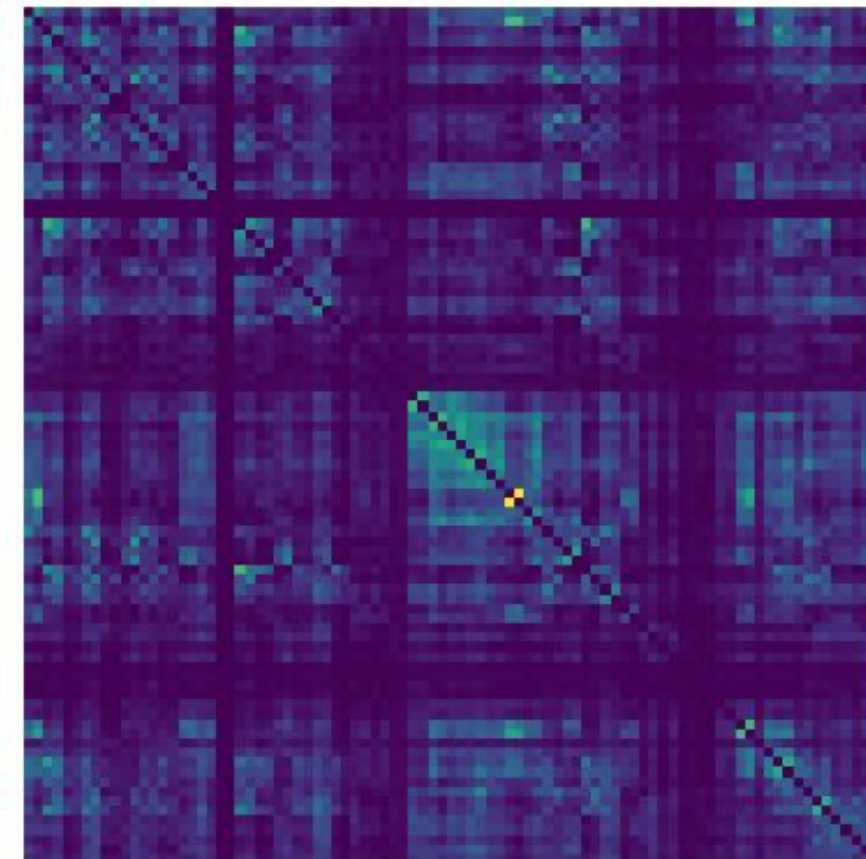


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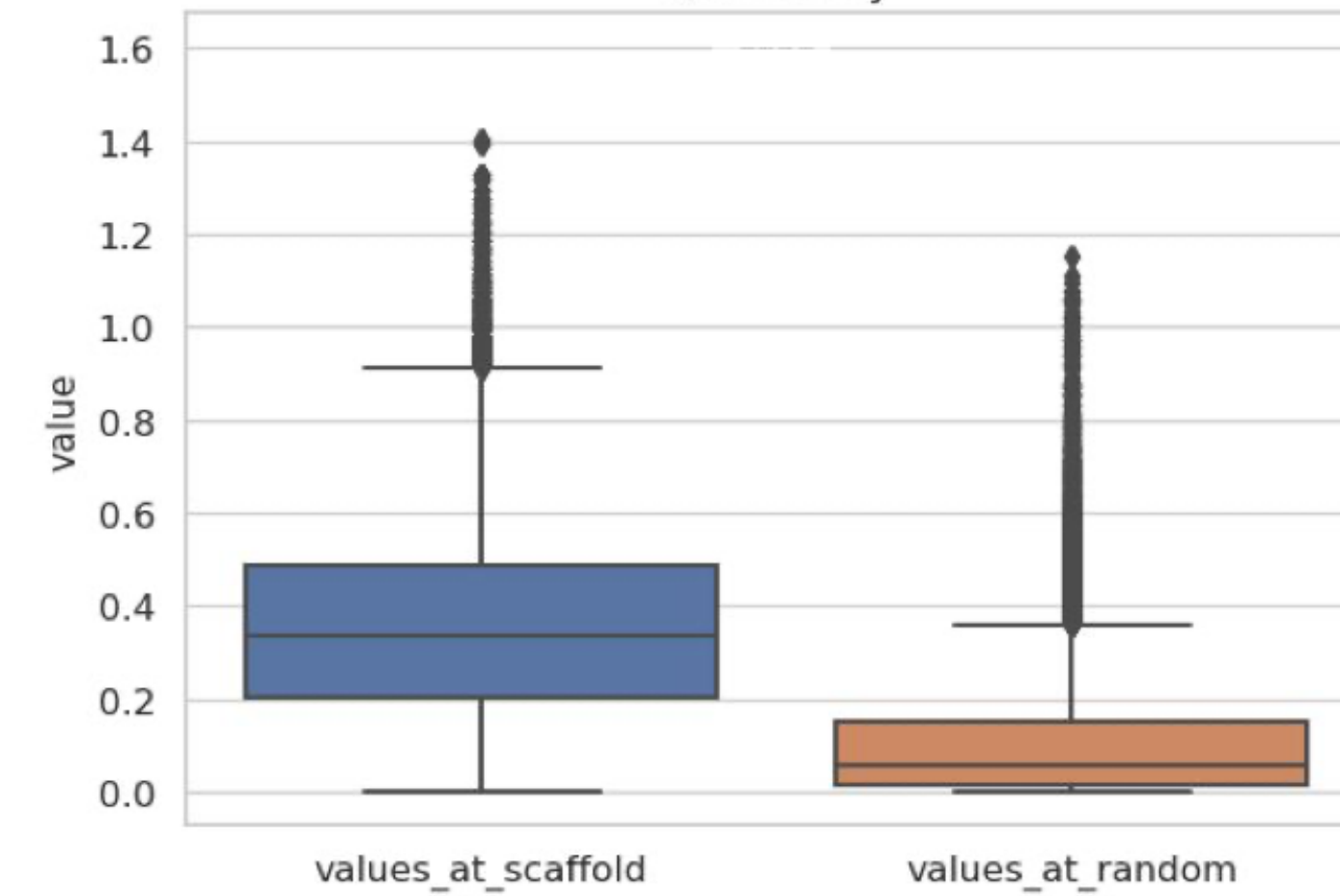
Synergy



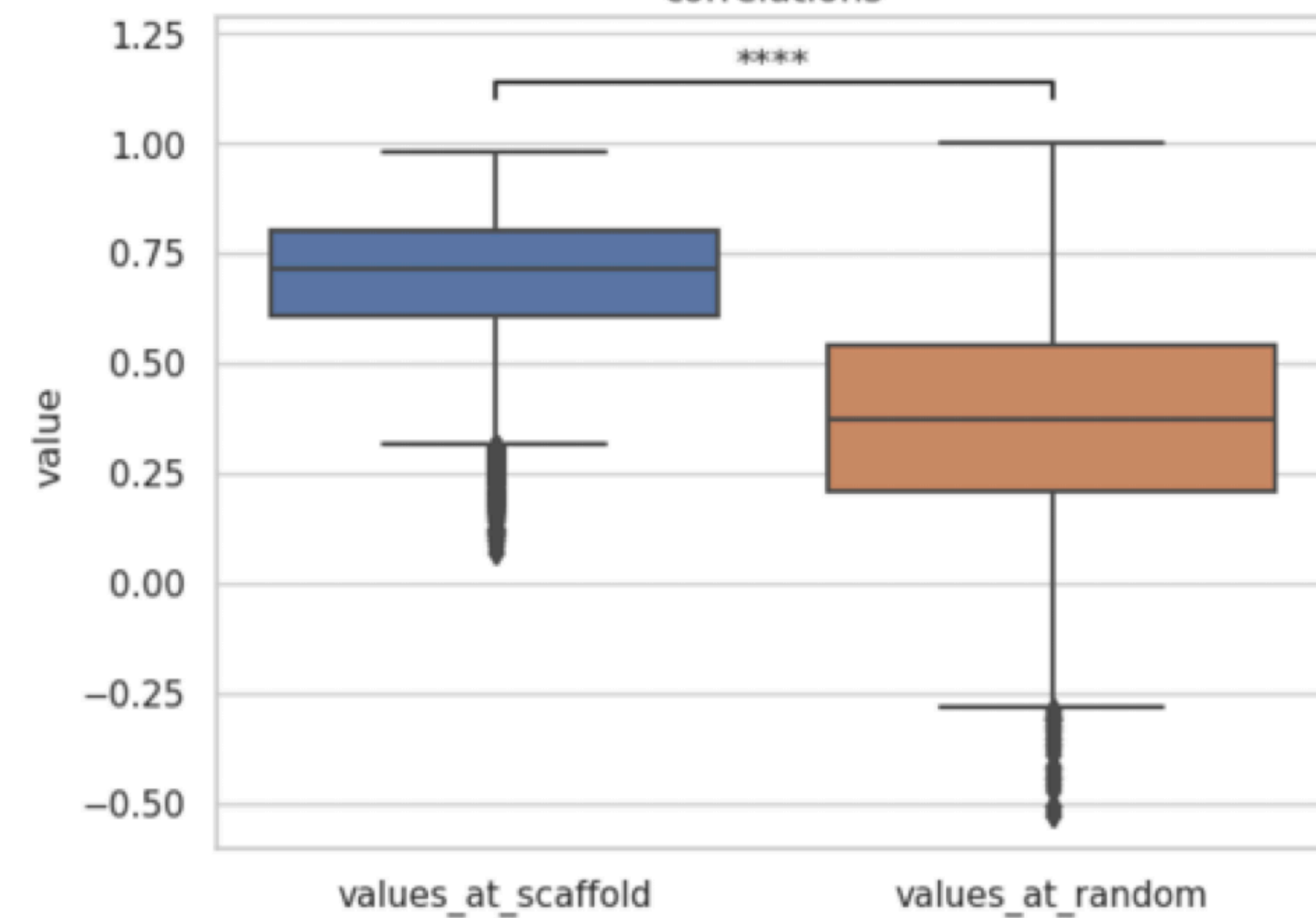
Redundancy



redundancy

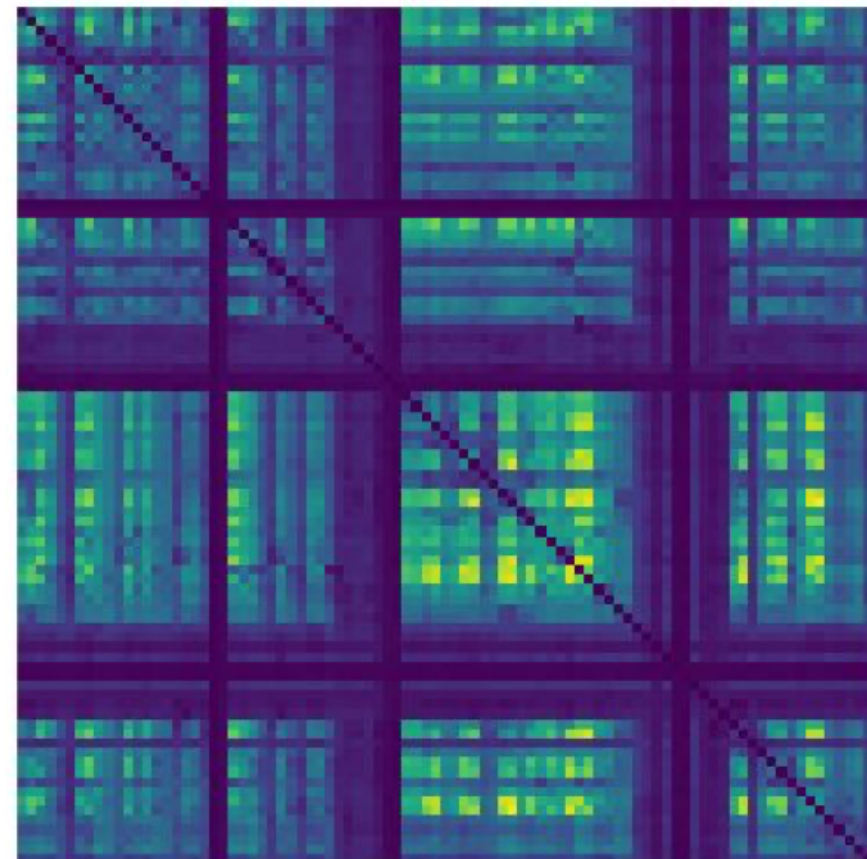


correlations

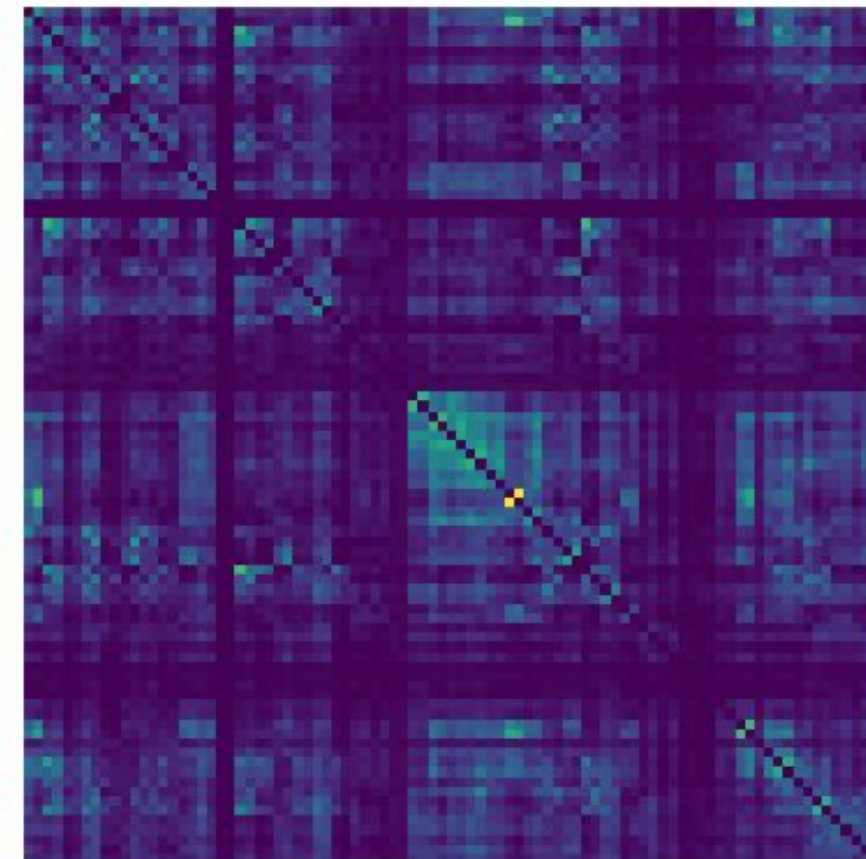


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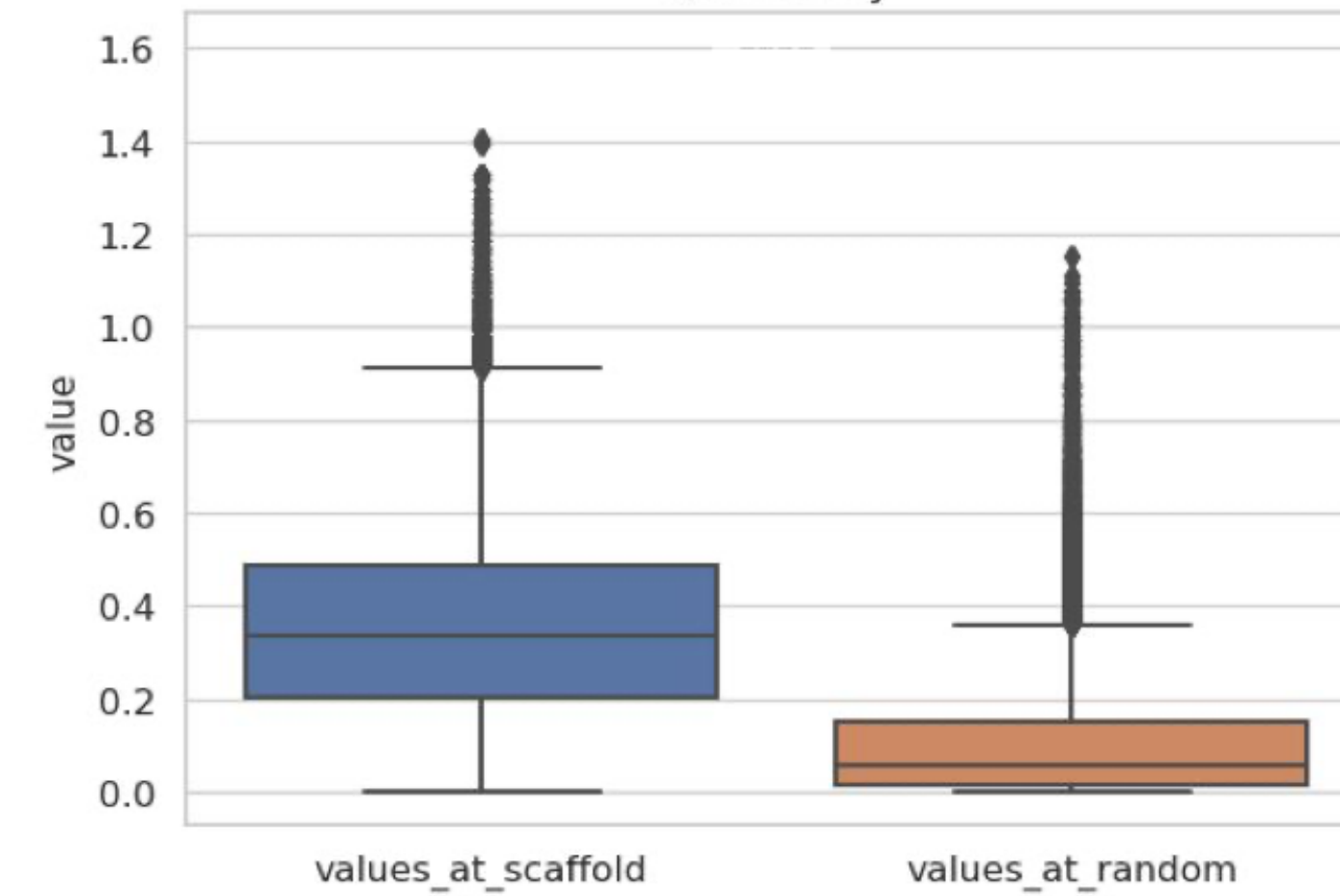
Synergy



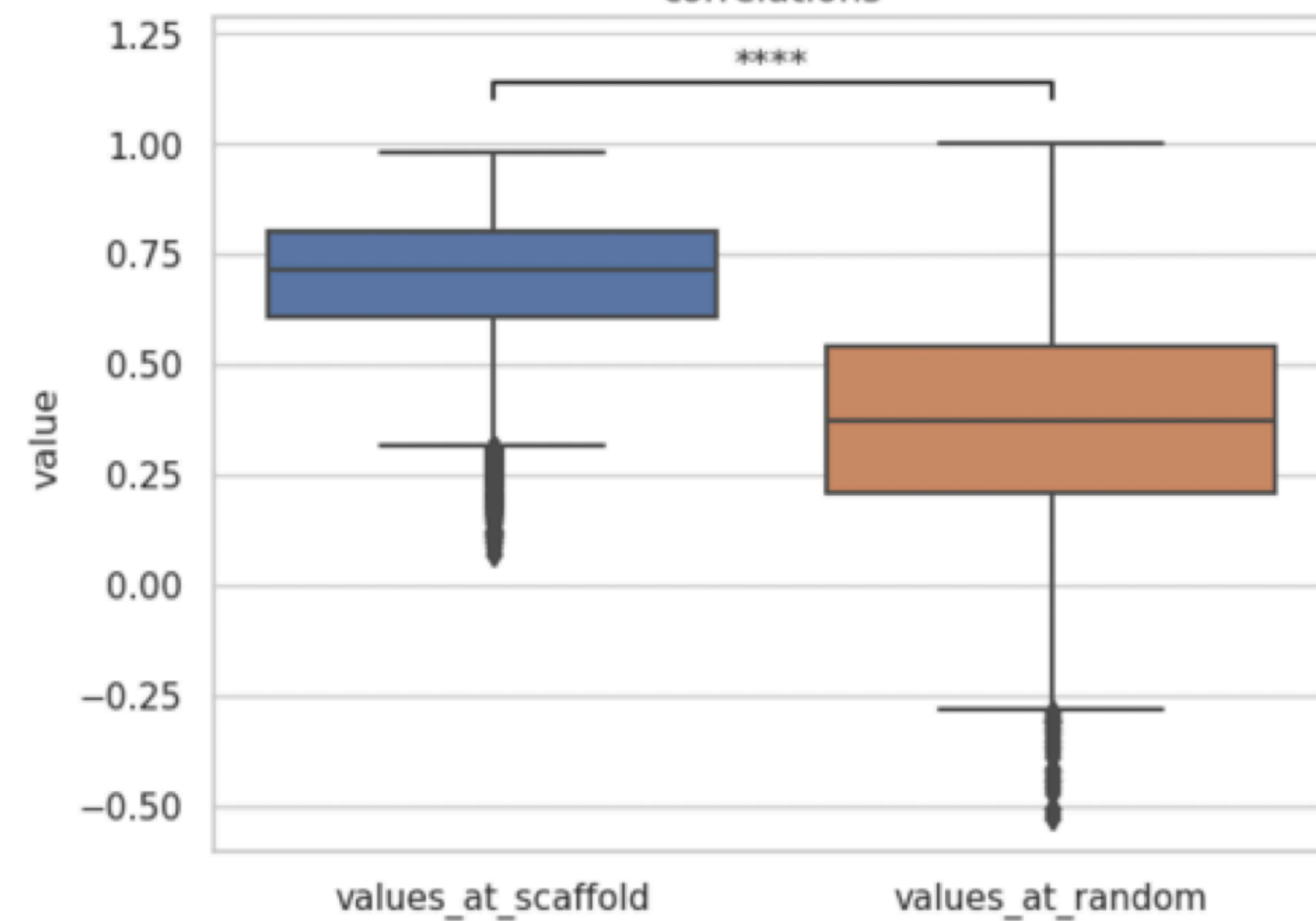
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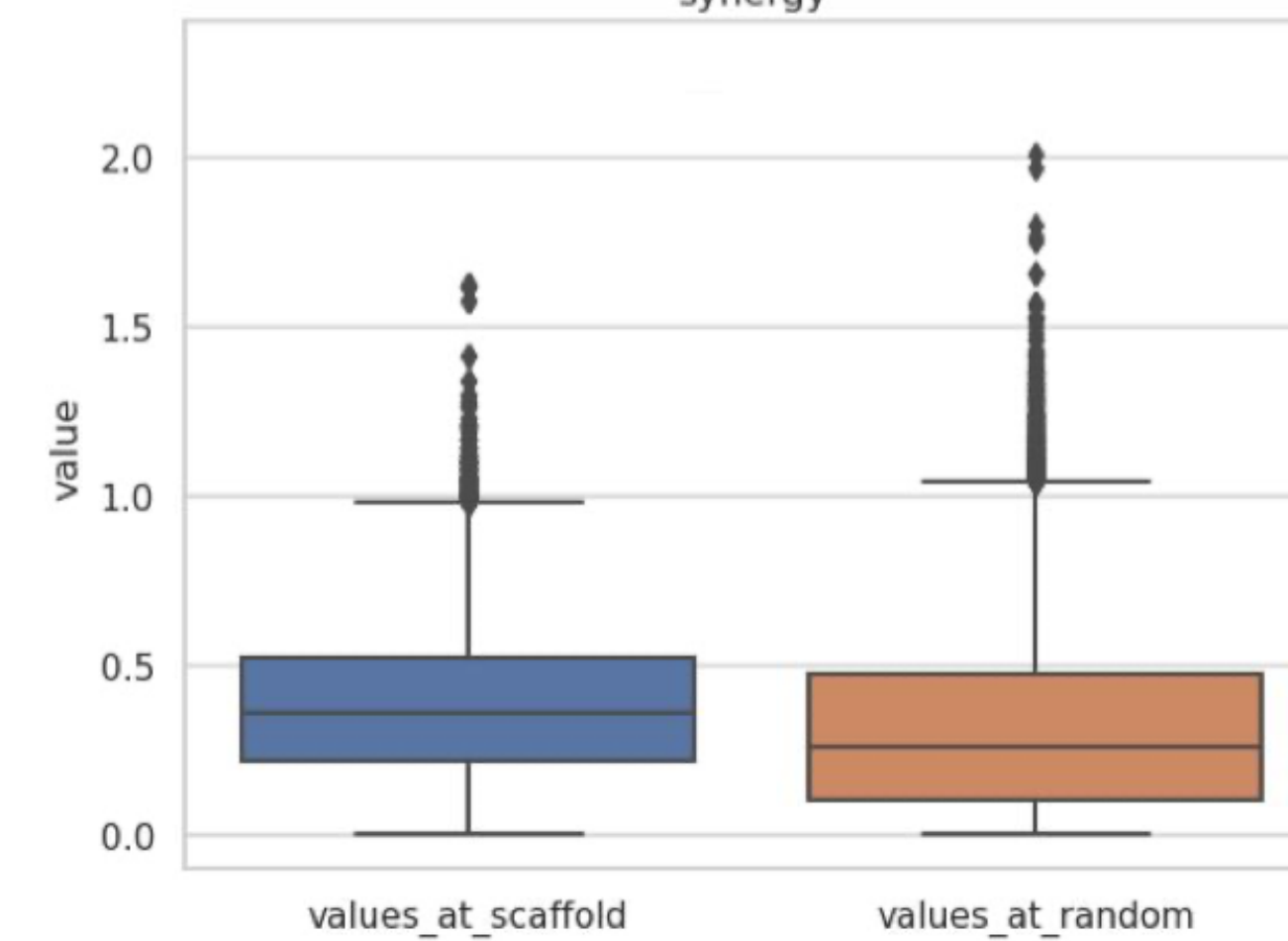
redundancy



correlations



synergy



## Summing up

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- Topological information discriminates well across individuals
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- Topological information discriminates well across individuals
- Mesoscale markers (scaffold) incredibly powerful to discriminate
- Related to local HOI info-theory, but not sufficient to explain
- “Long” timescales (at least 100TRs fMRI)

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nature physics

Article

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41567-022-01852-0>

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# Higher-order organization of multivariate time series

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Received: 18 March 2022





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Accepted: 21 October 2022

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Published online: 02 January 2023

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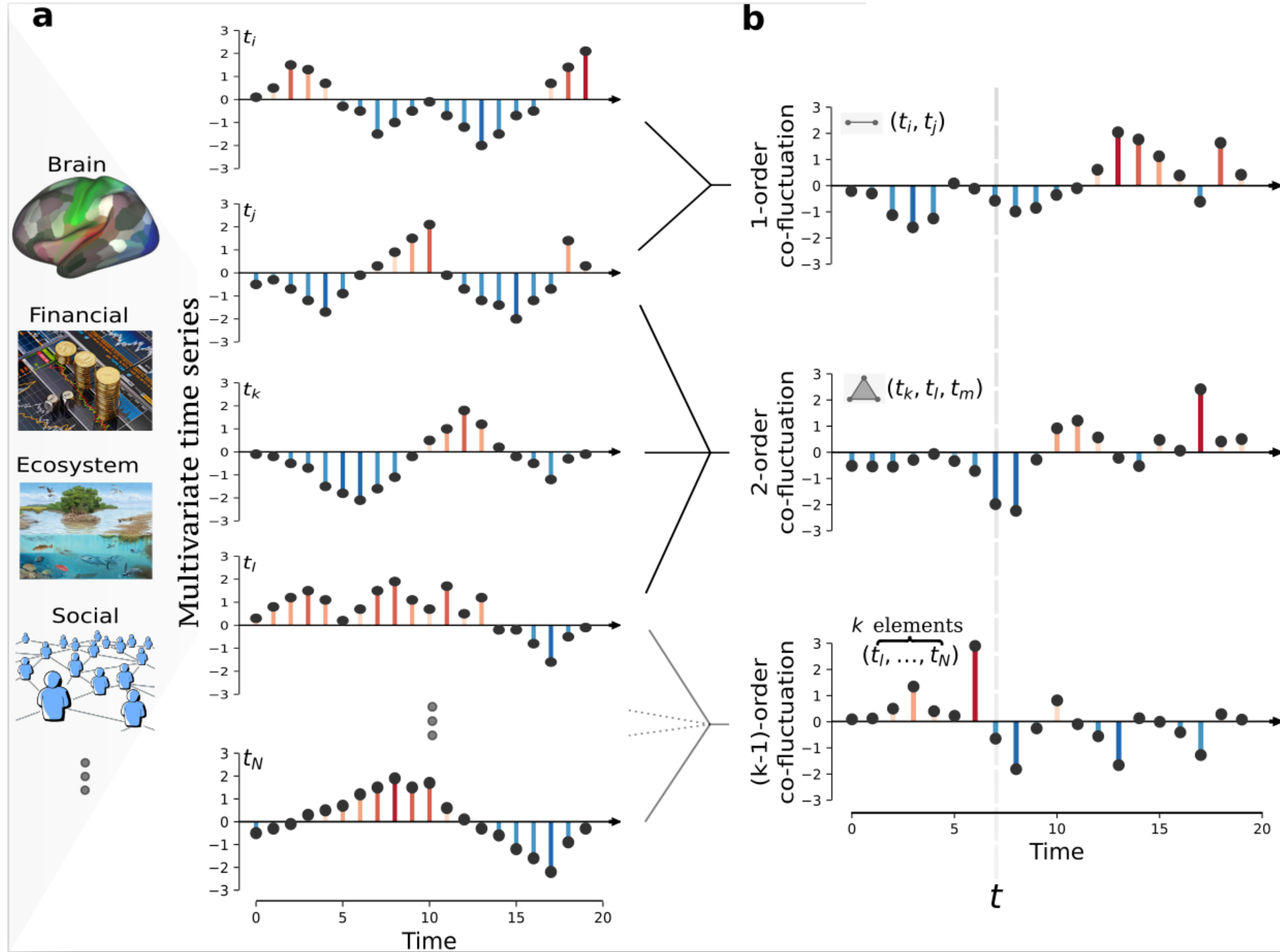
Andrea Santoro <sup>1</sup>, Federico Battiston<sup>2</sup>, Giovanni Petri <sup>3</sup> & Enrico Amico <sup>1,4</sup> 

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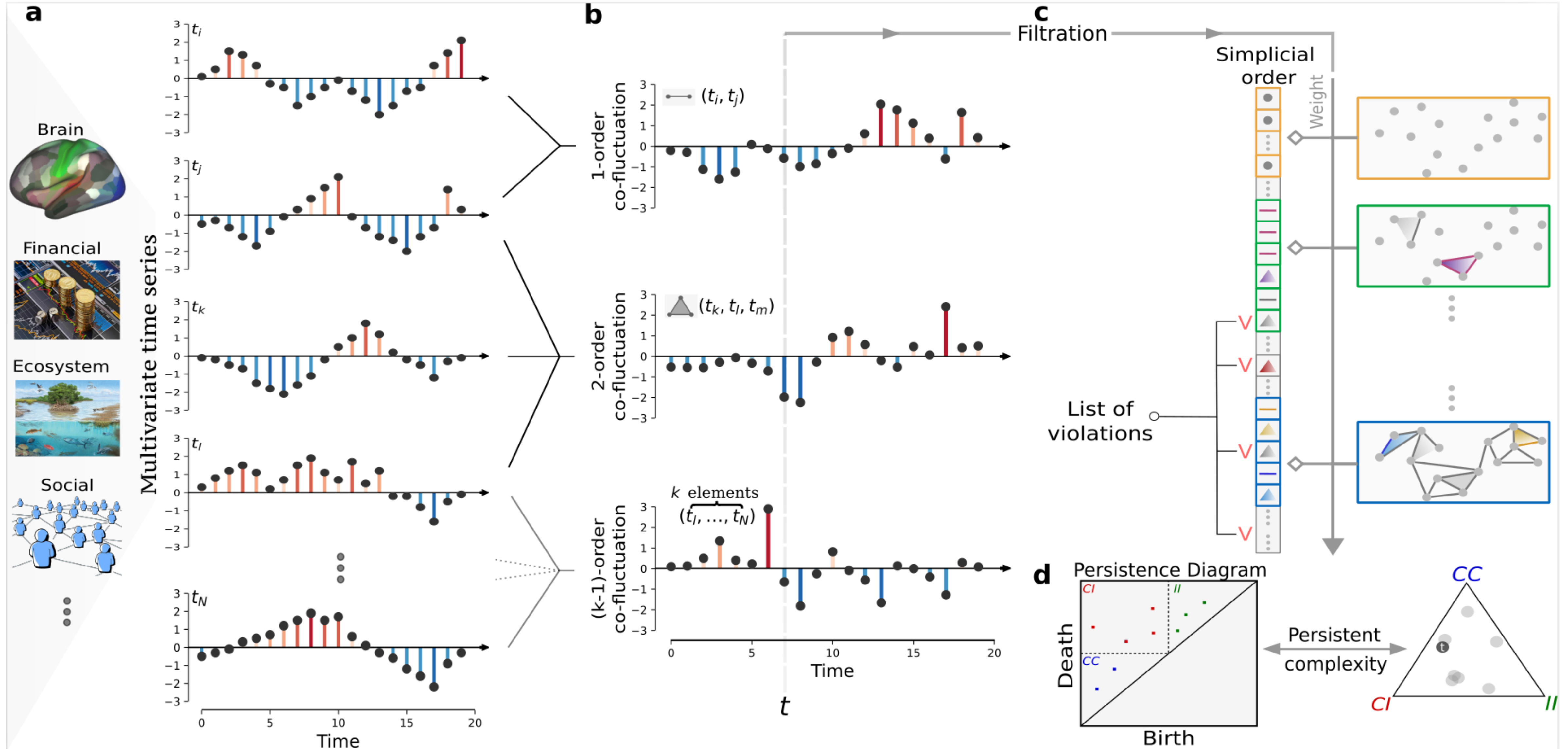
Time series analysis has proven to be a powerful method to characterize several phenomena in biology, neuroscience and economics, and to



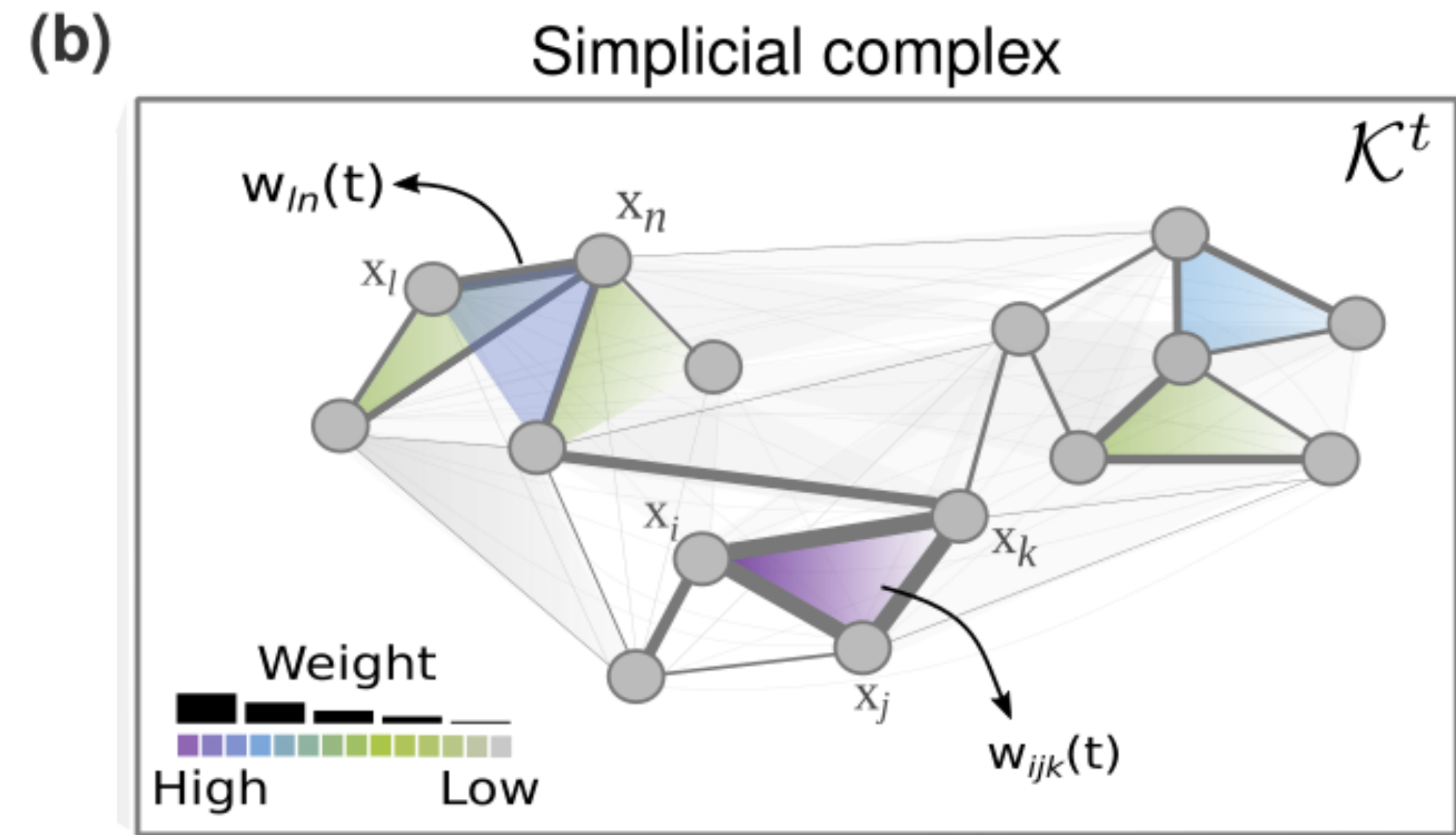
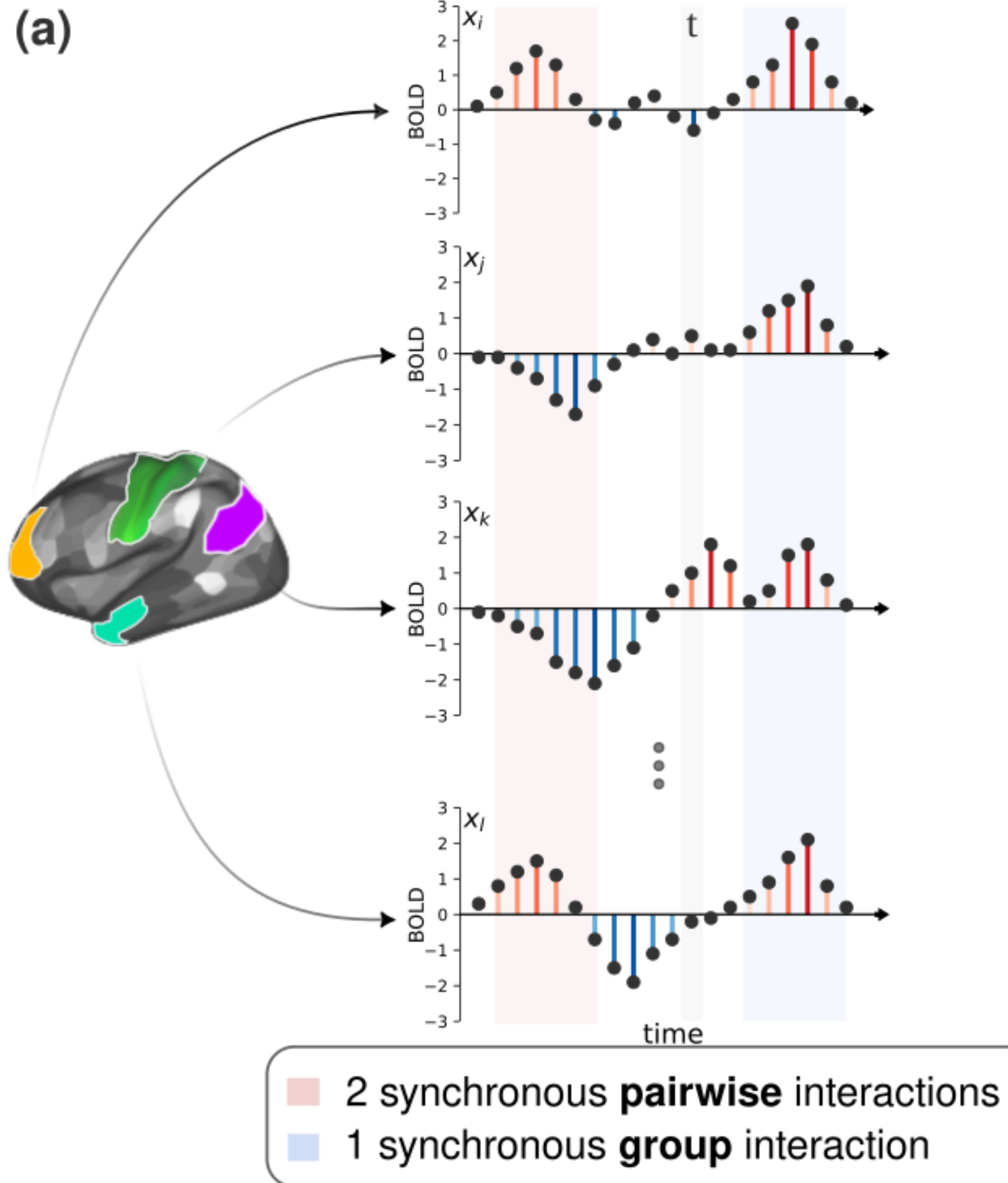
# Temporal topology



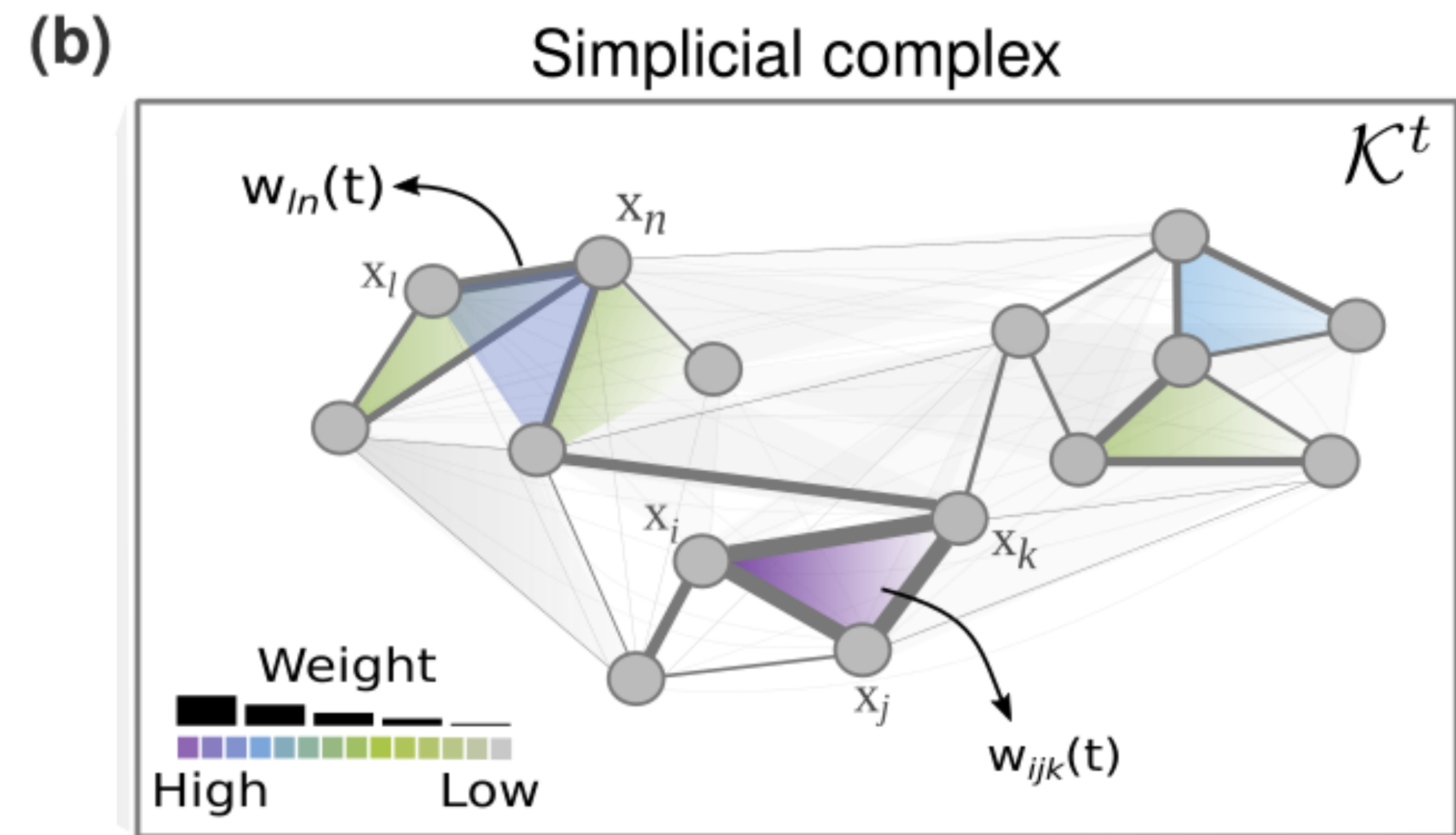
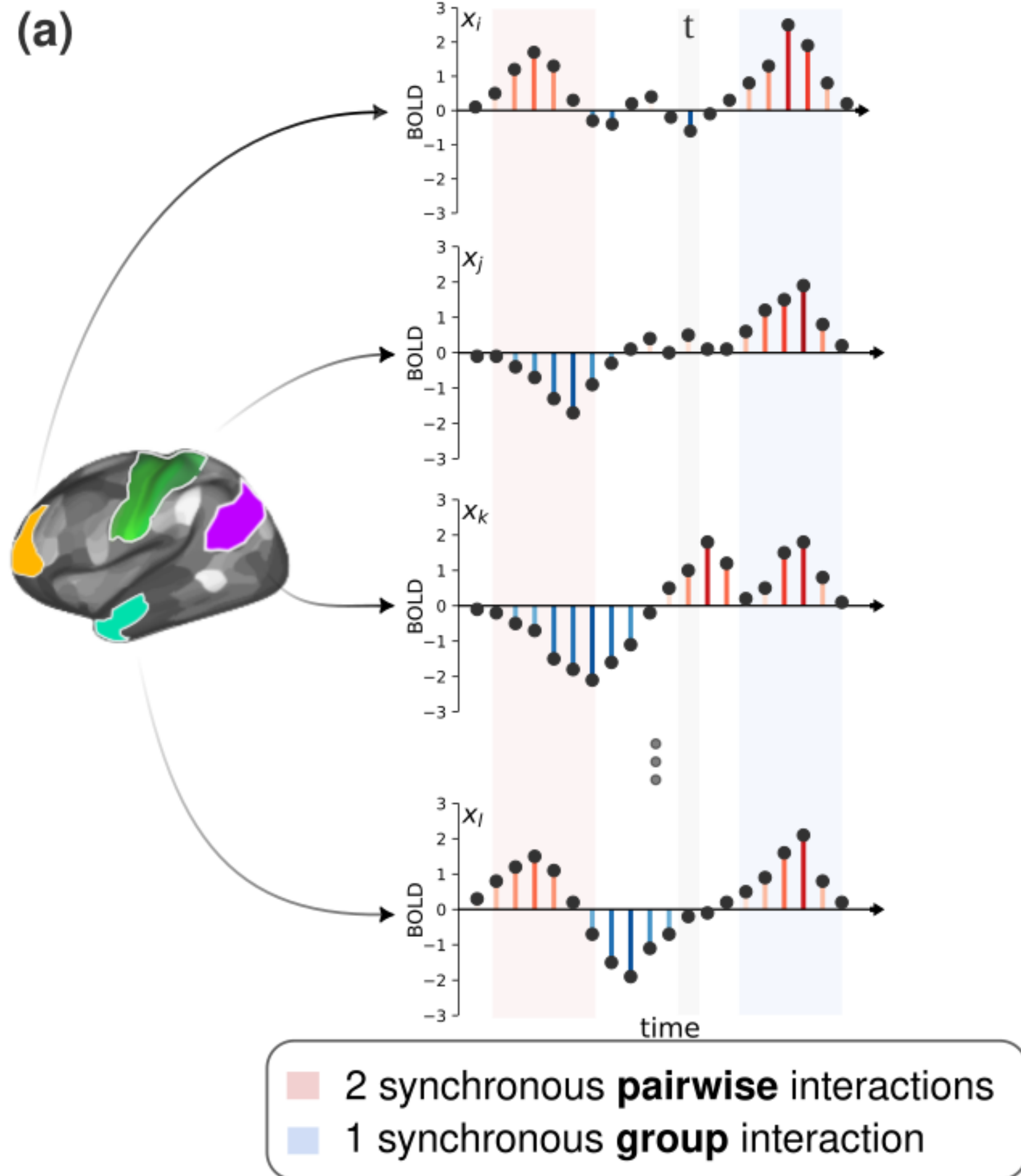
# Temporal topology



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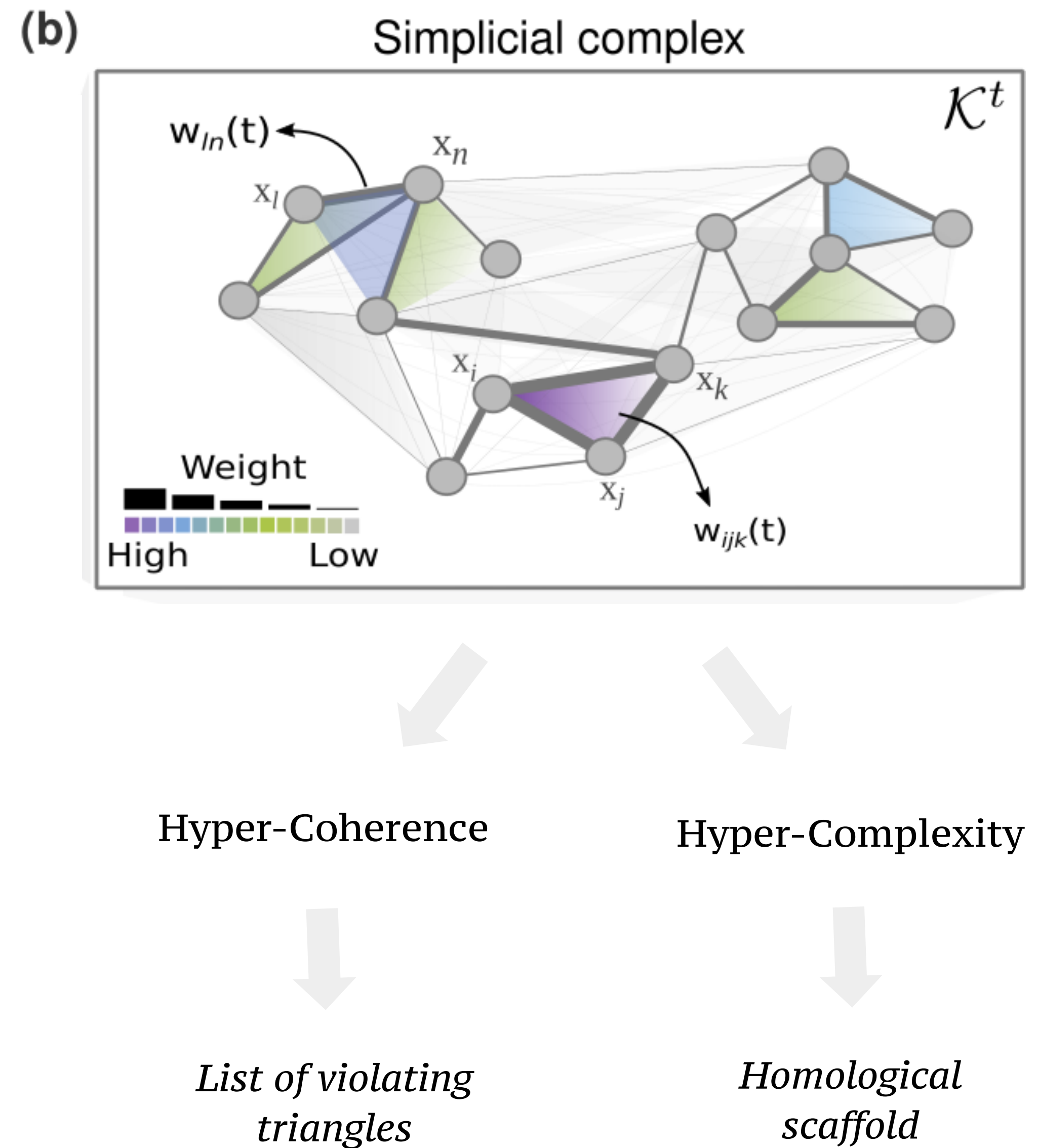
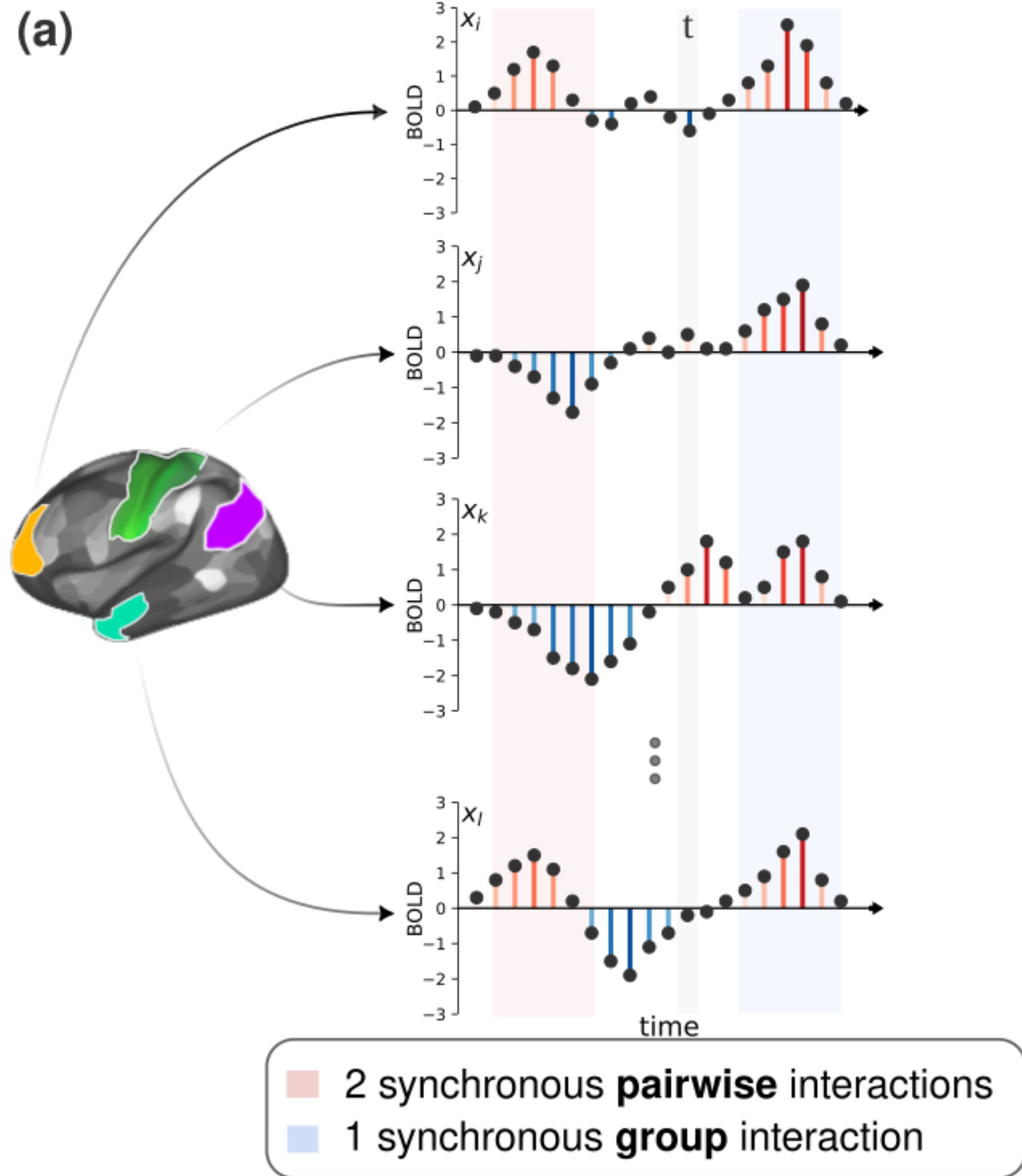
# Temporal topology



Hyper-Coherence

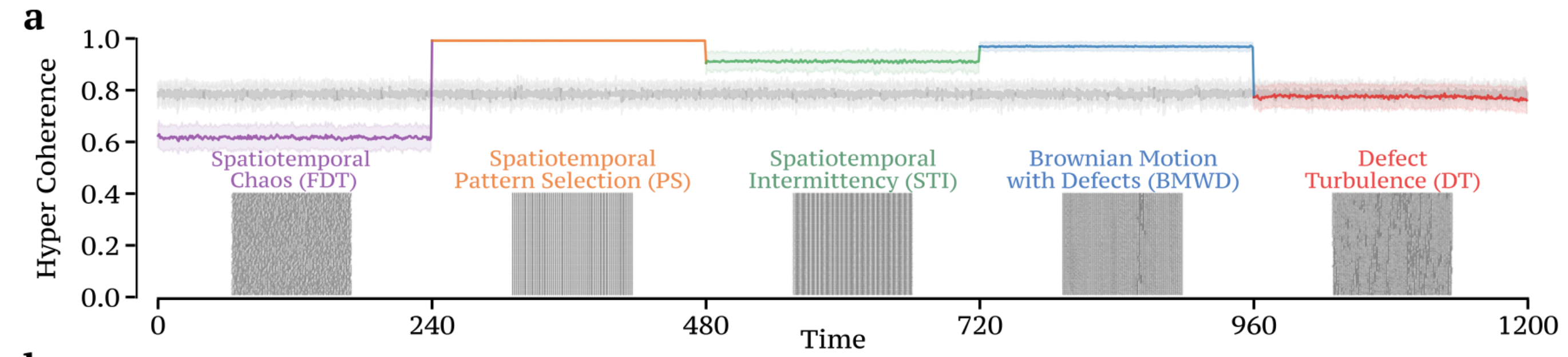
*List of violating triangles*

# Temporal topology



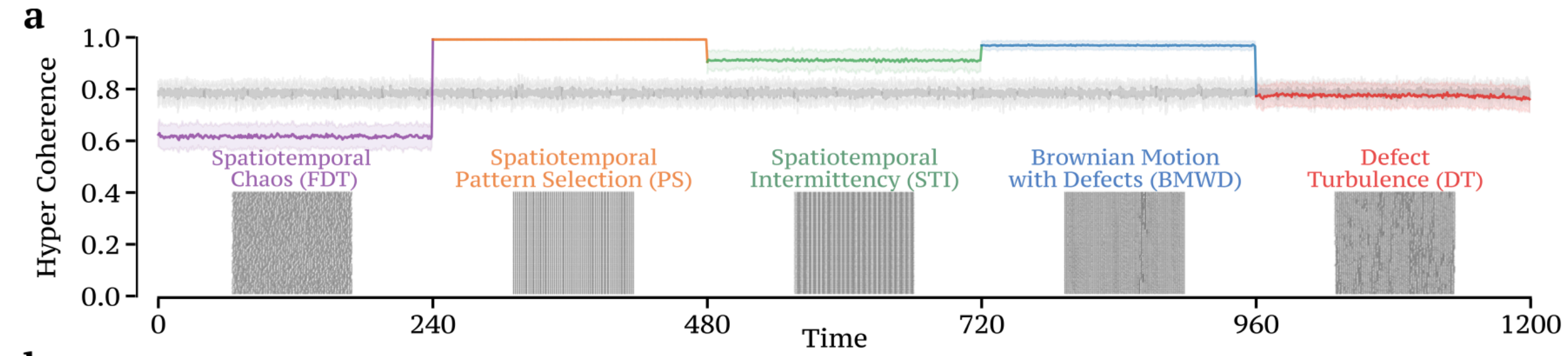
# Temporal topology

**Hypercoherence:  
Fraction of violating triangles**

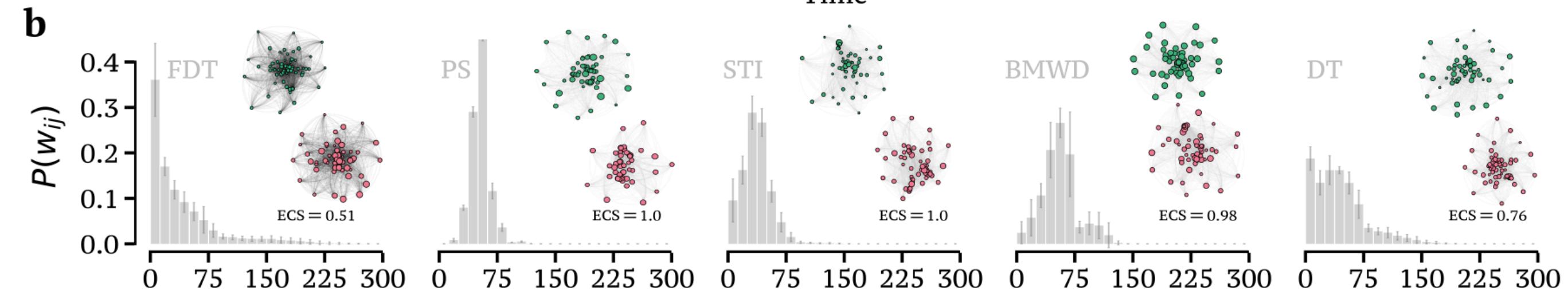


# Temporal topology

**Hypercoherence:  
Fraction of violating triangles**

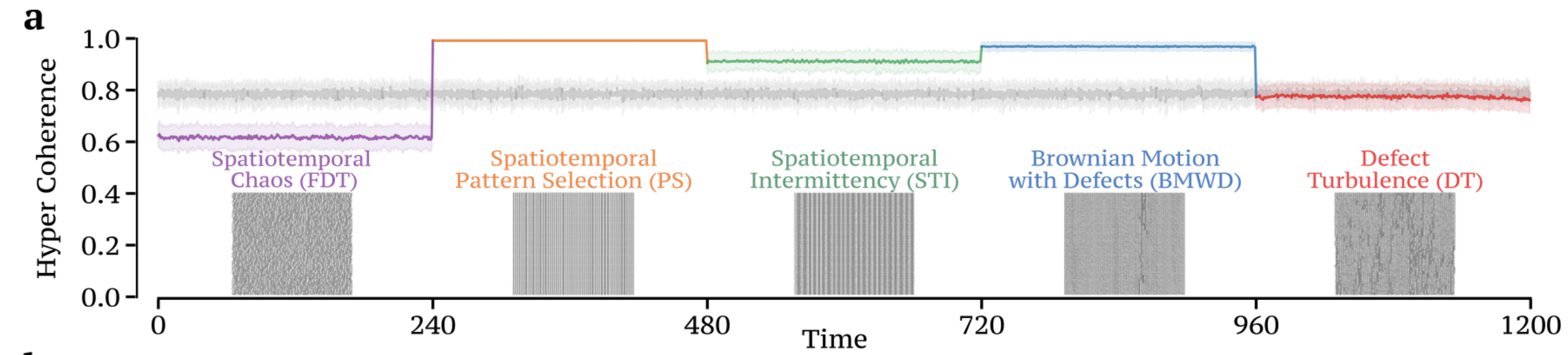


**Triangle projection:  
Project triangles on edges and count**

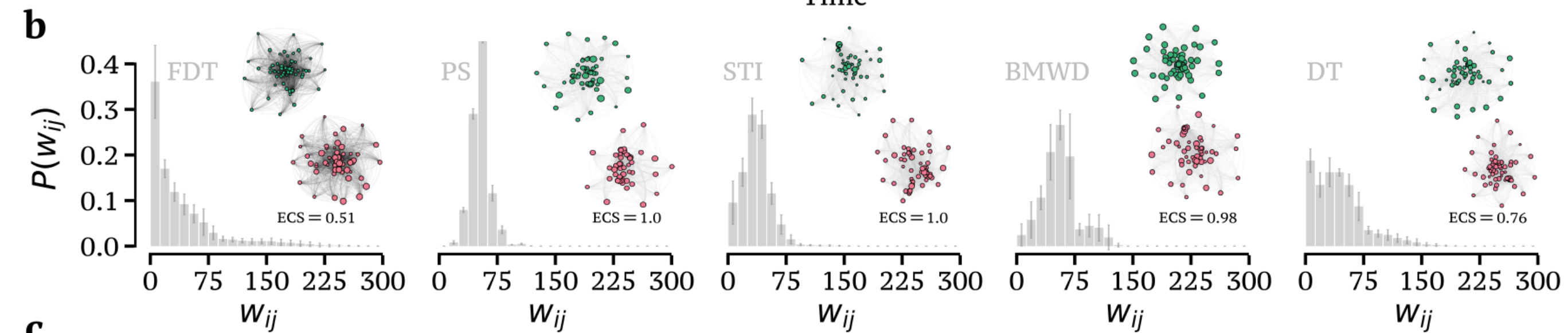


# Temporal topology

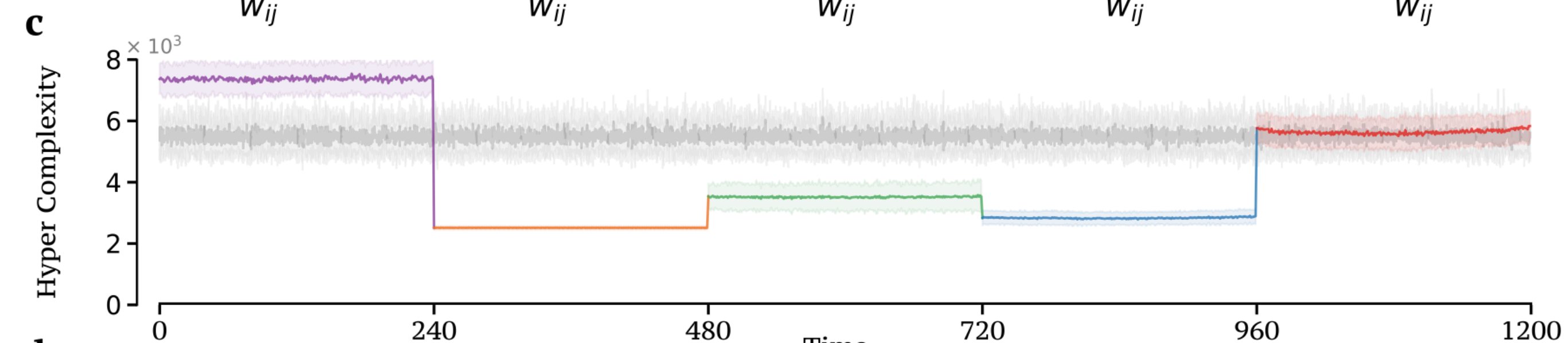
**Hypercoherence:  
Fraction of violating triangles**



**Triangle projection:  
Project triangles on edges and count**



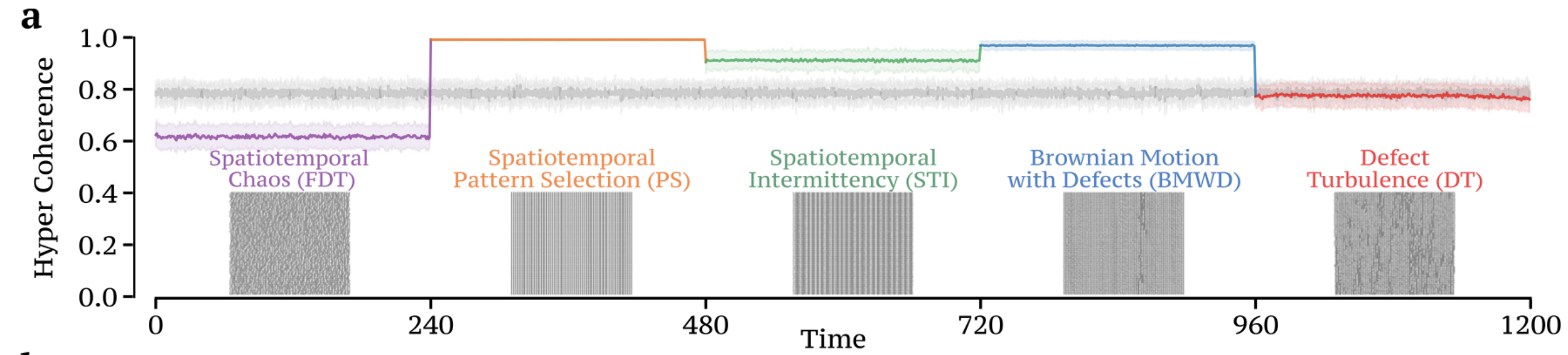
**Total persistent complexity**



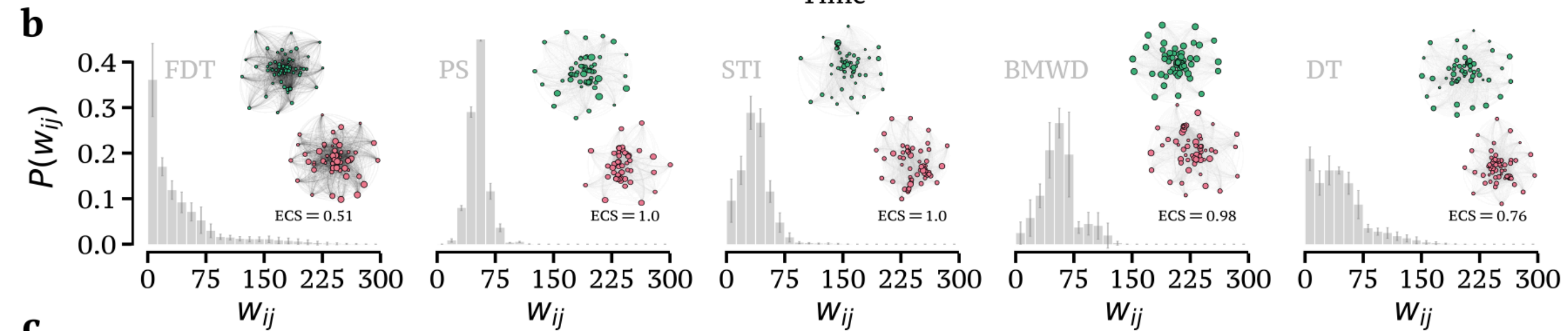


# Temporal topology

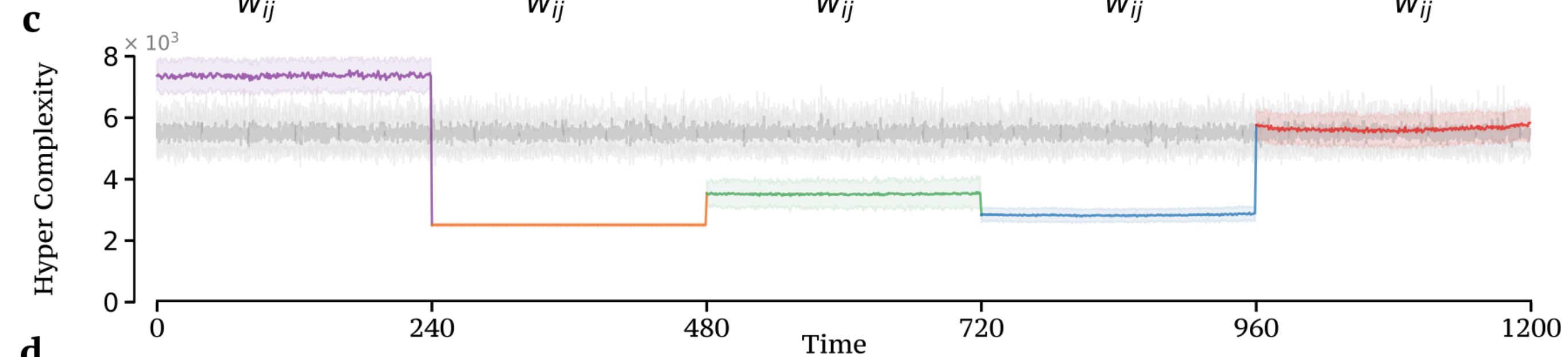
**Hypercoherence:**  
Fraction of violating triangles



**Triangle projection:**  
Project triangles on edges and count

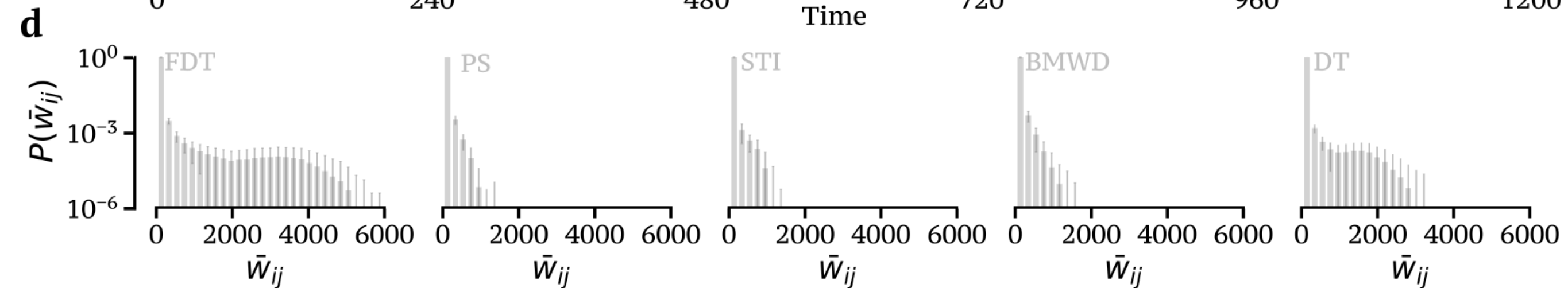


**Total persistent complexity**

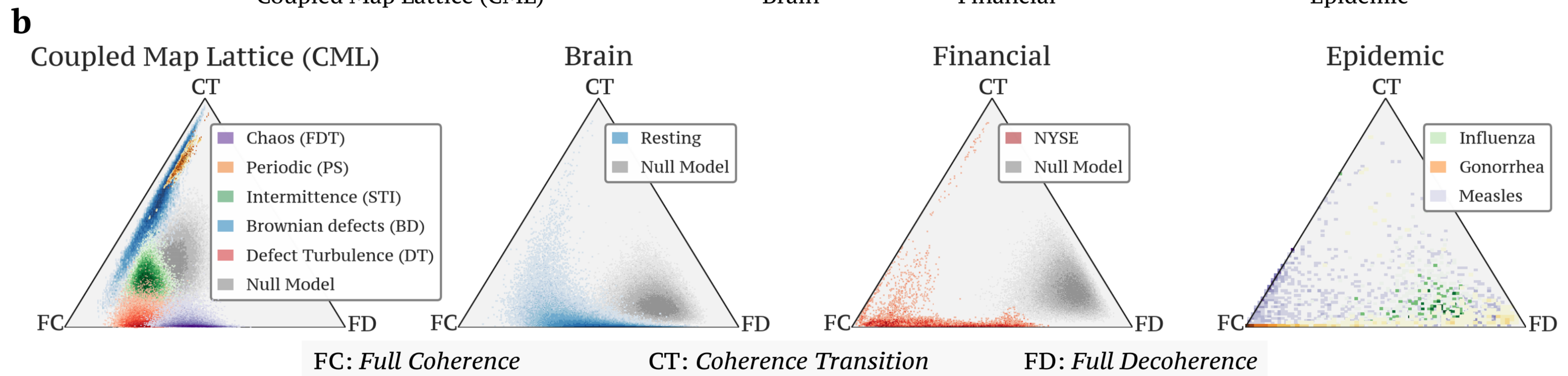
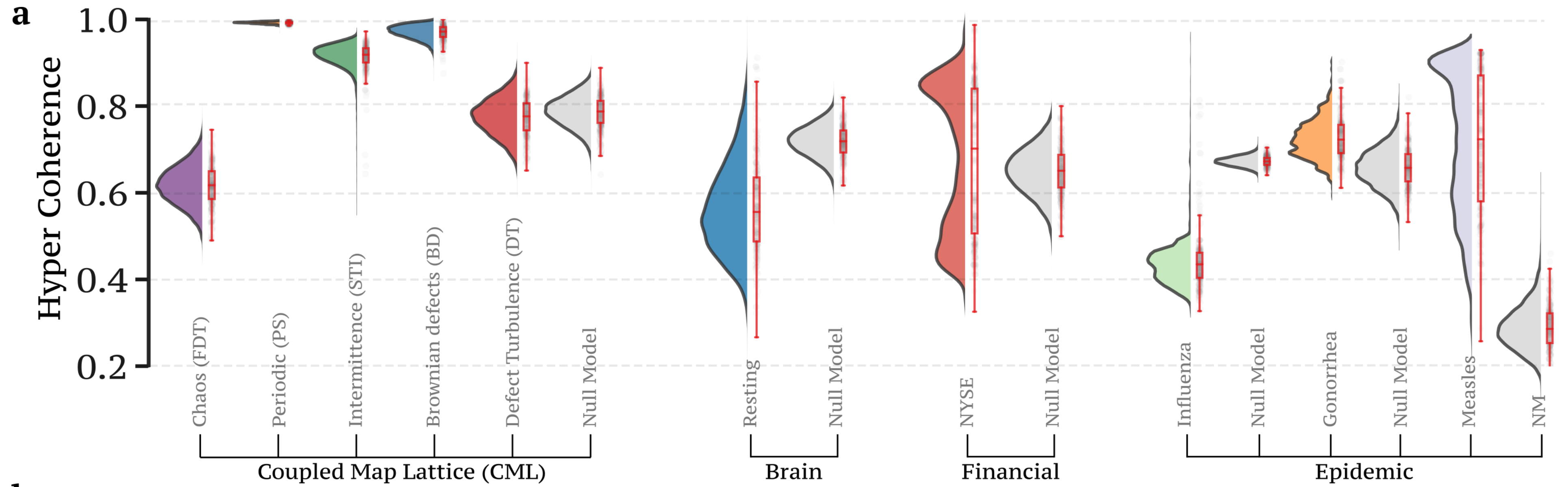


**Scaffold weight distribution**

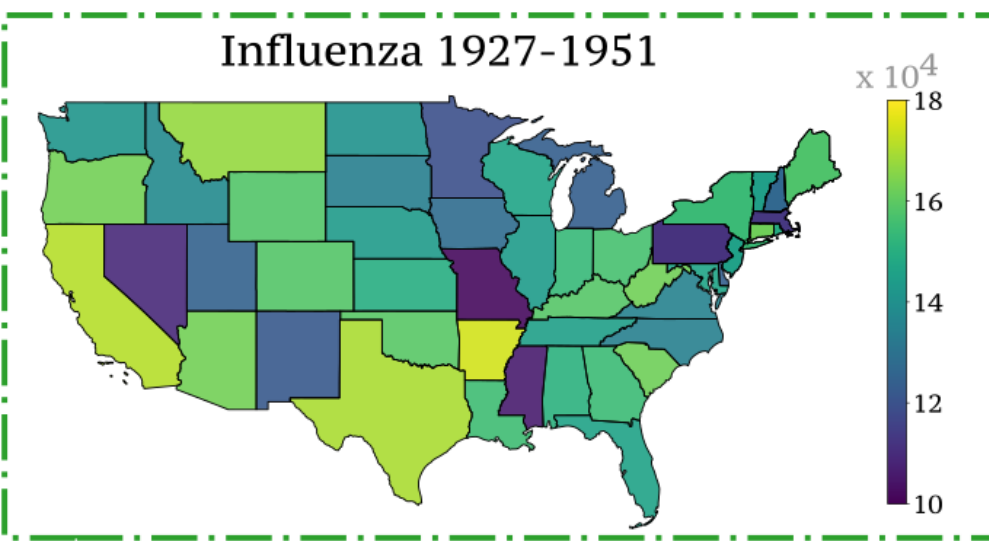
$$x_i(t+1) = (1 - \varepsilon)f[x_i(t)] + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}(f[x_{j-1}(t)] + f[x_{j+1}(t)])$$



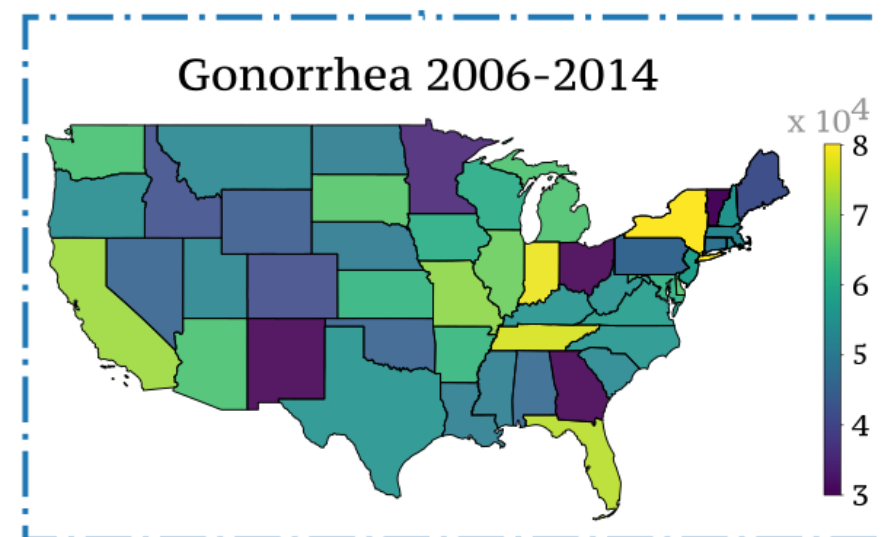
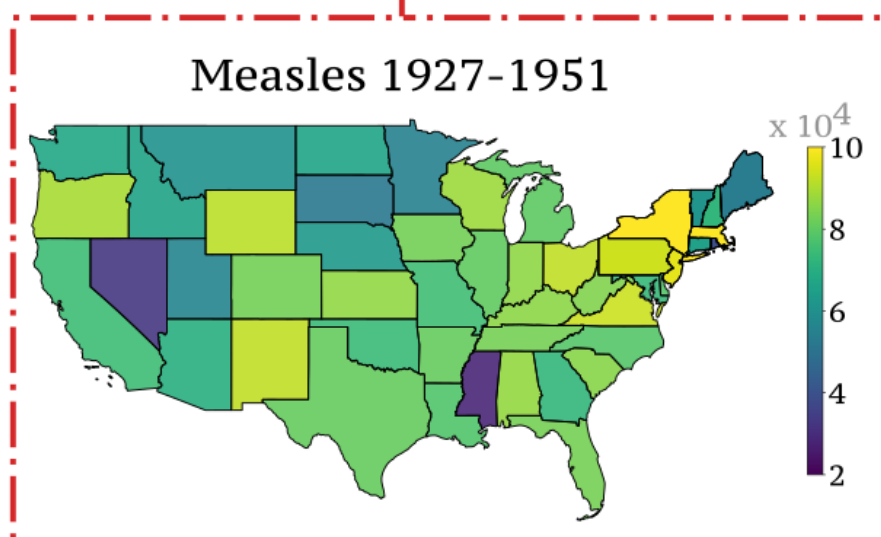
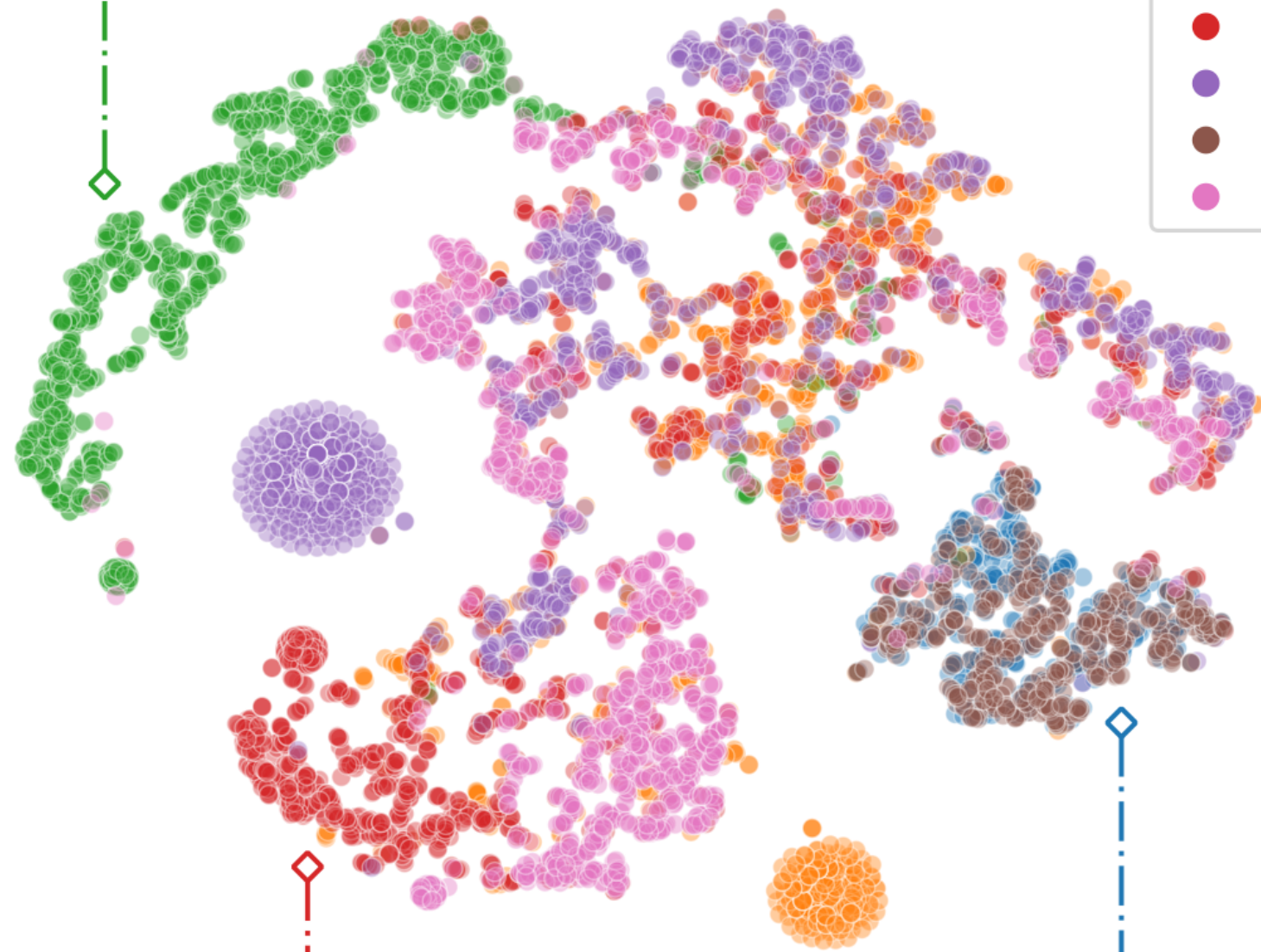
# Temporal topology



# Aside: disease classification



- Disease*
- Gonorrhea
  - Hepatitis
  - Influenza
  - Measles
  - Pertussis
  - Chlamydia
  - Polio

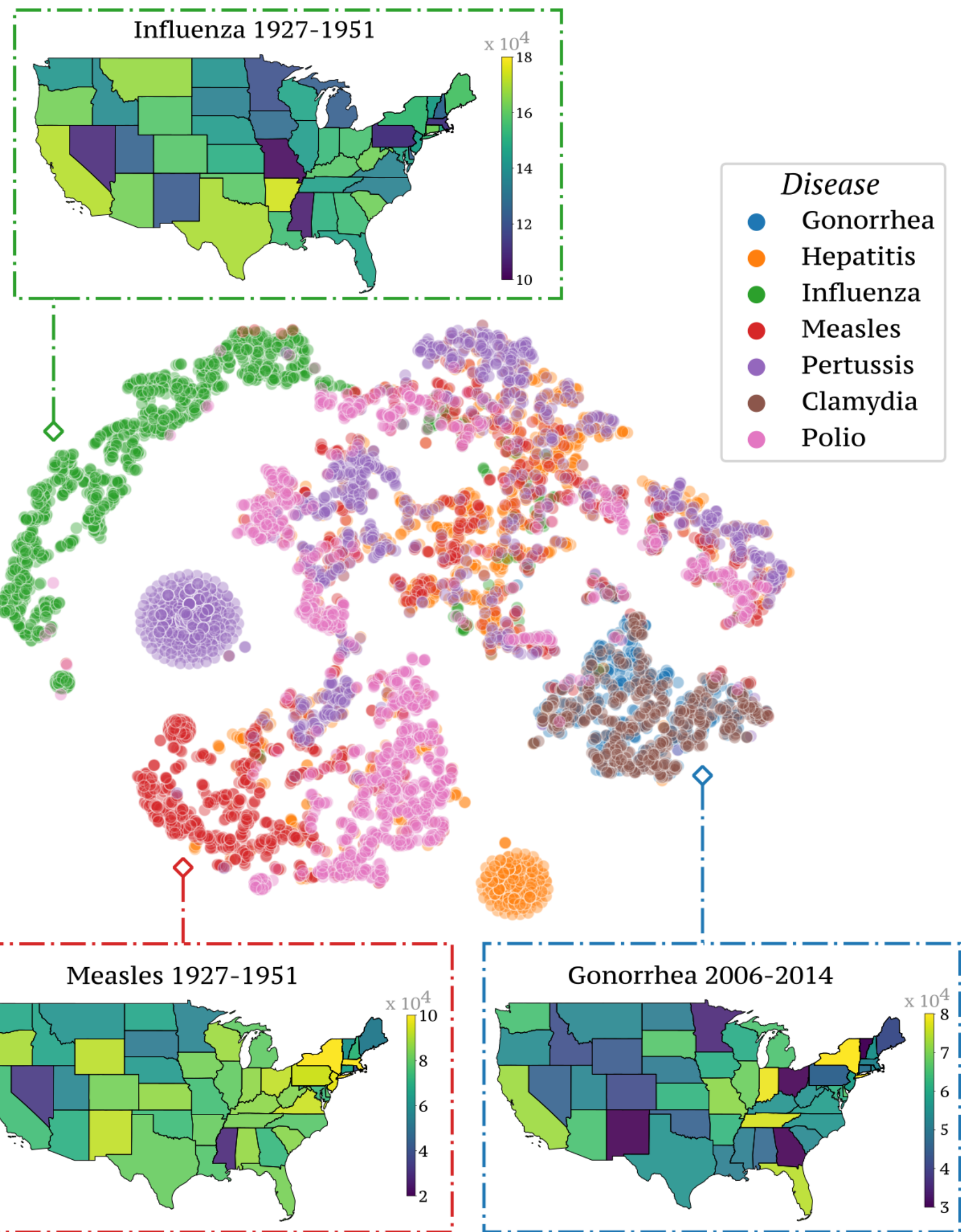


Embedding vectors for each time-point:

$\vec{i} = (\text{Hyper-complexity, CC pers, CI pers, II pers, hypercoherence})$

Classifier	Avg. accuracy	F1 weighted score
Gaussian NB	0.47	0.43
RBF SVM	<b>0.85</b>	0.85
Decision Tree	0.81	0.81
Random Forest	<b>0.85</b>	0.85
k-NN	0.83	0.83

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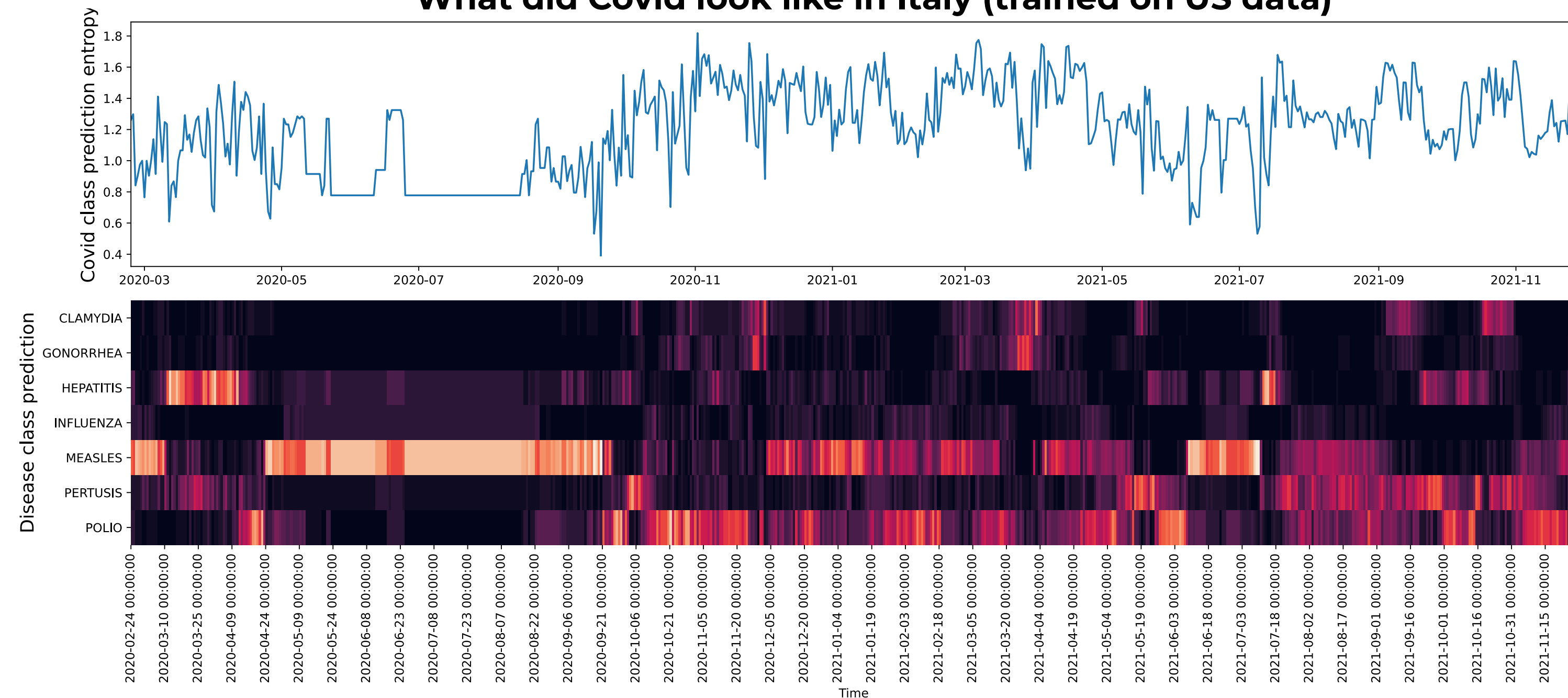


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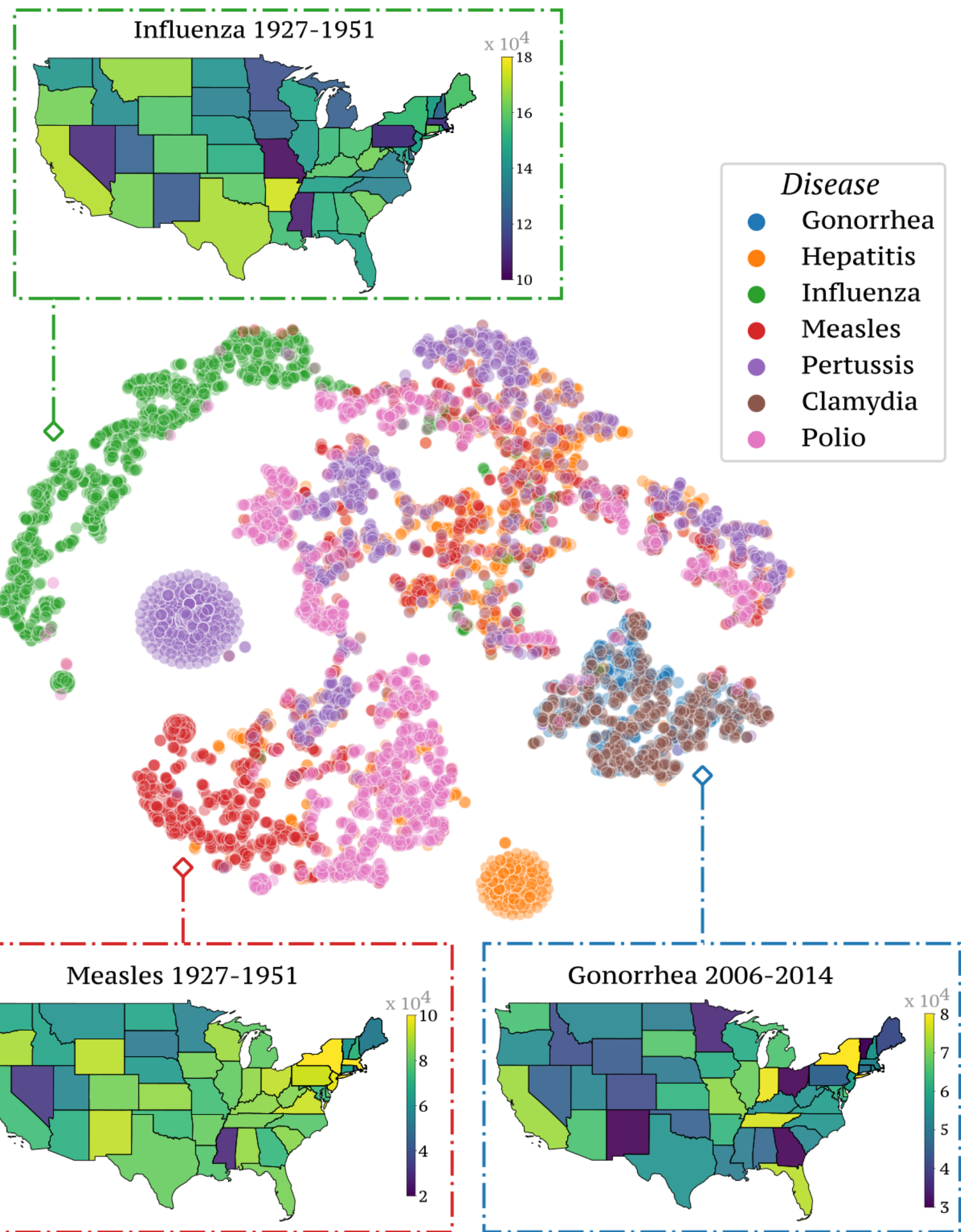
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What did Covid look like in Italy (trained on US data)



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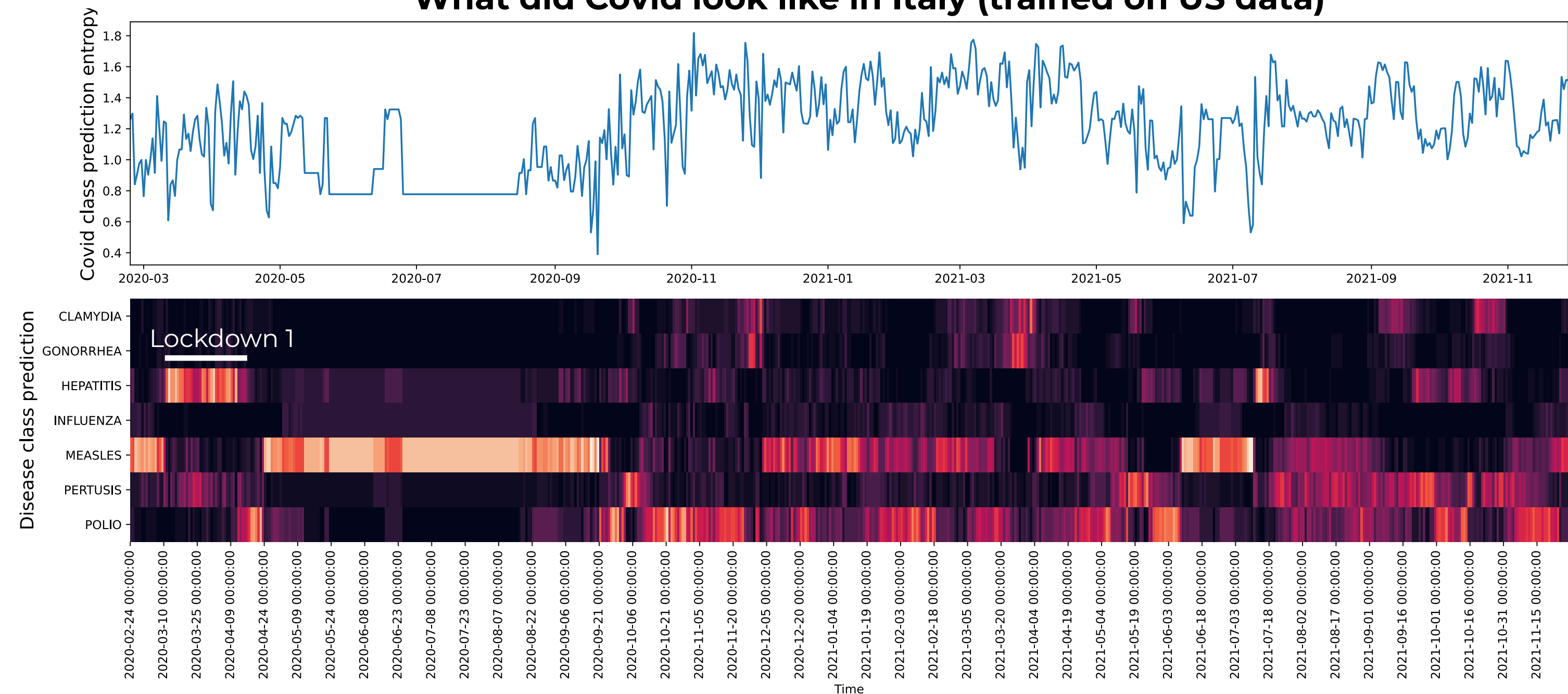


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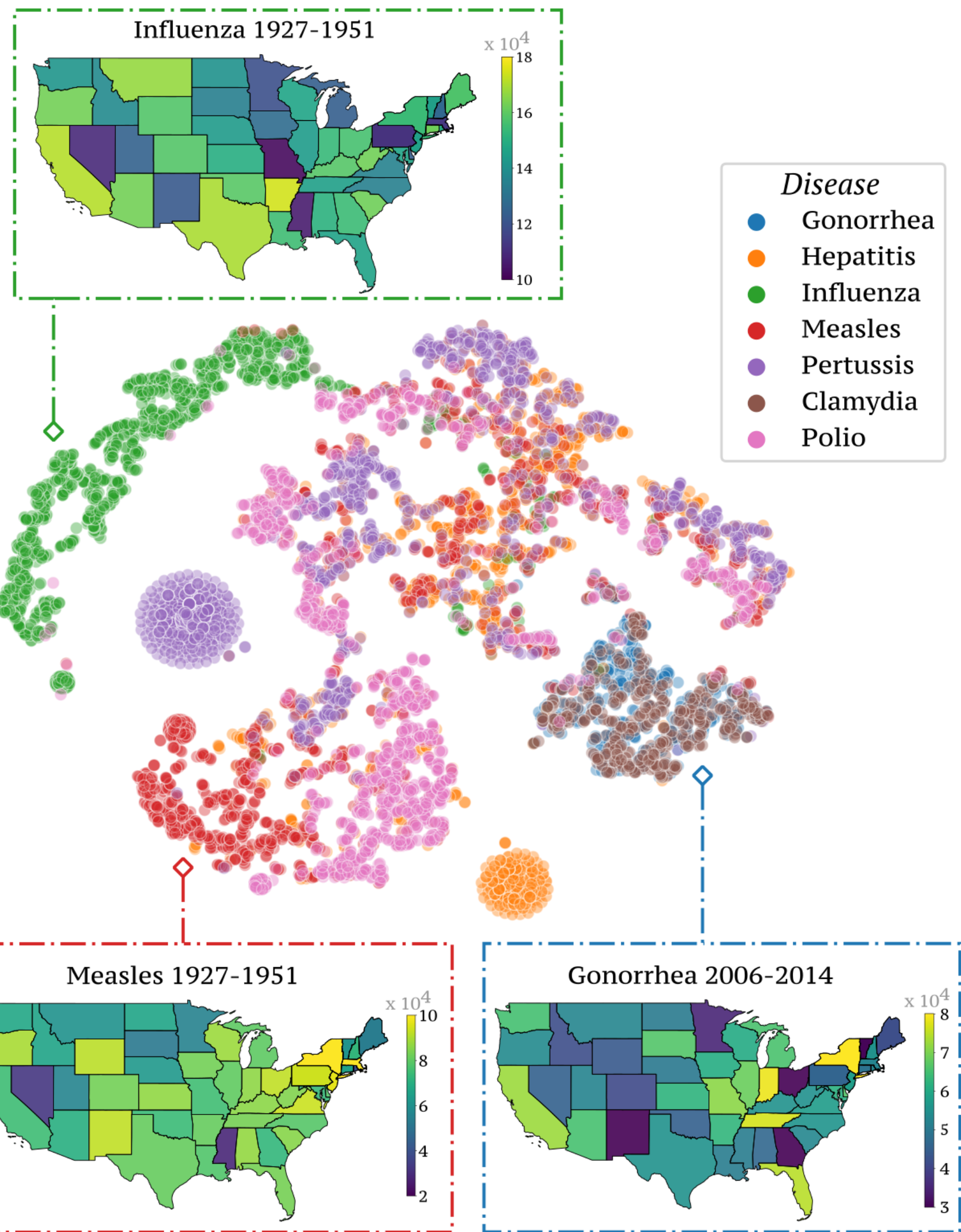
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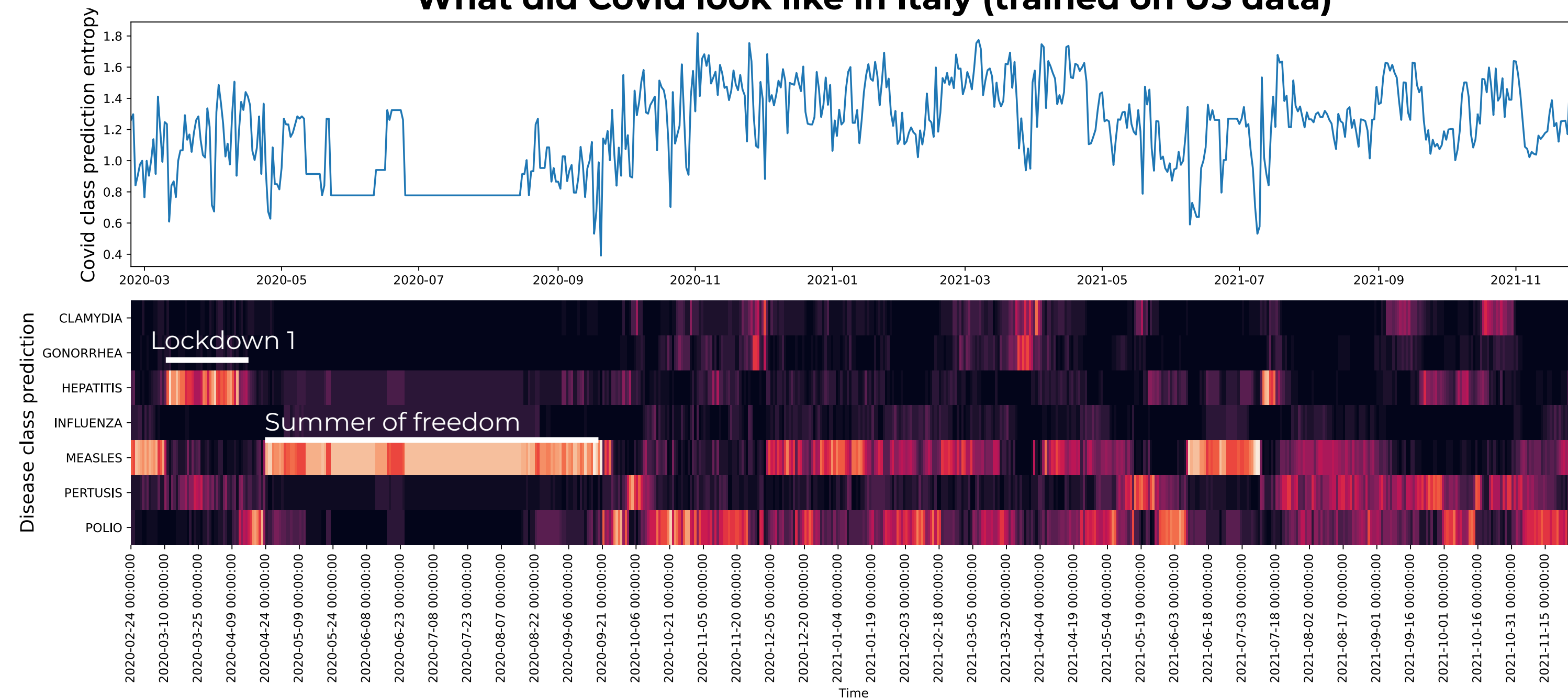


Embedding vectors for each time-point:

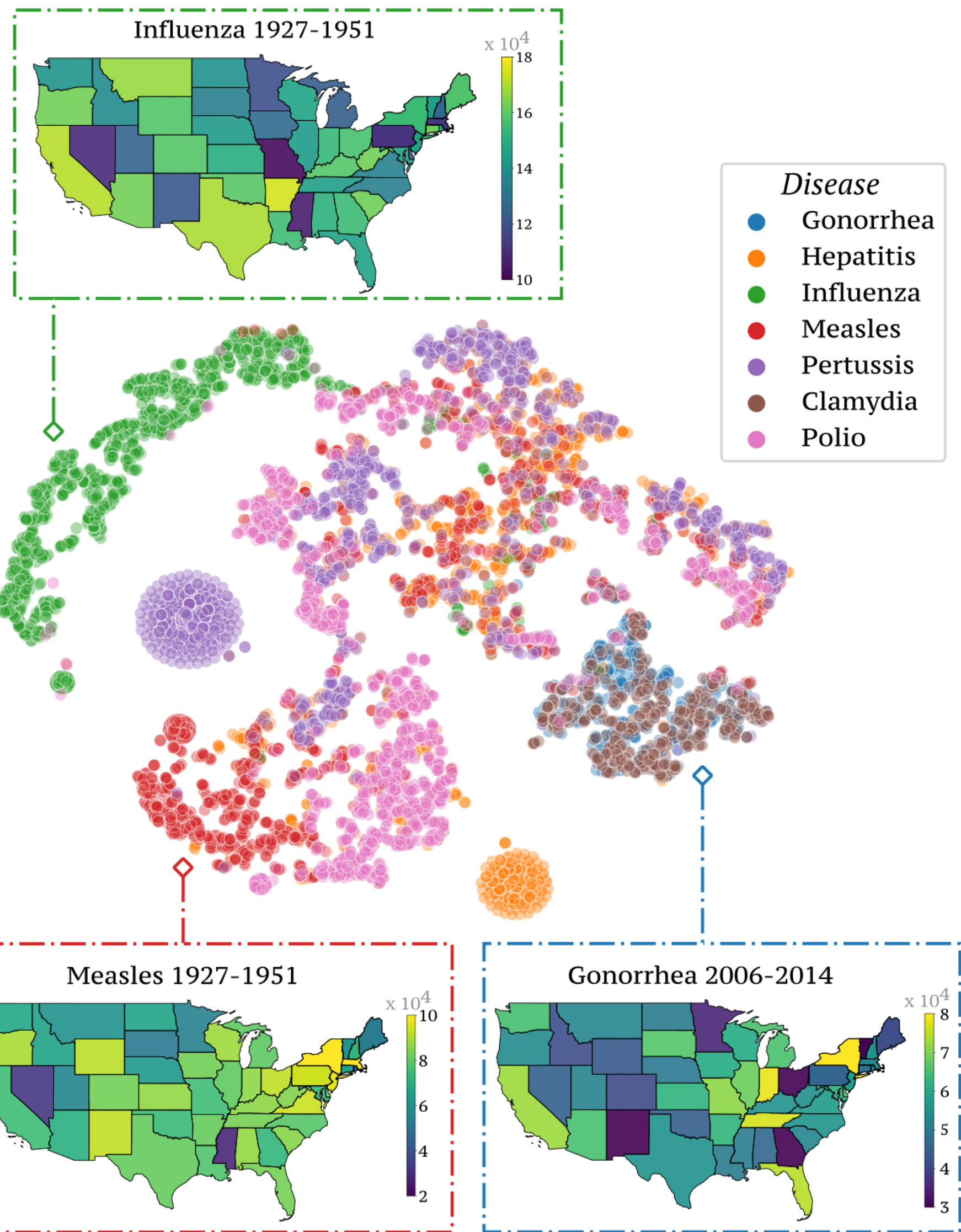
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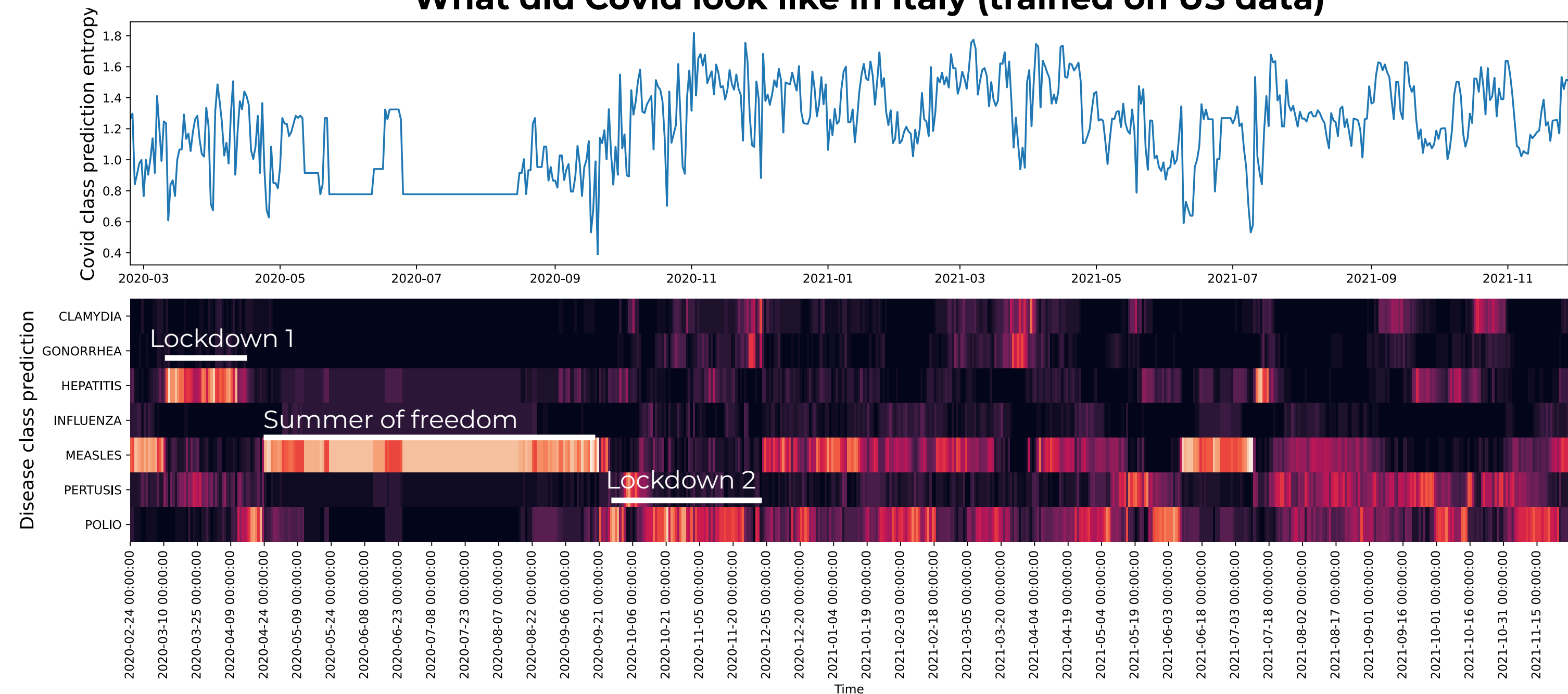


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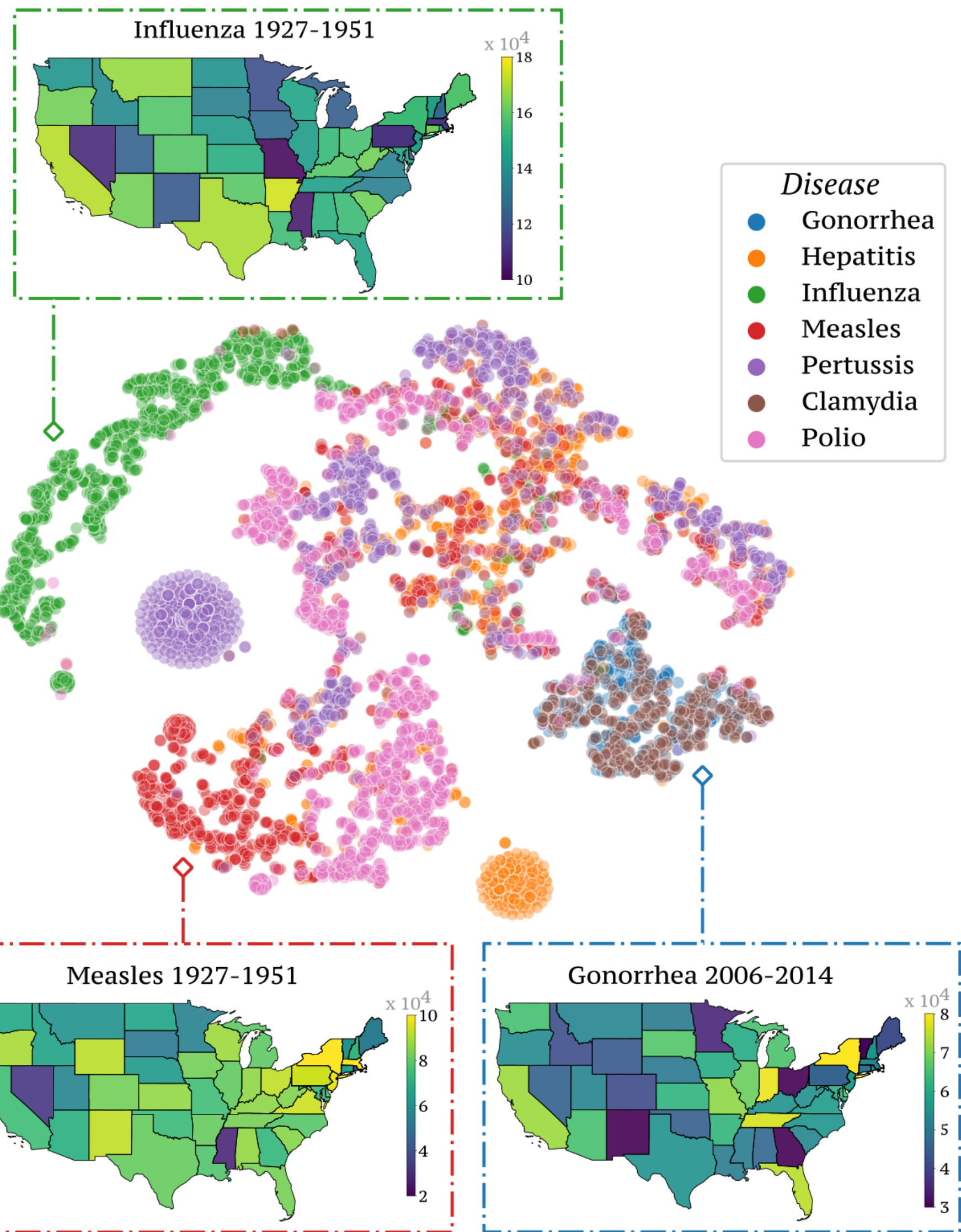
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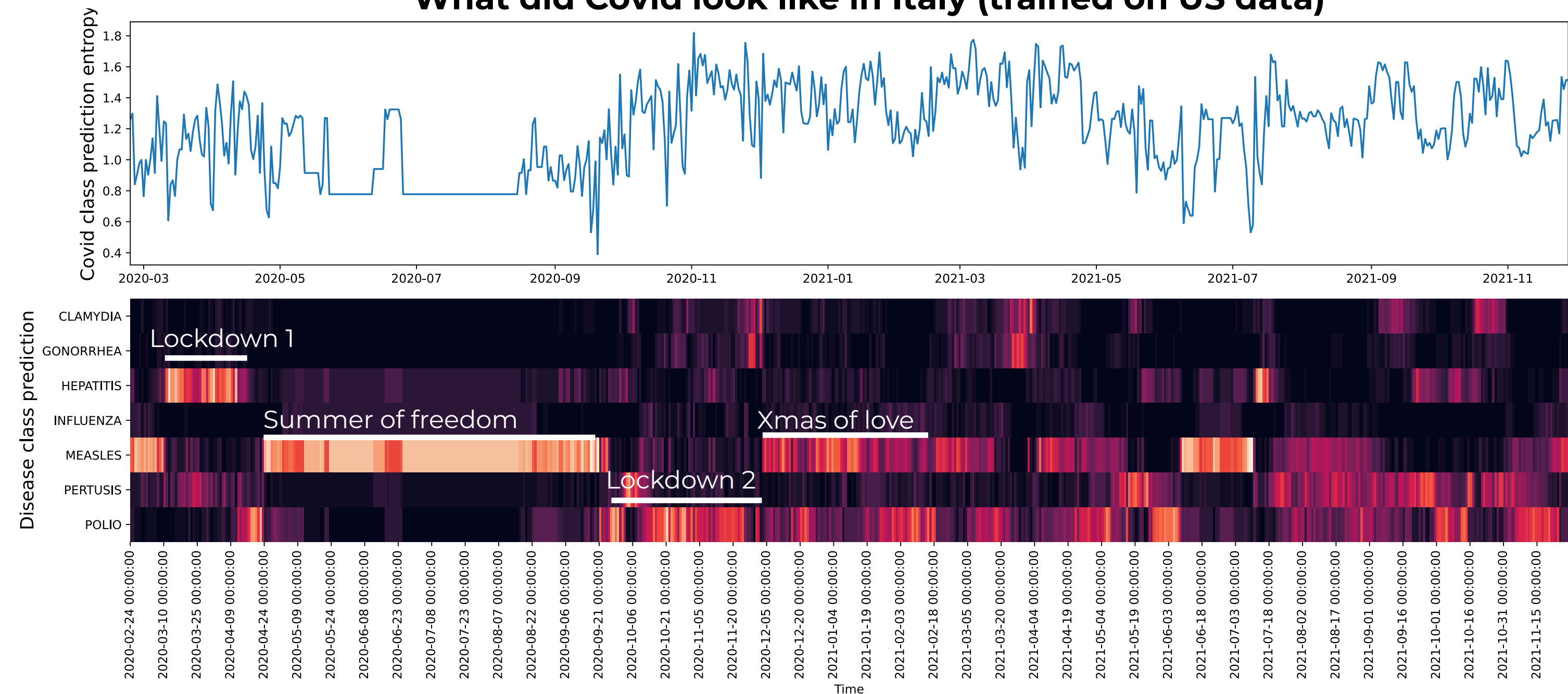


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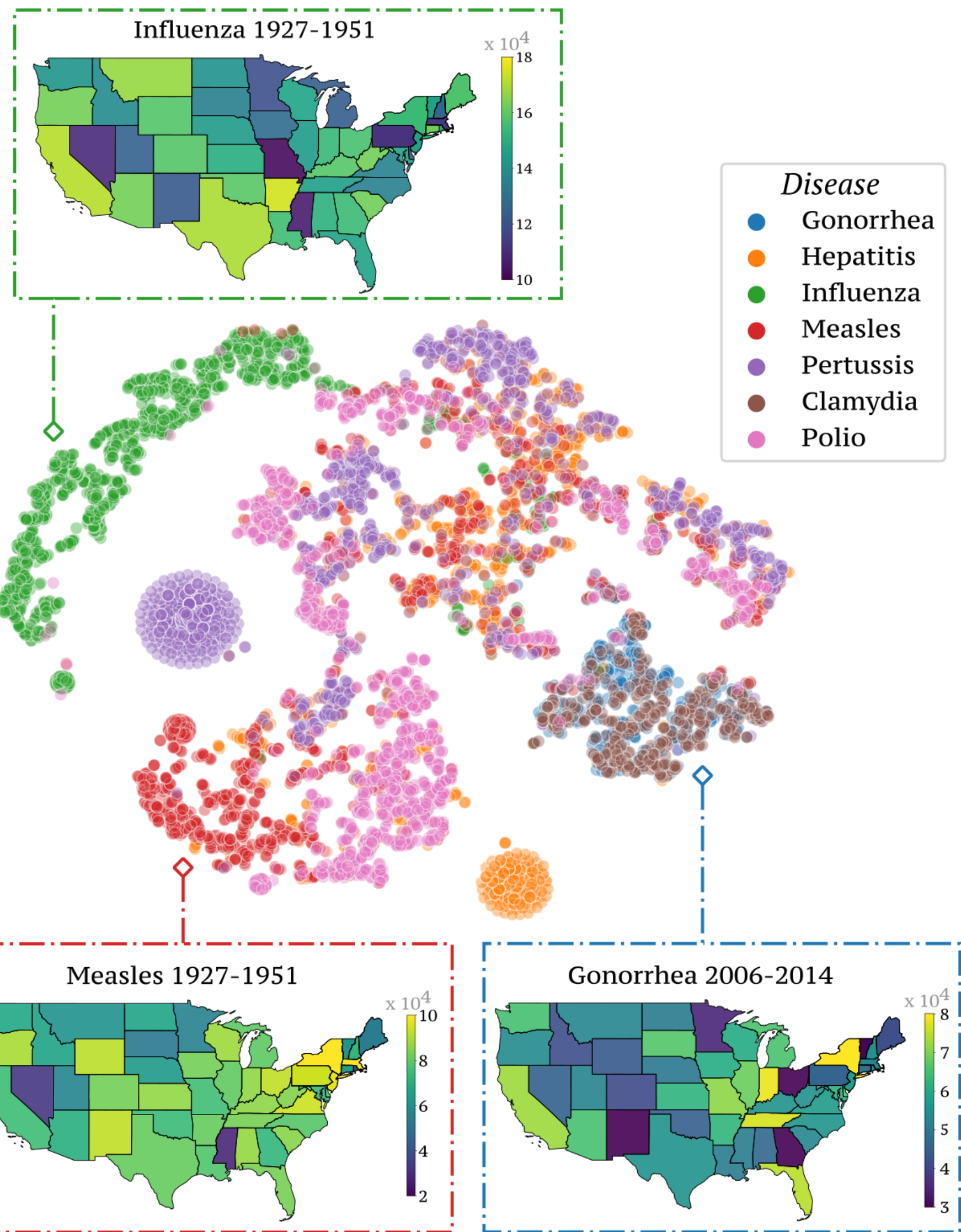
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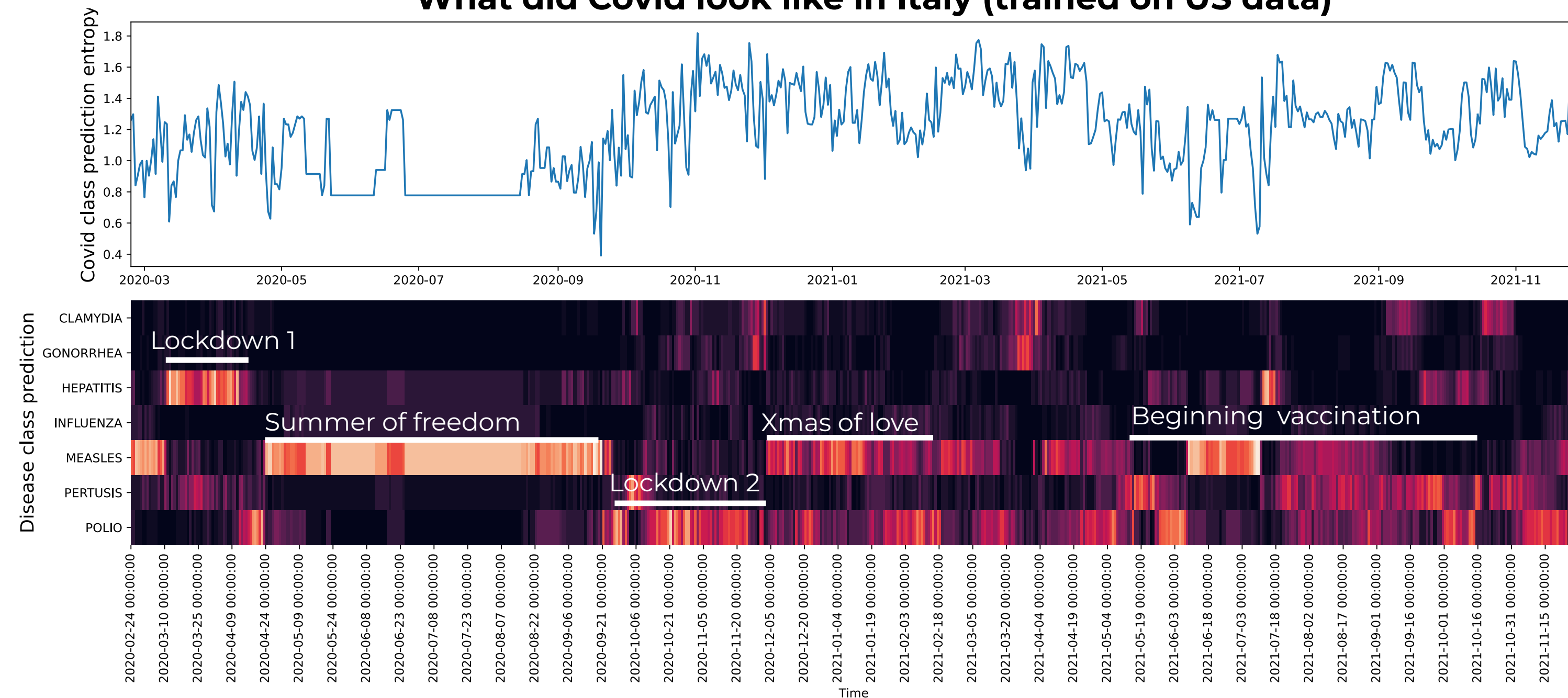


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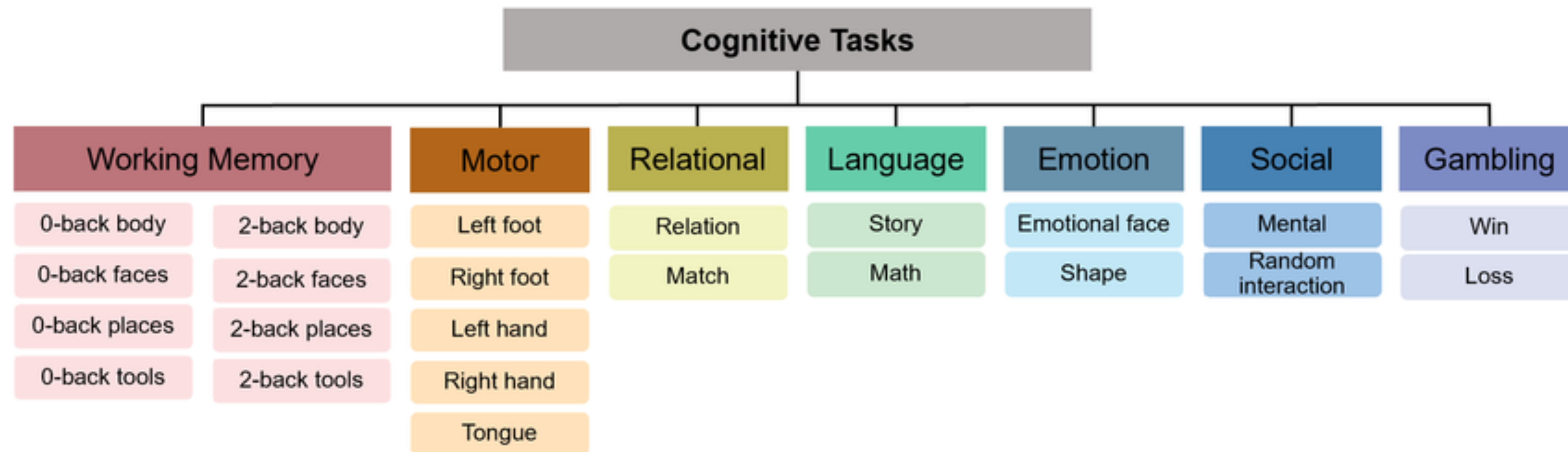


# Back to brains!

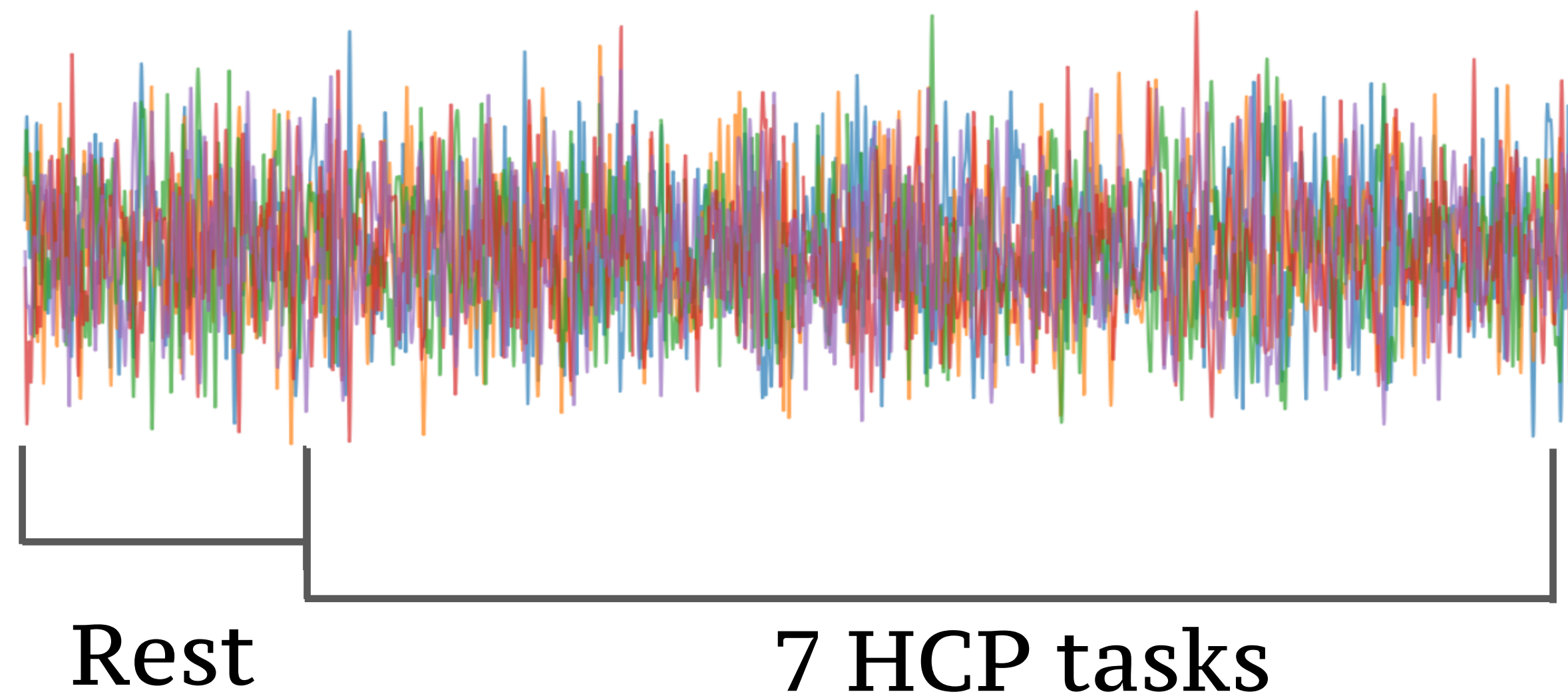
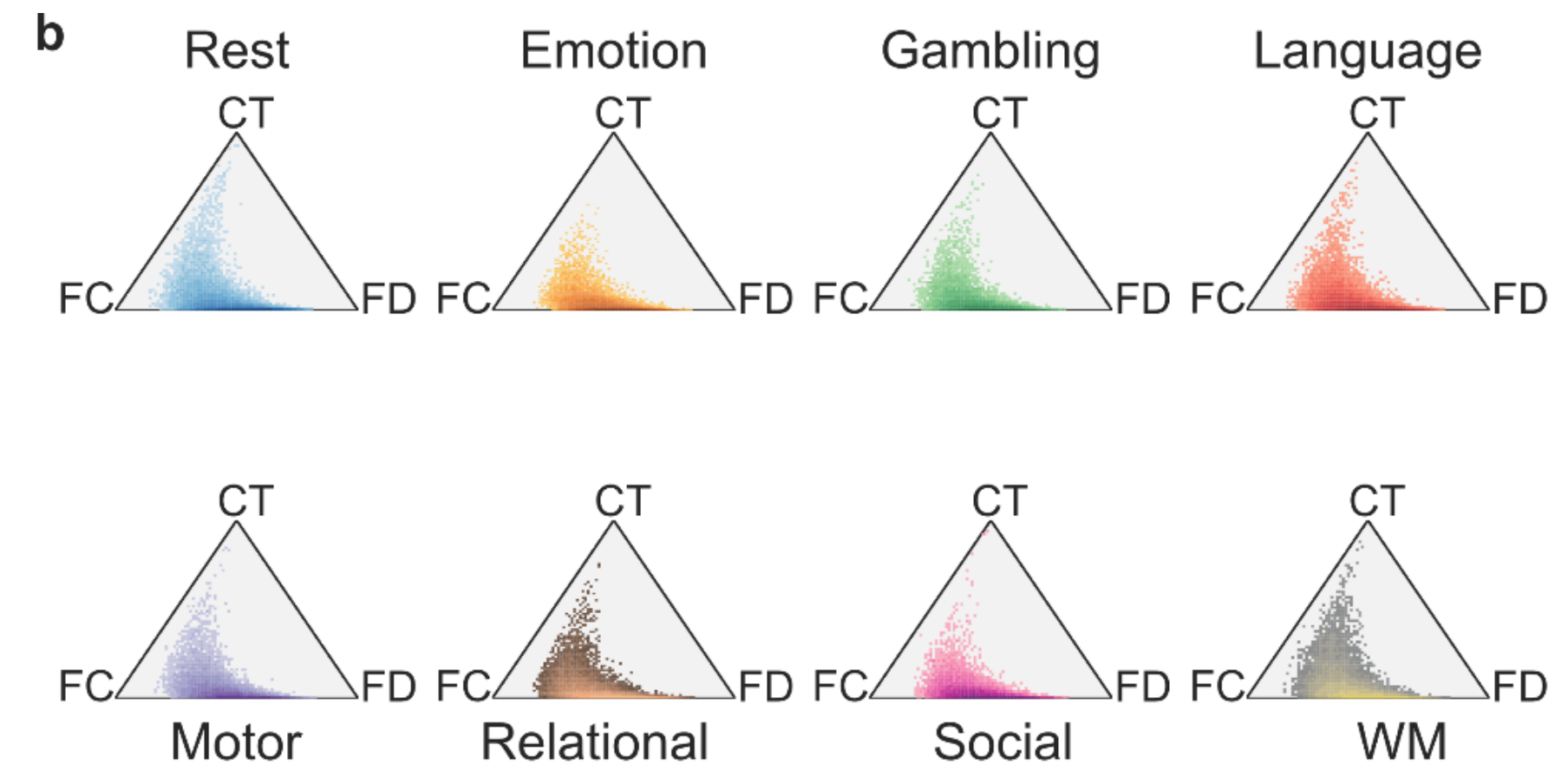
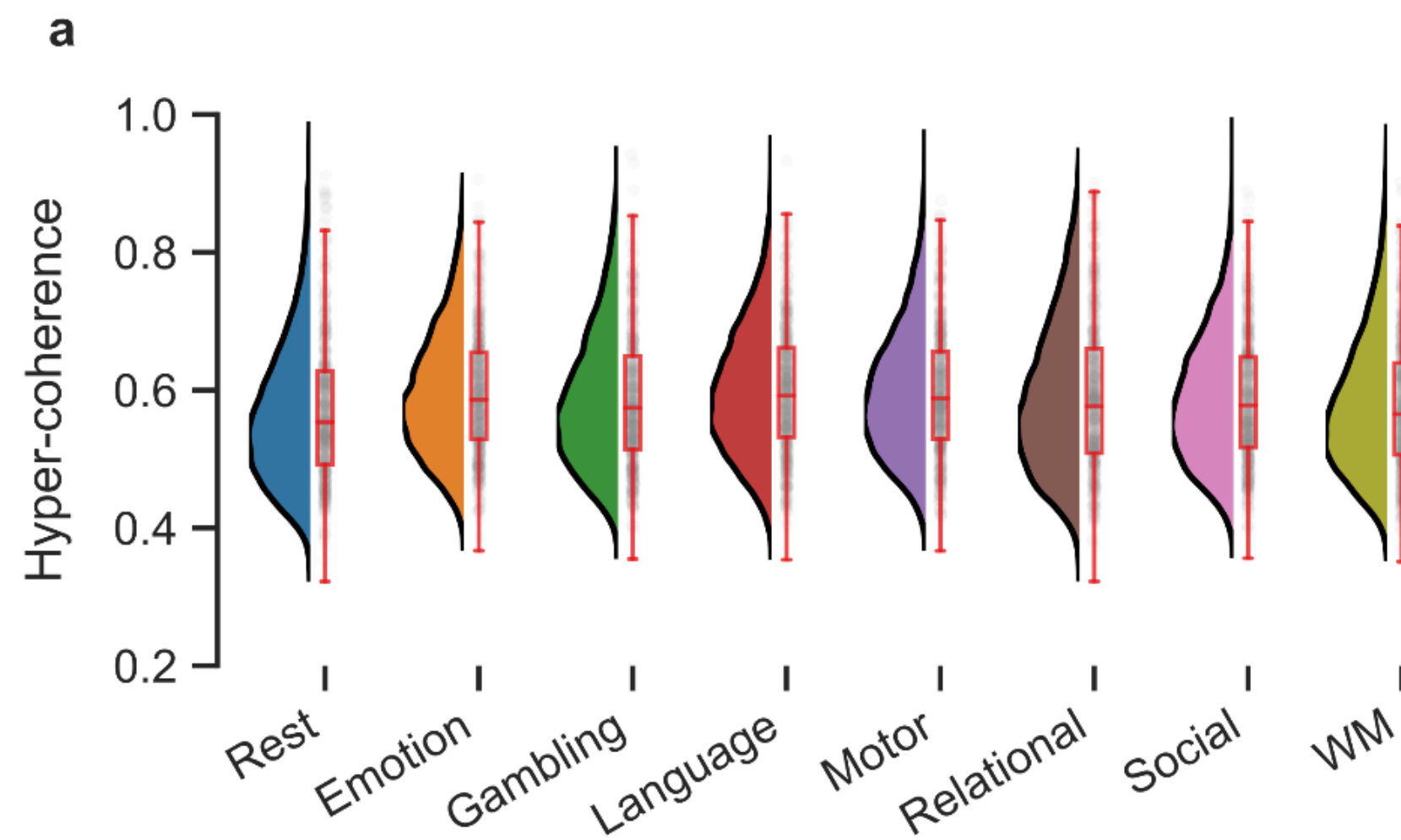
## Dataset

### fMRI data

- 100 unrelated subjects of the Human Connectome Project (HCP)
- Resting-state & 7 different cognitive tasks
- 119 ROIs (100 Schaefer + 19 subcortical)



\* Figure from Qu, Youzhi, et al. *International Workshop on Human Brain and Artificial Intelligence*. Singapore: Springer Nature Singapore, 2022.

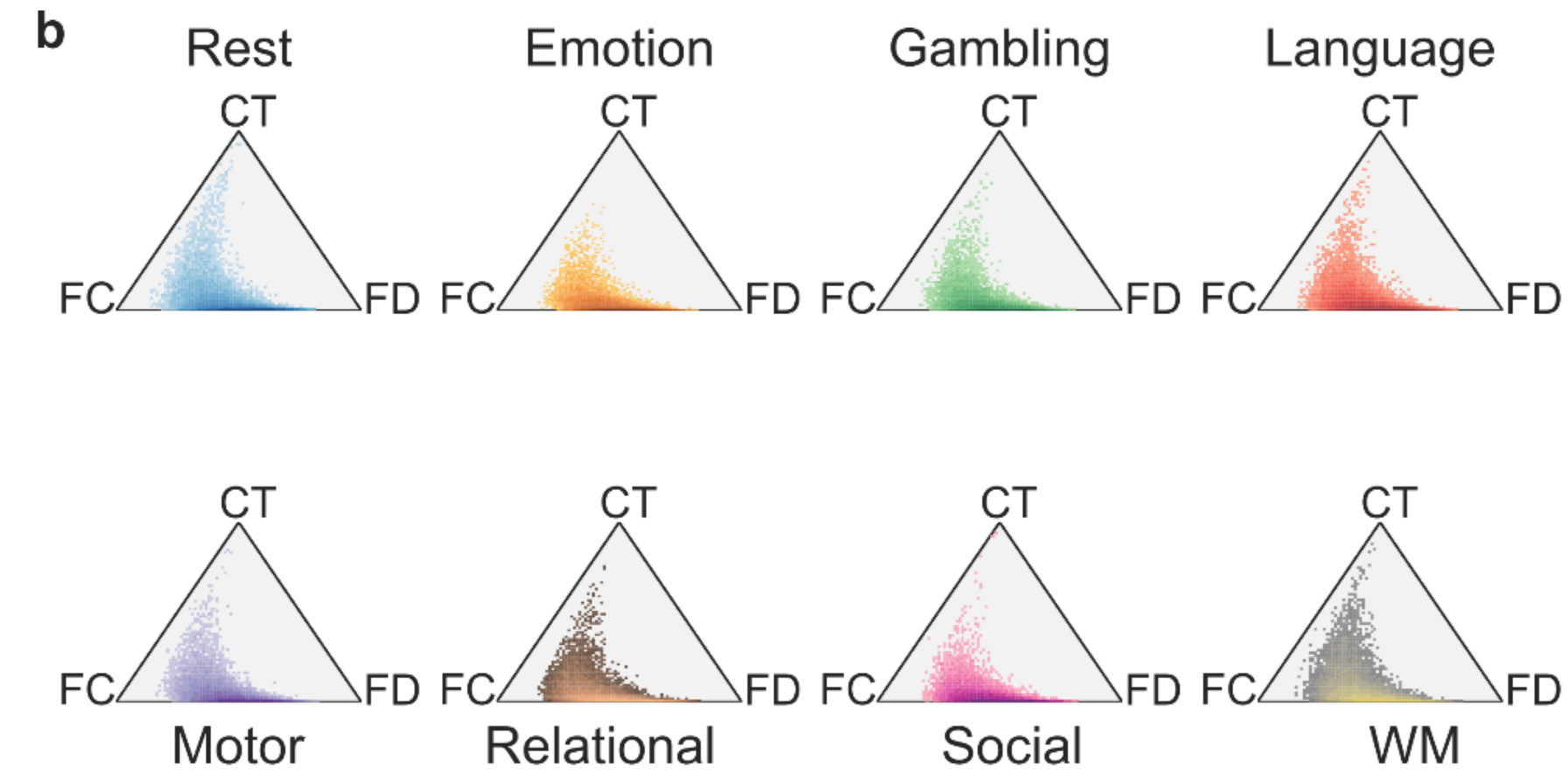
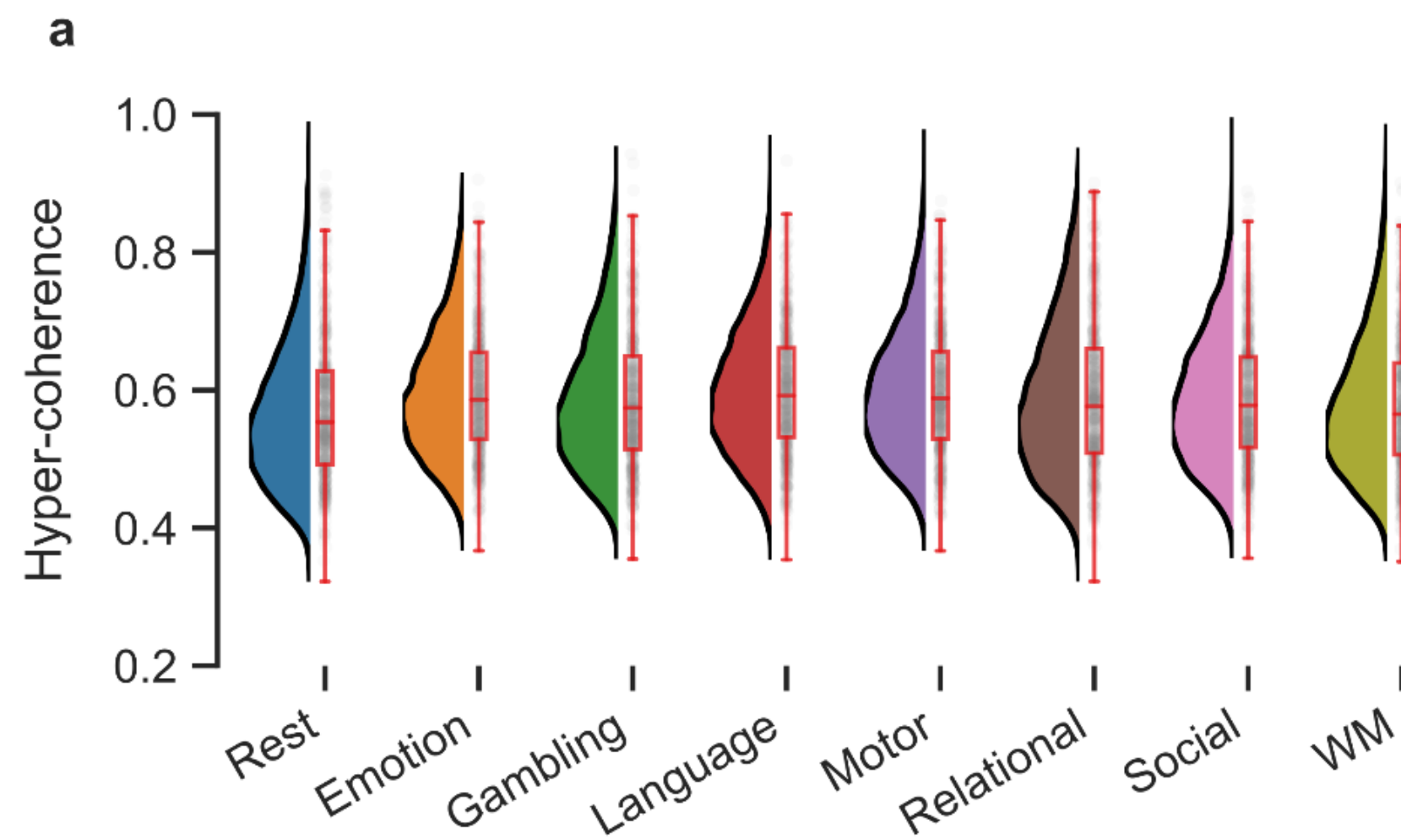


## Different representations:

- Nodal level (BOLD signal & FC)
- Edge level (edge time series and eFC)
- Triangle level (Violating triangles)
- Topological level (Homological scaffold)

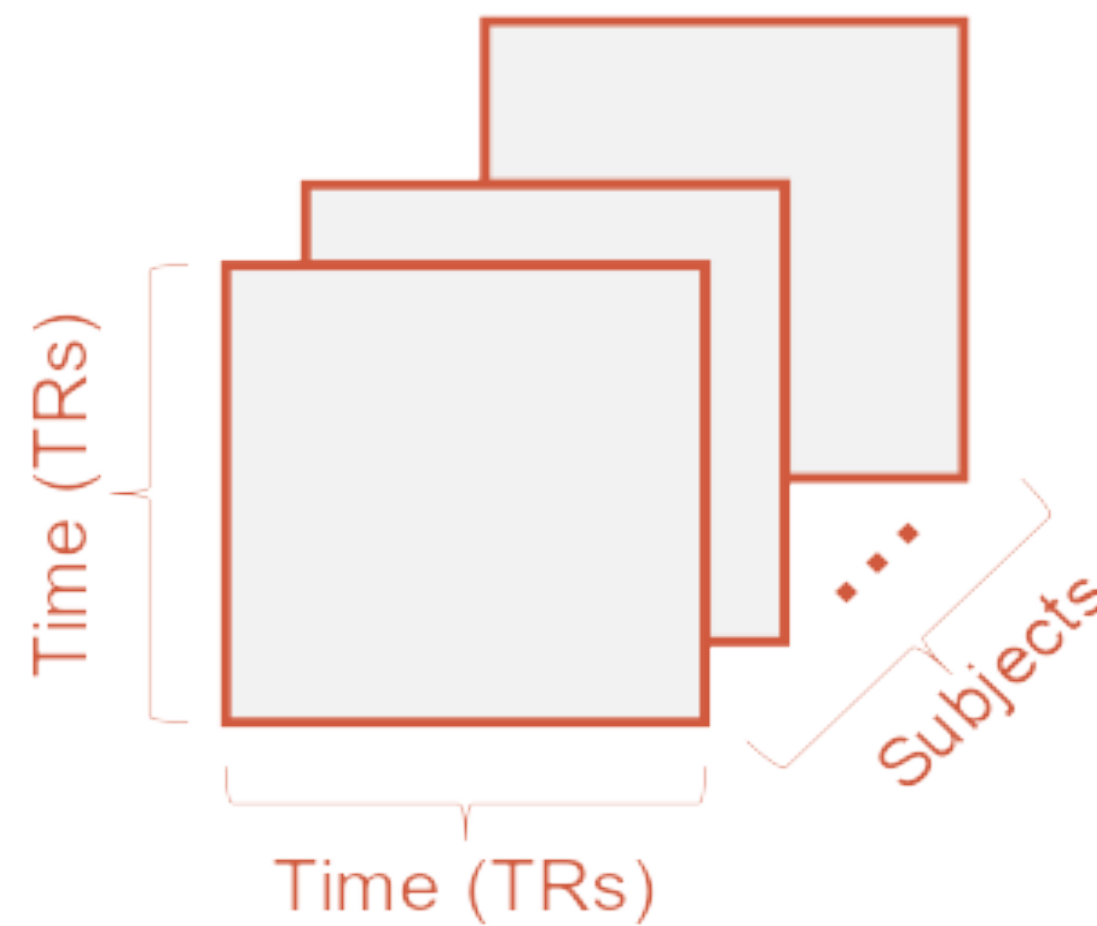
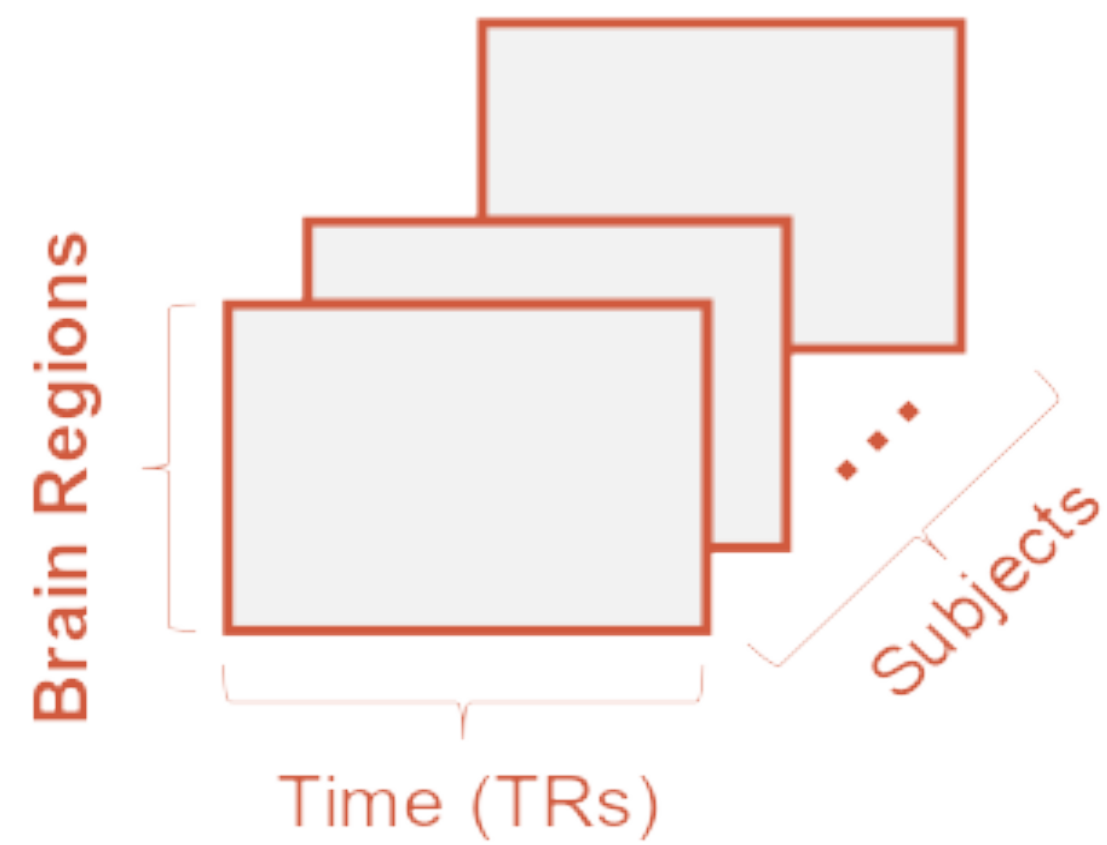


# Time-resolved topology

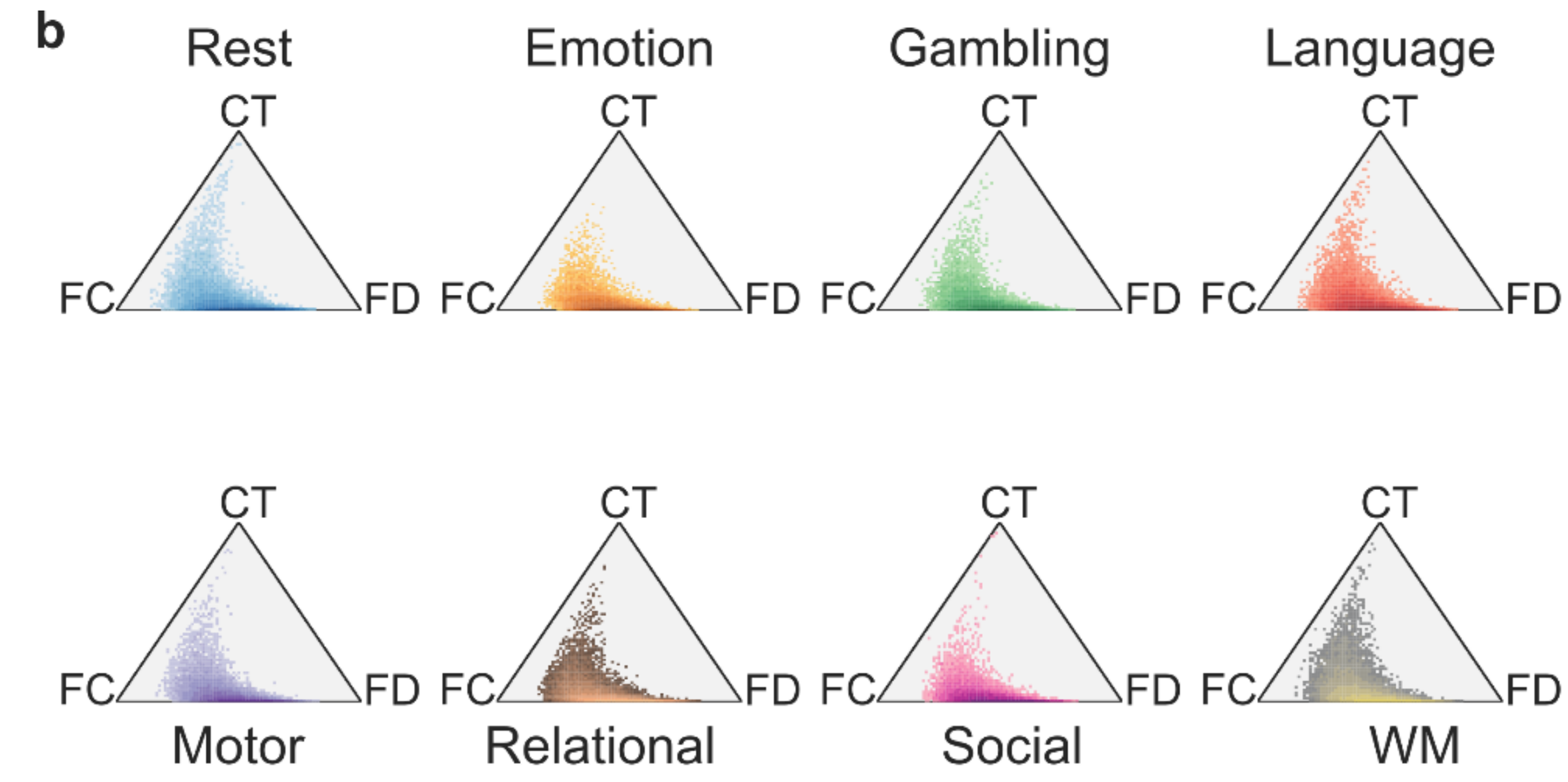
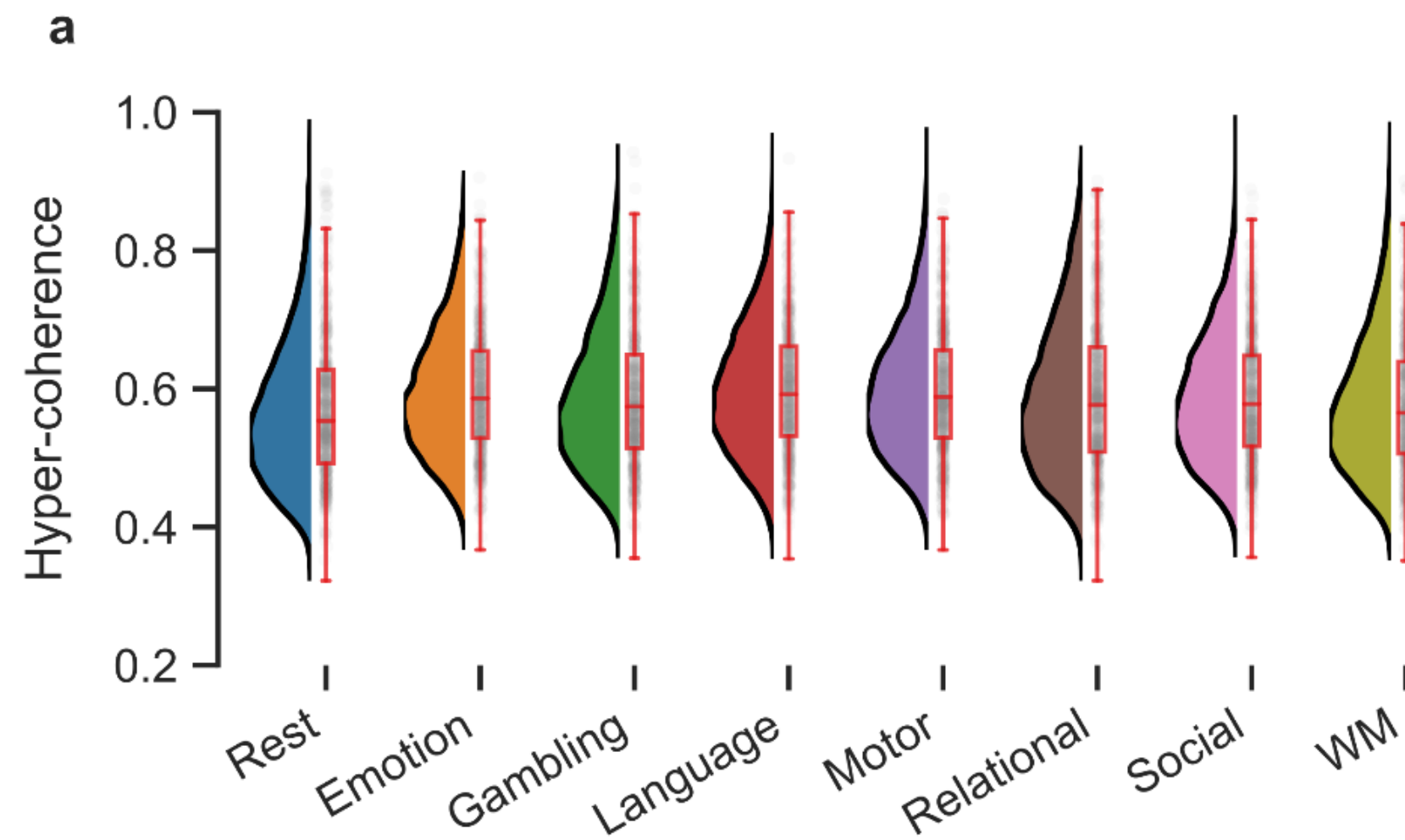


## BOLD Matrices

## Correlation over time



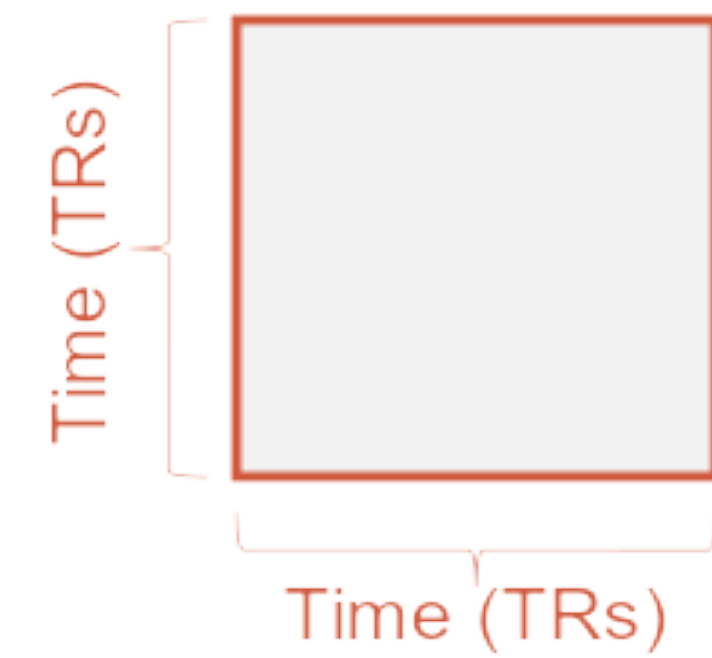
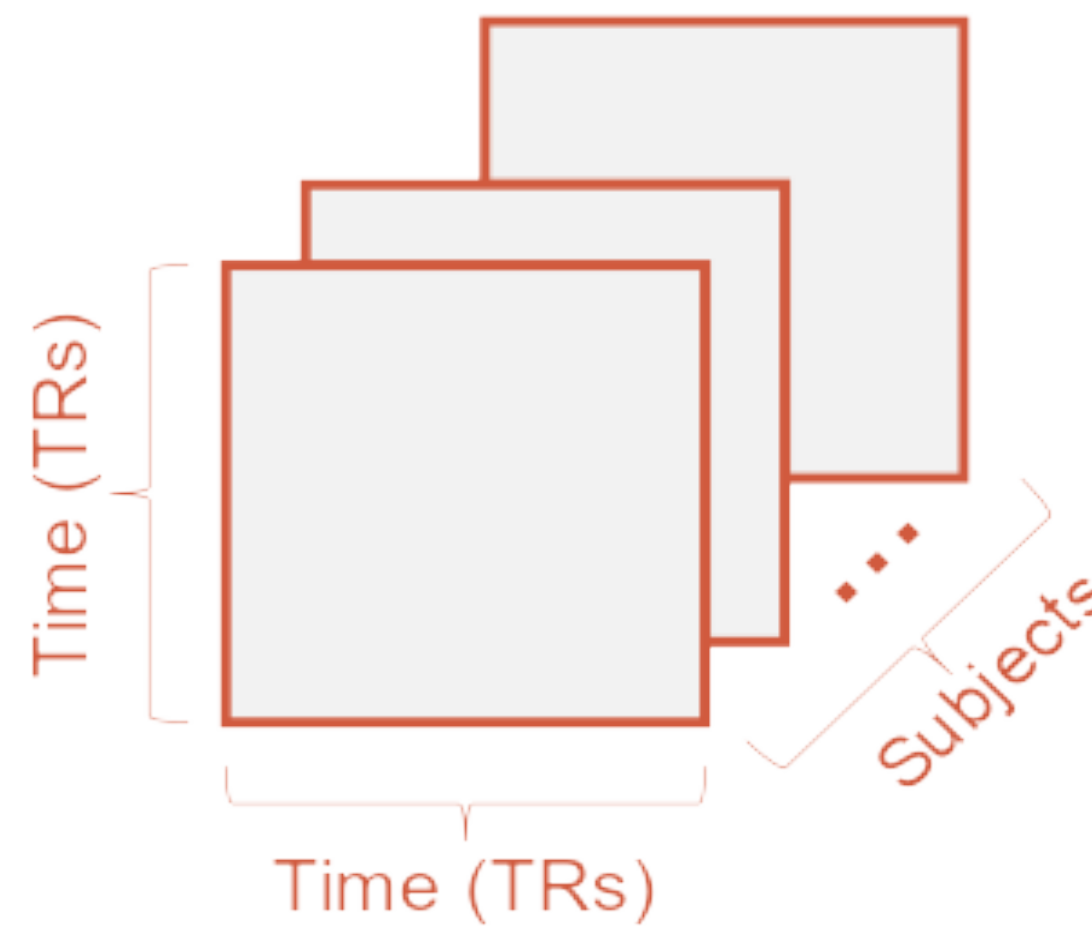
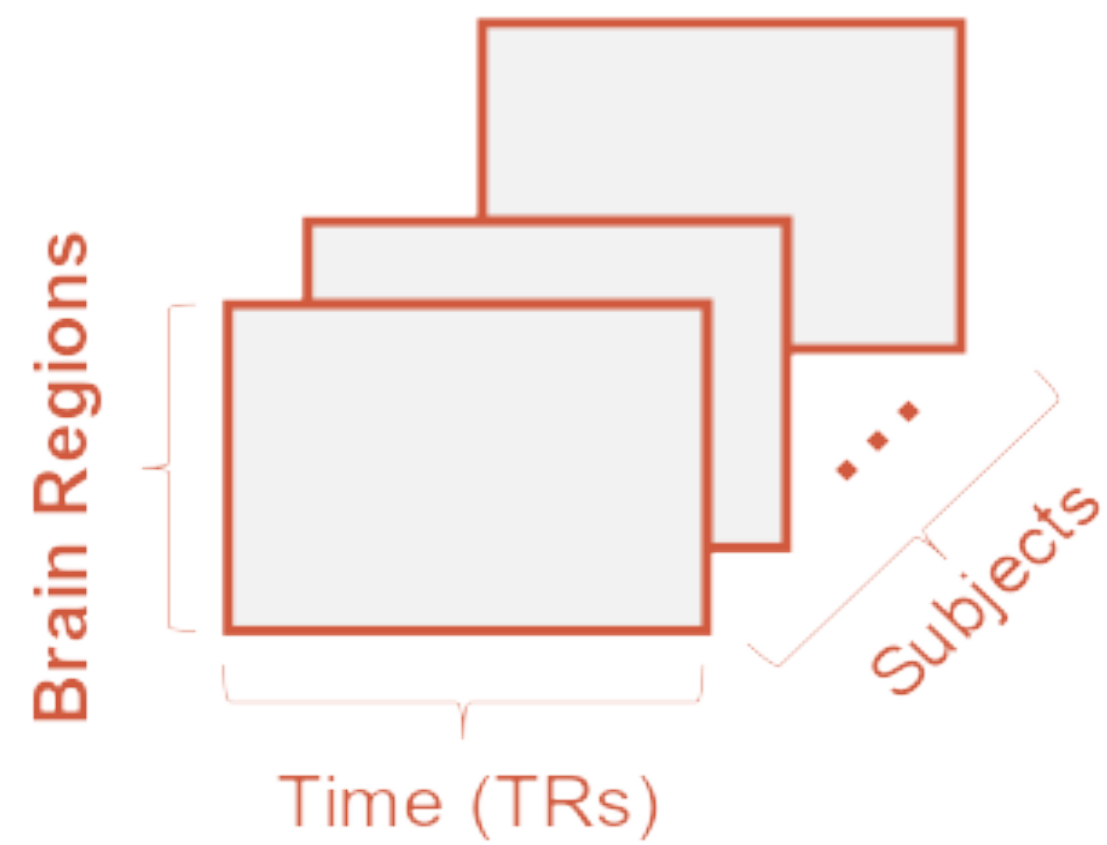
# Time-resolved topology



**BOLD  
Matrices**

**Correlation  
over time**

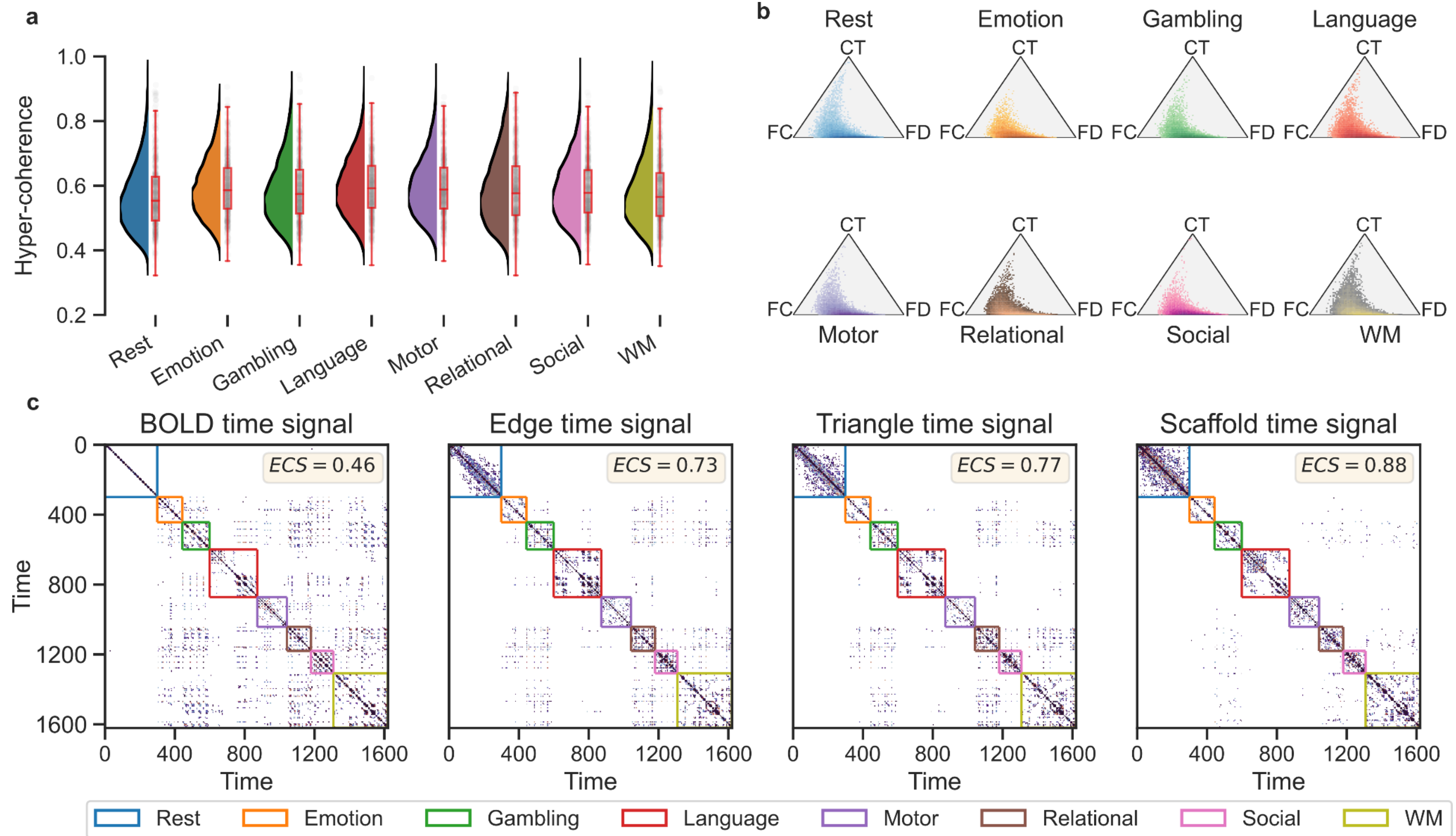
**Average over  
subjects**



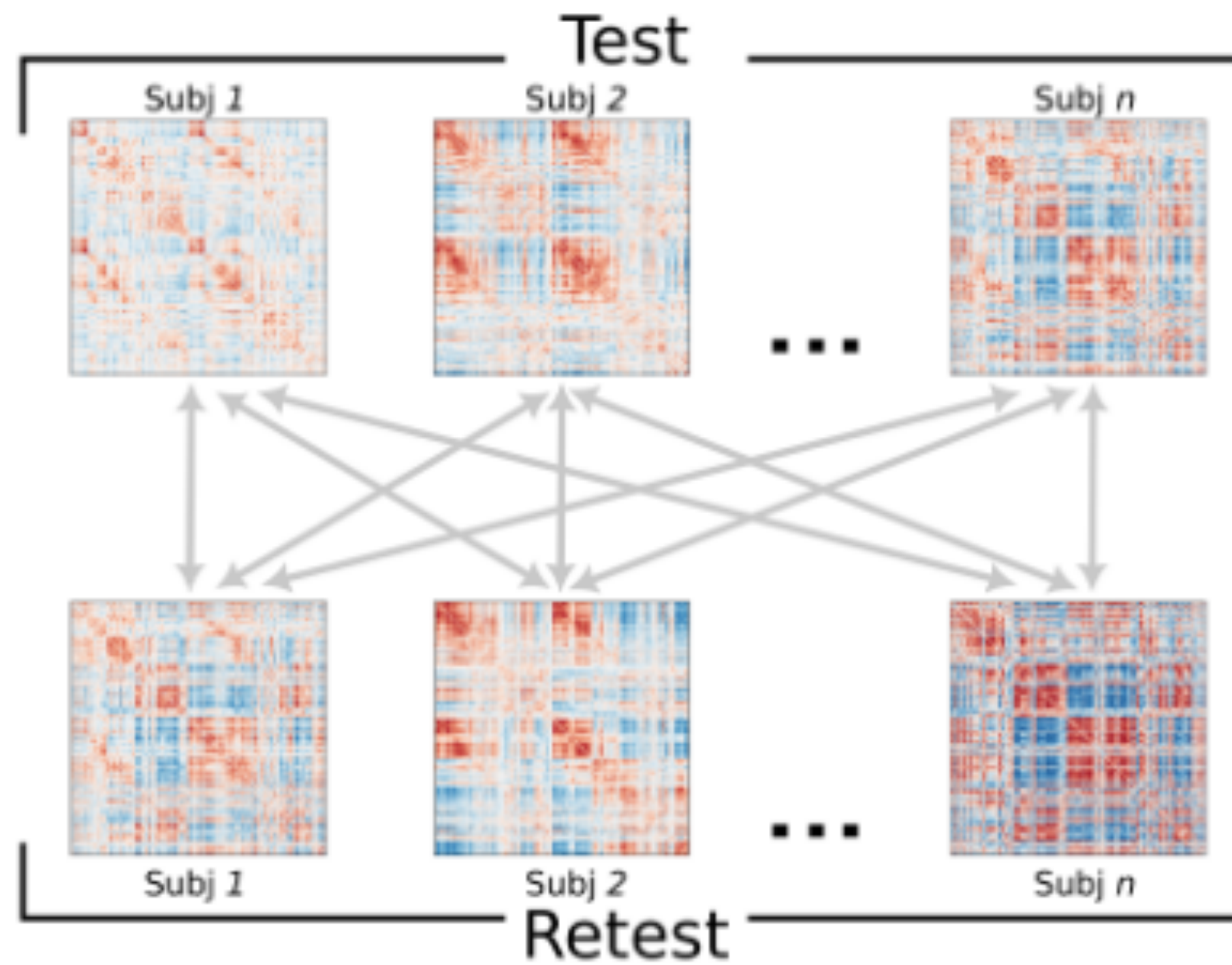




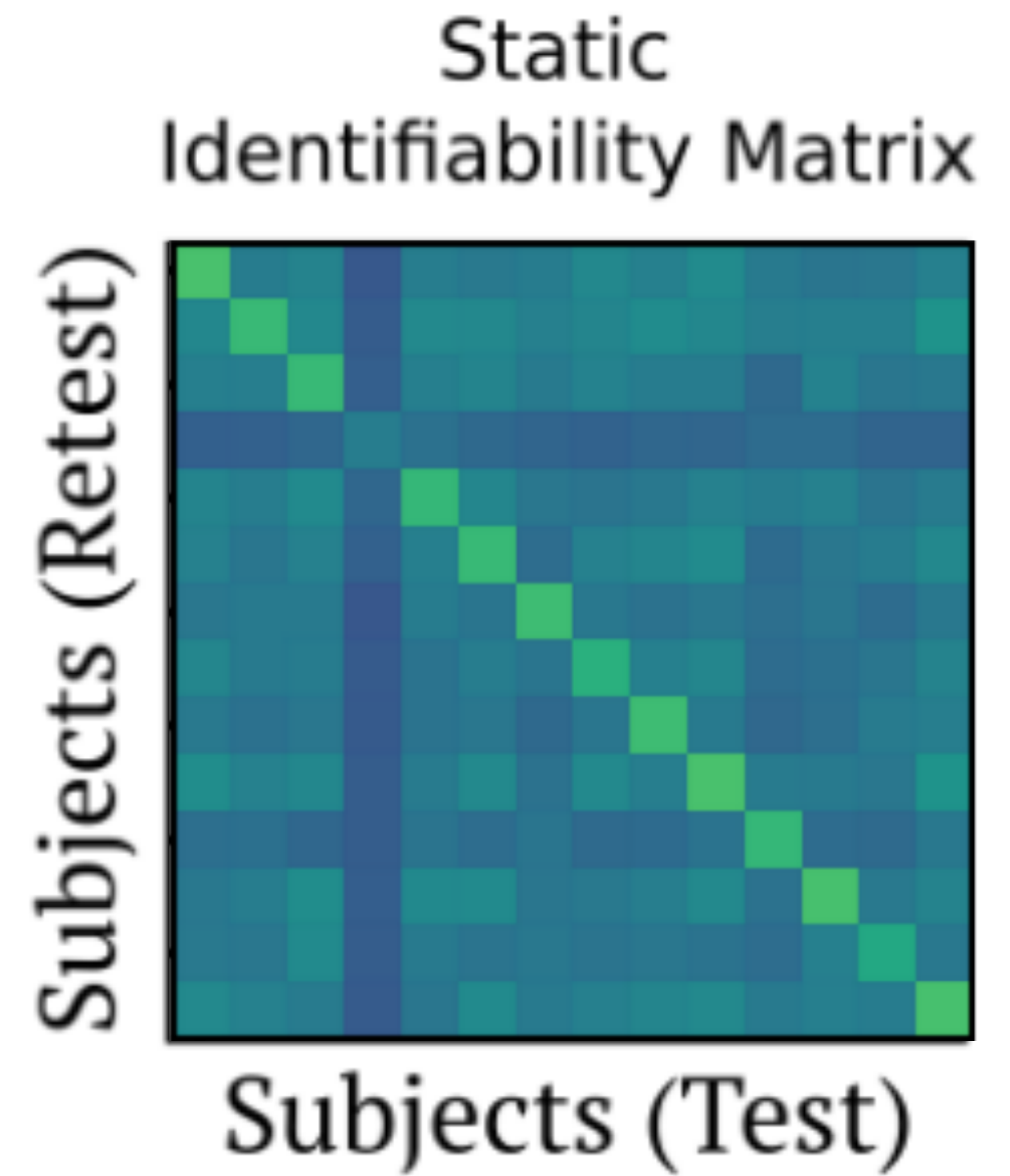
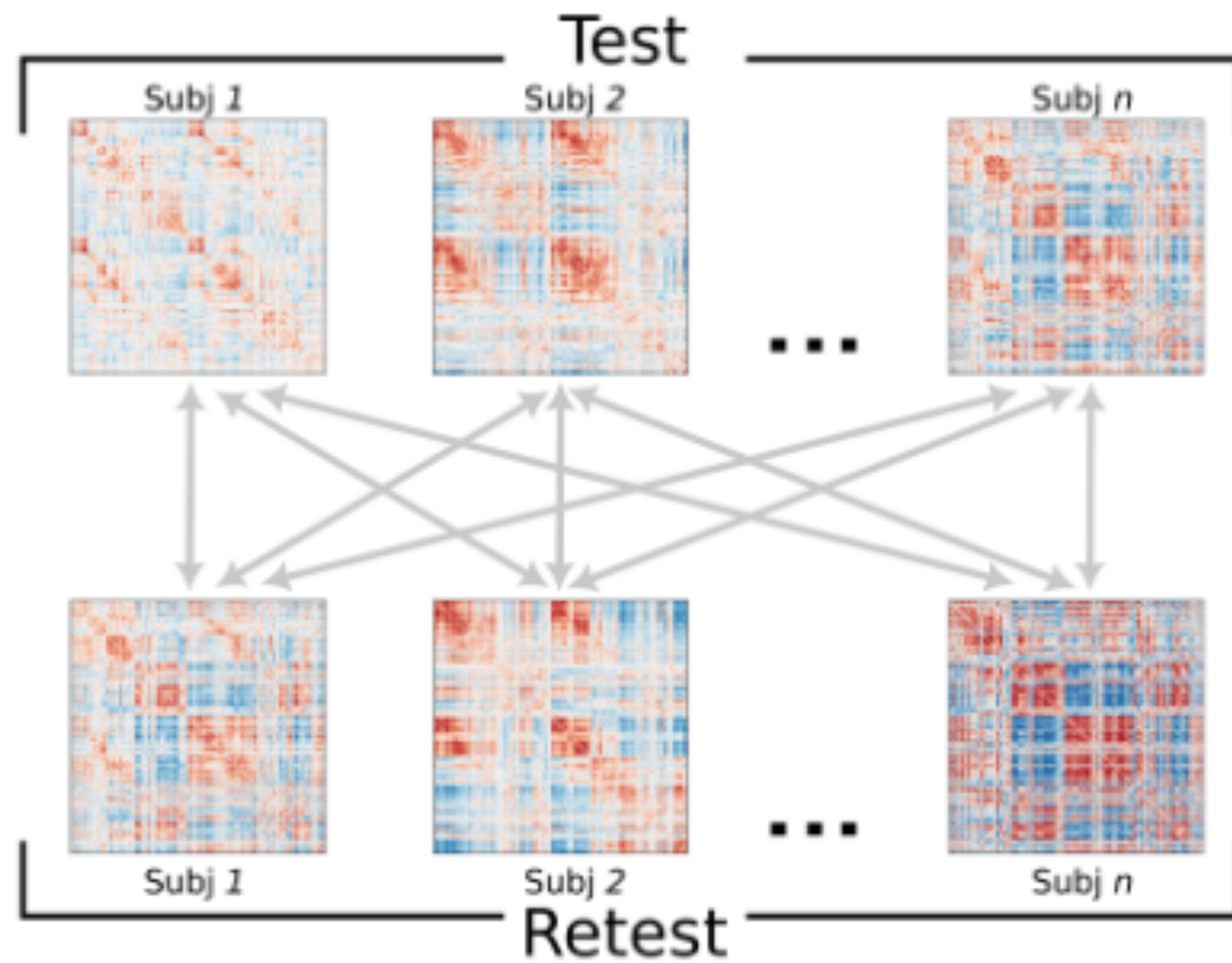
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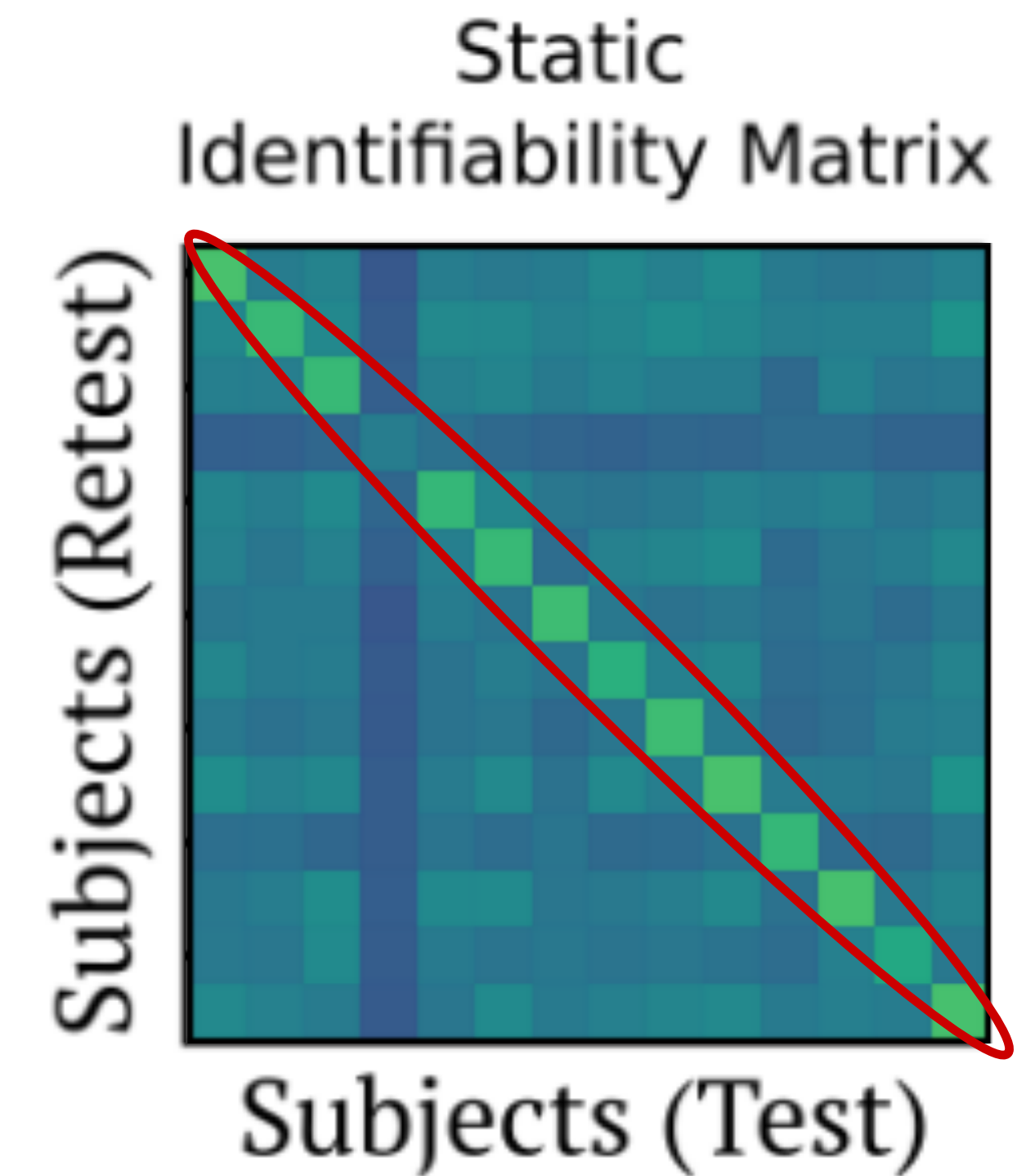
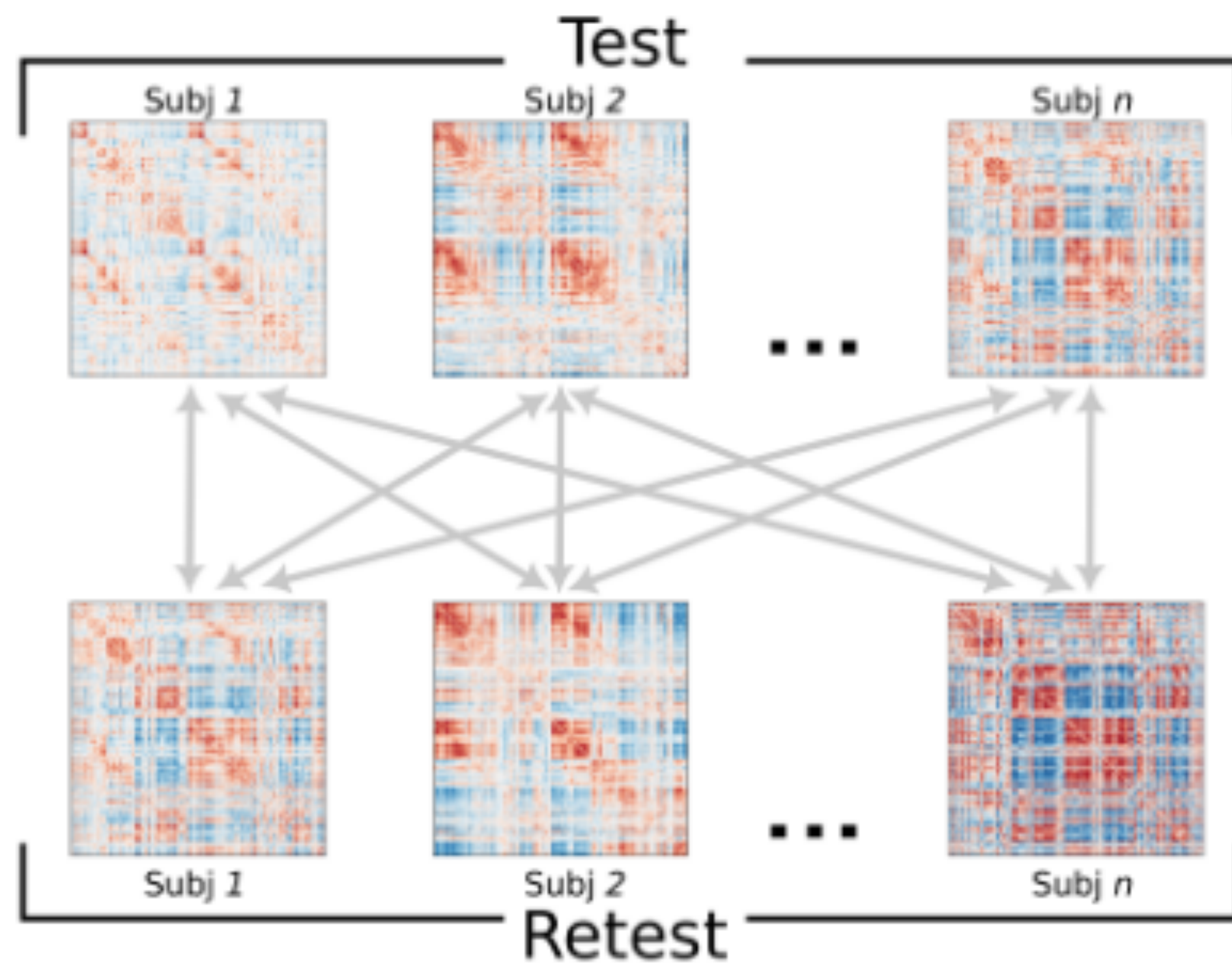
# Instantaneous fingerprinting



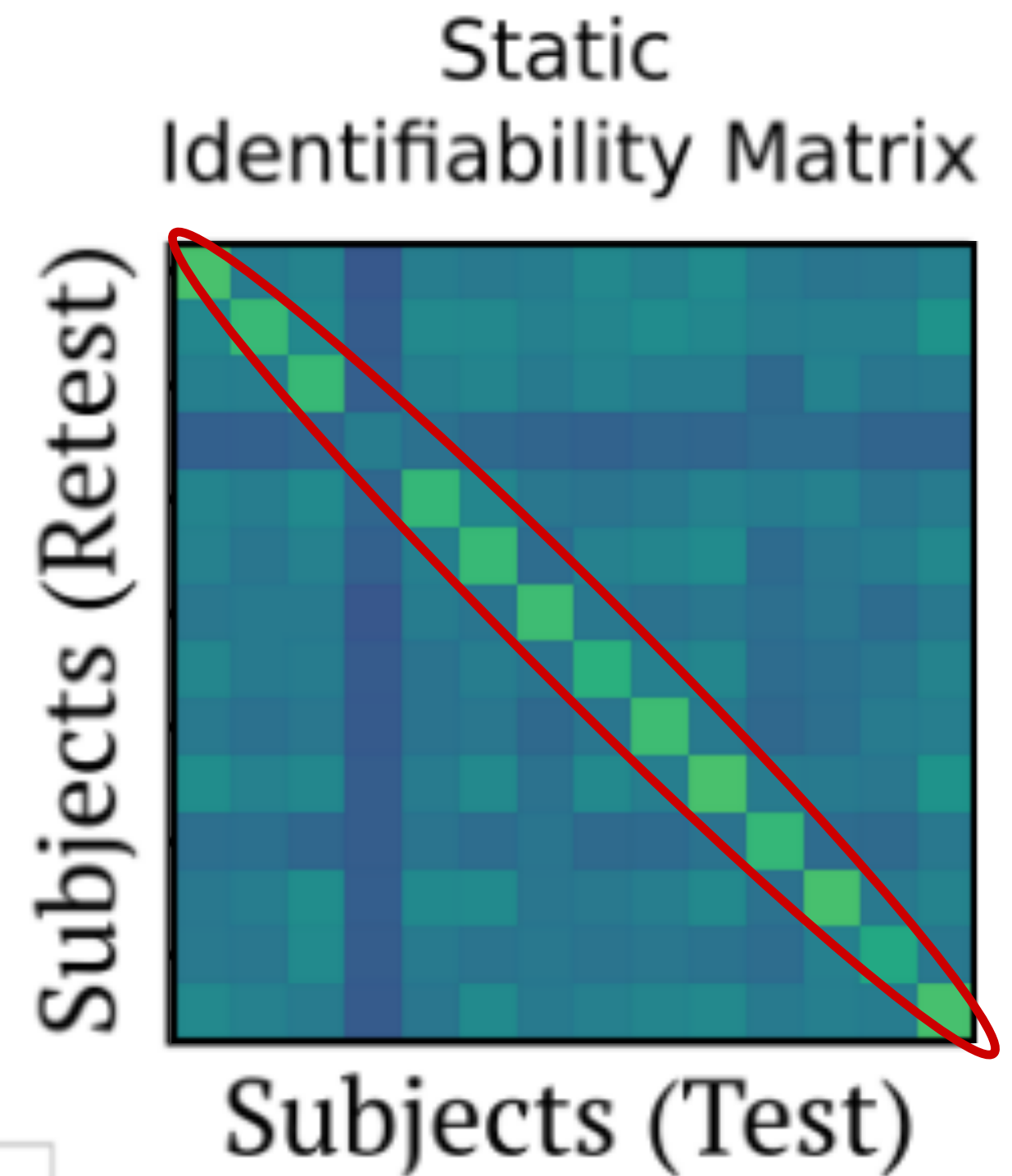
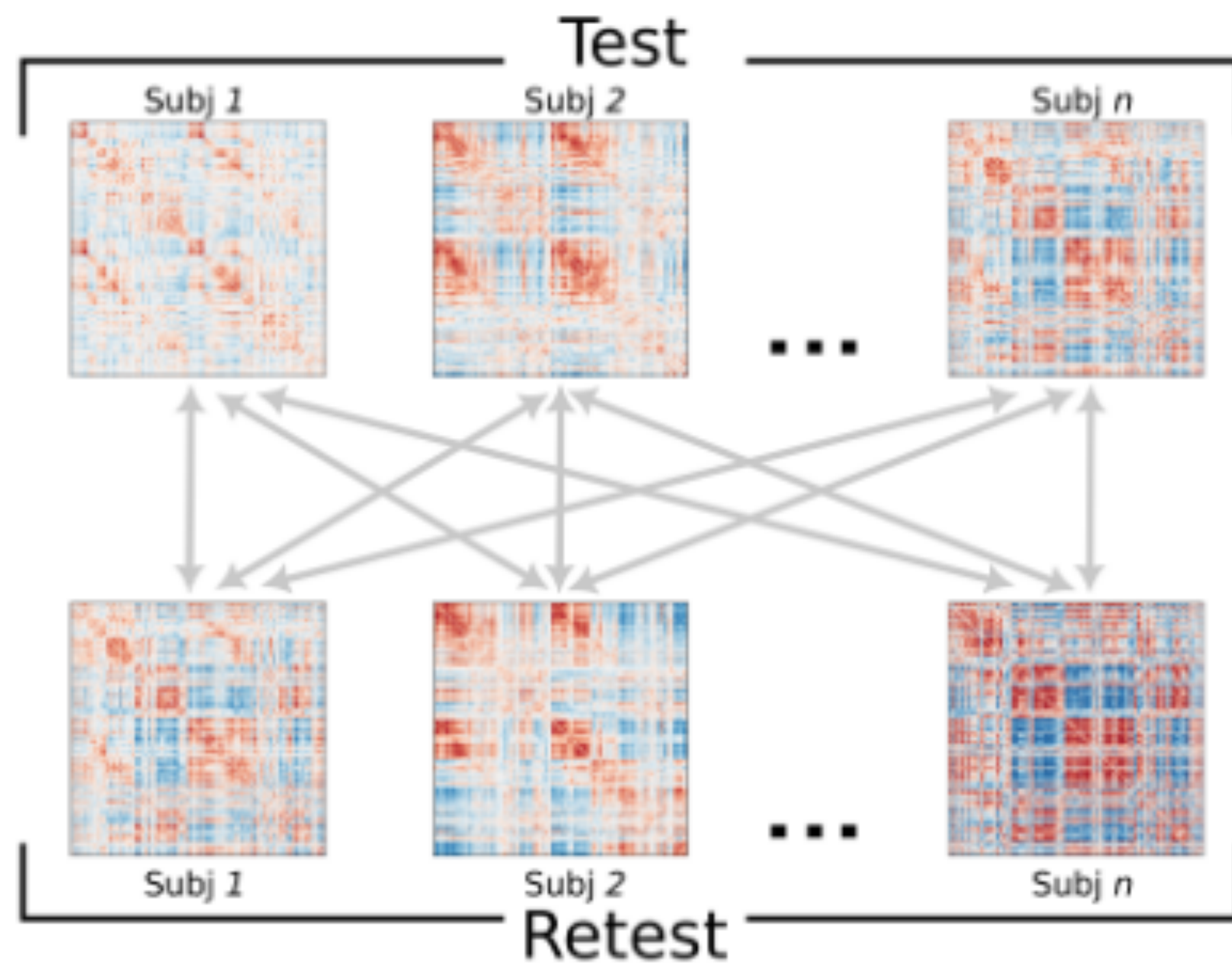
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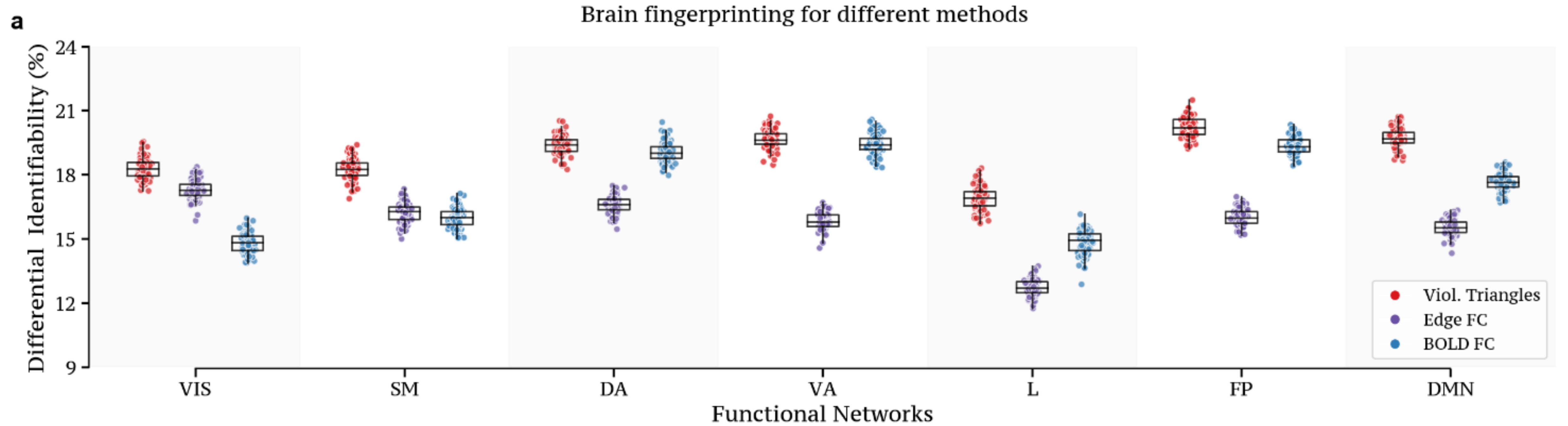


Identifiability measures

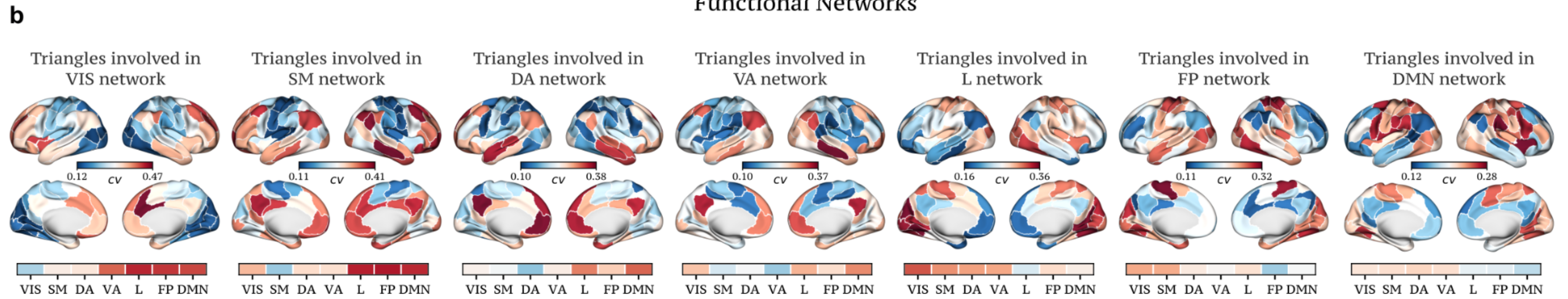
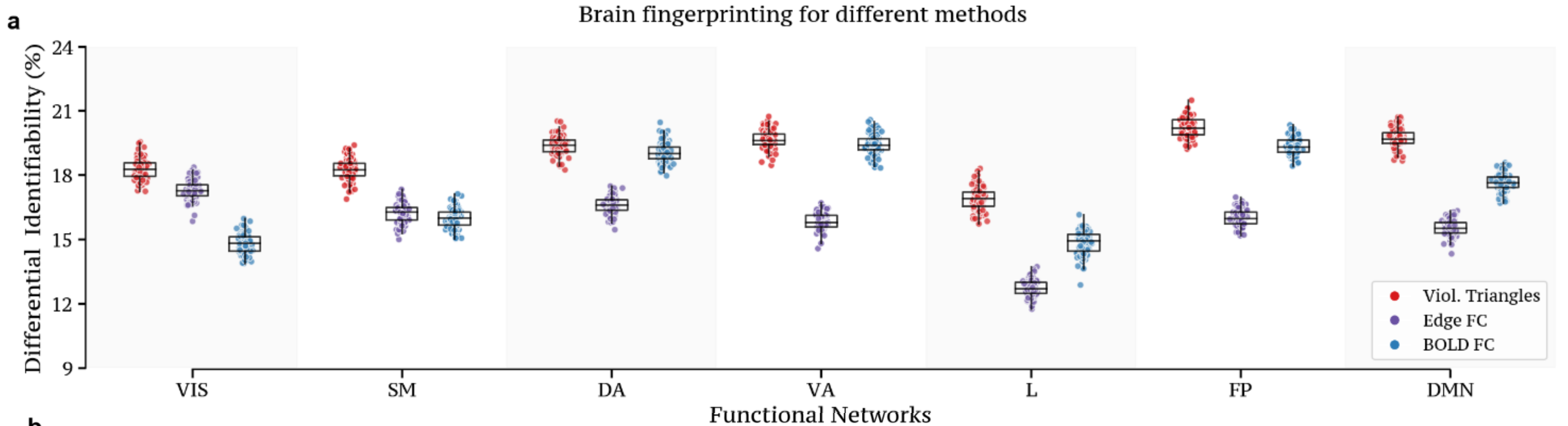
$$I_{\text{self}} = \langle a_{ii} \rangle \quad I_{\text{others}} = \langle a_{ij} \rangle$$

$$I_{\text{diff}} = (I_{\text{self}} - I_{\text{others}}) * 100$$

# Instantaneous fingerprinting



# Instantaneous fingerprinting





# Time-resolved topology

Network Science Institute  
at Northeastern University



## Summing up

## Conundrum:

## Summing up

- Global higher-order indicators are not able to distinguish between rest and tasks  
Local markers (scaffold) incredibly powerful.
- Local higher-order information can be used to discriminate tasks“
- Hyper-coherent triangles outperform other methods for individual identification

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- Global information (scaffolds) very discriminative at long timescales

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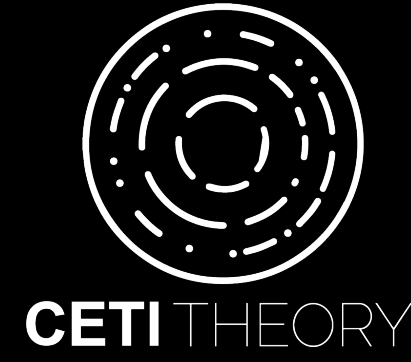
## Conundrum:

- Global information (scaffolds) very discriminative at long timescales
- Local information (triangles) at short timescale

Talk to me @lordgrilo Check stuff out @ [lordgrilo.github.io](https://lordgrilo.github.io)



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### Main collaborators:

**Marta Morandini**



**Maxime Lucas**



**Manish Sagar**



**Matteo Diano**



**Simone Poetto**



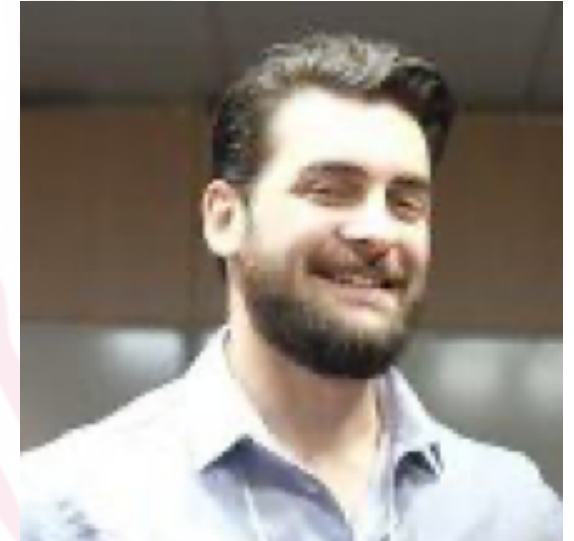
**Francesco Vaccarino**



**Demian Battaglia**



**Giovanni Rabuffo**



**Enrico Amico**

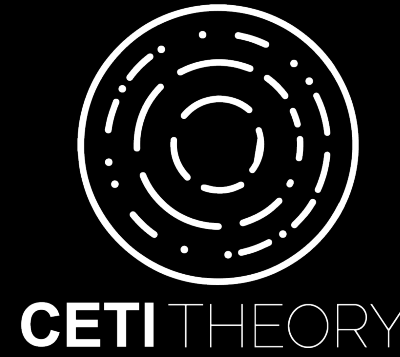


**Federico Battiston**



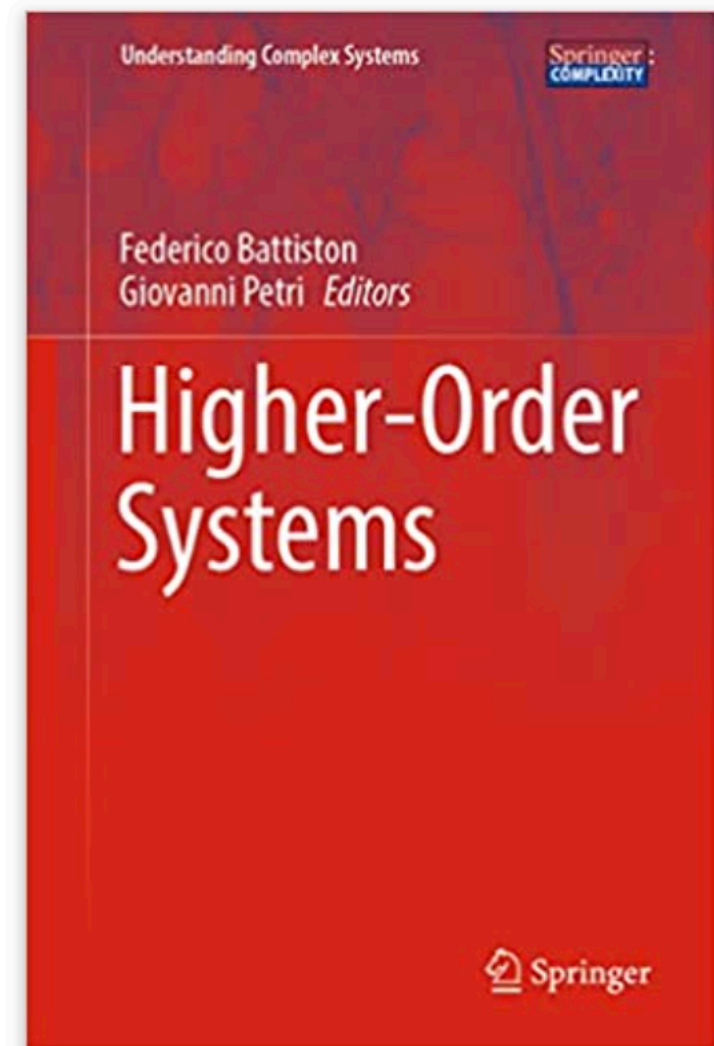
**Andrea Santoro**





# The physics of higher-order interactions in complex systems

Federico Battiston<sup>1</sup>, Enrico Amico<sup>2,3</sup>, Alain Barrat<sup>4,5</sup>, Ginestra Bianconi<sup>6,7</sup>,  
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Vito Latora<sup>6,13,14,15</sup>, Yamir Moreno<sup>8,15,16,17</sup>, Micah M. Murray<sup>9,10,18</sup>, Tiago P. Peixoto<sup>1,19</sup>,  
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## Understanding Complex Systems

Book Series  
There are [141 volumes](#) in this series  
Published 2004 - 2021

**Contributors:** Bianconi, Krioukov, Moreno, Barrat, Scarpino, Jost, Vaccarino, Bobrowski, Arenas, Skardal, Bick, Porter, Pikowski, Lambiotte, Schaub, ....

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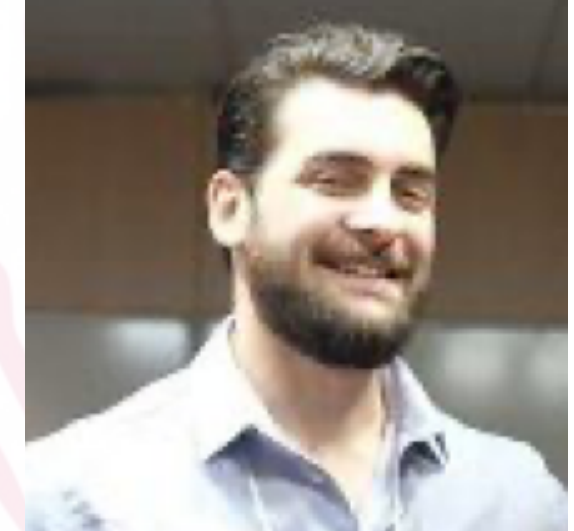
Francesco Vaccarino



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Enrico Amico



Federico Battiston



Andrea Santoro



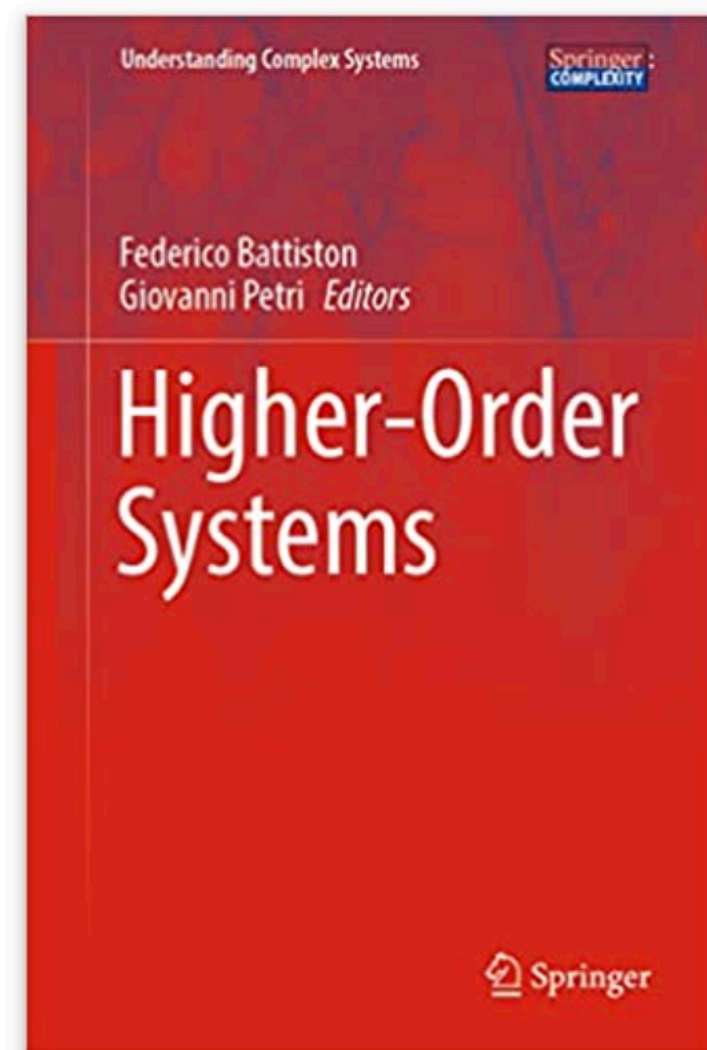


# Network Science Institute at Northeastern University We are hiring PhDs (in London!)

nature physics PERSPECTIVE  
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41567-021-01371-4>  
 Check for updates

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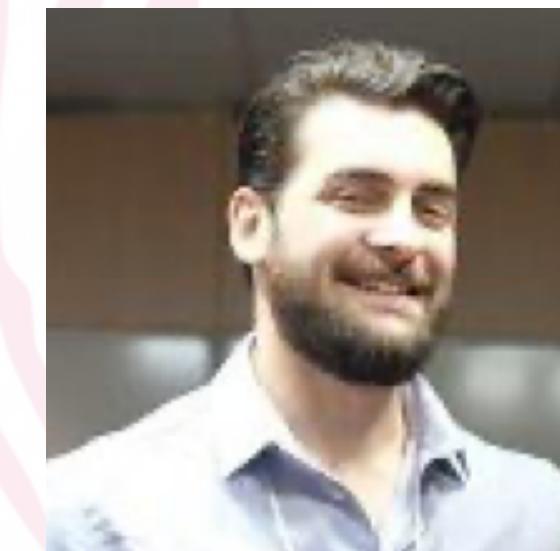
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Demian Battaglia



Giovanni Rabuffo



Enrico Amico



Federico Battiston

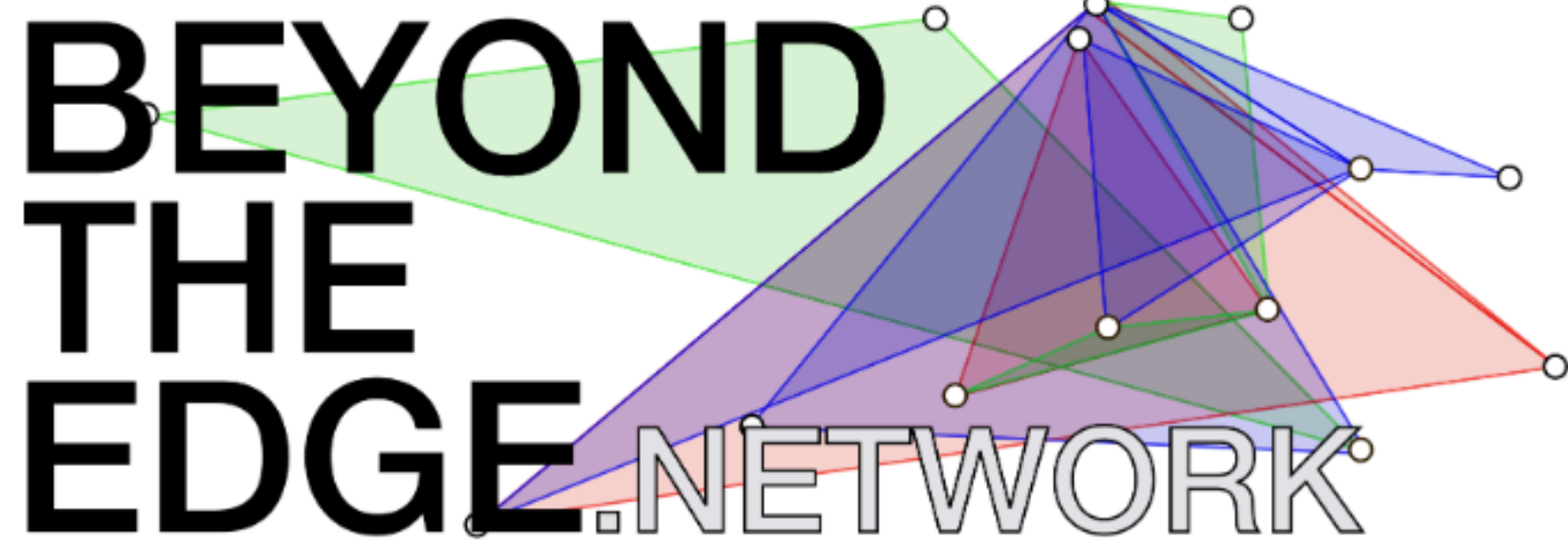


Andrea Santoro





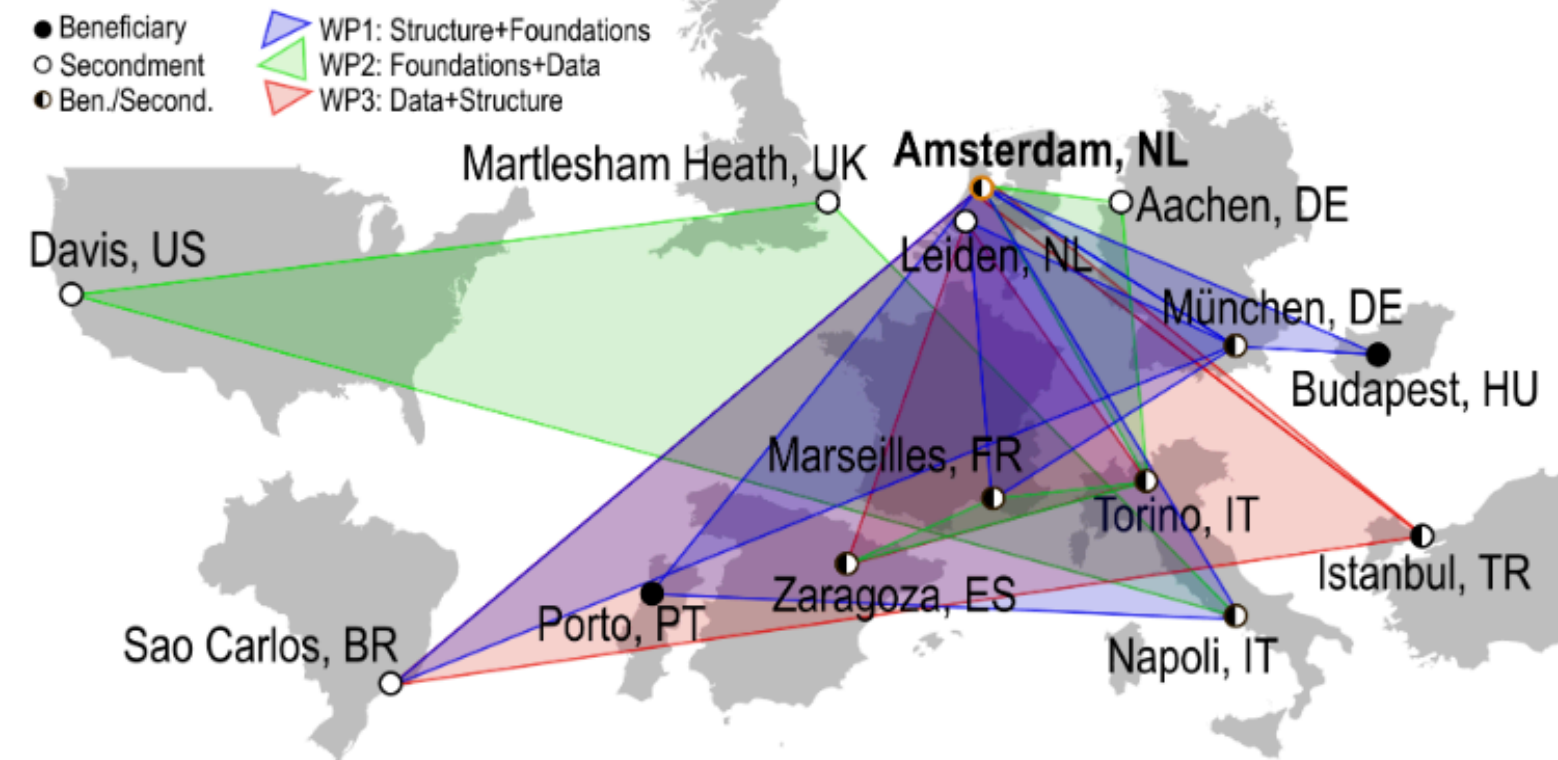
# BEYOND THE EDGE NETWORK



## MSCA Doctoral Network



## Consortium



## Coordinator

Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Netherlands (NL)

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Aix Marseille Université

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BT Wireless

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Eötvös Loránd University

Hungary (HU)

## We are recruiting!

BeyondTheEdge is recruiting 10 PhD students across the consortium members; these positions are subject to eligibility requirements.

**BeyondTheEdge PhD Position at Alfréd Rényi Institute of Mathematics (Budapest, HU)**  
The theory of graph limits turned out to be a powerful tool for solving problems in extremal combinatorics and random graphs. The limit object is usually not a graph anymore (e.g., it can be a probability measure or an operator). The goal of the project is to discover extensions of this theory to hypergraphs, describe limit objects of random hypergraphs and higher-order networks, and find applications for mean-field limit theories for dynamics on heterogeneous networks. *[Prospective research secondments at TU Munich and VU Amsterdam]*  
**Contact:** Agnes Backhausz  
**Prospective starting date:** September 2, 2024  
**Apply at:** renyi.hu (from February 9, 2024)

**BeyondTheEdge PhD Position at the University of Porto (Porto, PT)**  
We will develop a coupled cell hypernetwork formalism, which captures higher-order interactions in networks given by differential equations, to determine the existence and stability of network synchronization patterns. Applying this framework to research concrete model equations (e.g., ecological models) will allow to understand and control synchrony, synchrony breaking, as well as the emergence of periodic (e.g., cyclic competition between species) and heteroclinic behavior. *[Prospective research secondments at VU Amsterdam and Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II]*  
**Contact:** Ana Dias  
**Prospective starting date:** October 1, 2024  
**Apply at:** cmup.fc.up.pt (will be posted in February 2024)

**BeyondTheEdge PhD Position at the Technical University of Munich (Munich, DE)**  
We are going to study mean-field limit dynamics on hypergraphs using a combination of tools from dynamical systems and graph limit theory. A focus will be the case of adaptive (or co-evolutionary) hypergraph dynamics for several concrete models arising in applications and their analysis using bifurcation theory. *[Prospective research secondments at Aix-Marseille University (AMU) and CWTS]*  
**Contact:** Christian Kuehn  
**Prospective starting date:** On or before October 1, 2024  
**Apply at:** multiscale.systems (will be posted in February 2024)

**BeyondTheEdge PhD position at Vrije Universiteit (Amsterdam, NL)**  
Coupled oscillator networks give rise to higher-order phase interactions. This project will consider the structure and properties of such derived higher-order interaction networks and how these relate to collective phenomena—synchronization and beyond—of the oscillator network. *[Prospective research secondments at Technical University of Munich (TUM) and University of Sao Paulo (USP)]*  
**Contact:** Christian Bick  
**Prospective starting date:** On or before October 1, 2024  
**Apply at:** workingat.vu.nl (will be posted in February 2024)

**BeyondTheEdge PhD position at University of Naples Federico II (Napoli, IT)**  
Analysis, Control and Application of Network with Higher-Order Interactions: Control of complex networks typically involves devising strategies for networks characterized by pairwise interactions. The project will extend these approaches to many-body interactions in real world applications offering new opportunities for manipulating the collective dynamics arising in complex systems. *[Prospective research secondments at University of California, Davis and BT Wireless]*  
**Contact:** Mario di Bernardo  
**Prospective starting date:** November 1, 2024  
**Apply at:** To be announced in March/April 2024

**BeyondTheEdge PhD position at Aix-Marseille University (Marseille, FR)**  
The PhD will consist in a data-driven development of new approaches and tools to deal with higher order networks (HONs). We will define tools to characterize relevant and central structures in HONs, develop comparison methods between HONs, tools to extract timescales and states in temporal HONs. We will also consider models of dynamical processes involving higher-order structures and study the role of the various structures we have defined in these processes. *[Prospective research secondments at CENTAI and Universidad de Zaragoza]*  
**Contact:** Alain Barrat  
**Prospective starting date:** October 1, 2024  
**Apply at:** cpt.univ-mrs.fr (will be posted in February 2024)

**BeyondTheEdge PhD position at CENTAI Institute (Torino, IT)**  
The PhD project aims to develop methods for inferring higher-order dynamical mechanisms in systems from biology and neuroscience, where data is often incomplete or aggregated. It focuses on distinguishing between network (pairwise) and higher-order interactions using limited data. The project will create new analysis and modeling techniques, using both empirical and synthetic models, to study the impact of data aggregation on identifying different process types. *[Prospective research secondments at Rheinisch-Westfälische Technische Hochschule (RWTH) Aachen and Amsterdam UMC - VUmc]*  
**Contact:** Giovanni Petri  
**Prospective starting date:** October 31, 2024  
**Apply at:** To be announced in March/April 2024

**BeyondTheEdge PhD position at Vrije Universiteit (Amsterdam, NL)**  
Development, evaluation, and (clinical) application of statistical methods for assessing higher-order interactions in functional magnetic resonance (fMRI) data. The project focuses on the formulation, statistical inference, and goodness-of-fit analysis of parametric models for multivariate non-Gaussian observations. In these models, higher-order interactions are quantified by higher-order multivariate cumulants. In a second stage, the models are complemented by hemodynamic observation models. *[Prospective research secondments at Amsterdam UMC - VUmc and Kadir Has Universitesi]*  
**Contact:** Rikkert Hindriks  
**Prospective starting date:** On or before October 1, 2024  
**Apply at:** workingat.vu.nl (will be posted in February 2024)

**BeyondTheEdge PhD position at University of Zaragoza (Zaragoza, ES)**  
The PhD student will work on the general topic of developing a mathematical and computational framework to characterize the structure and dynamics of higher-order networked systems. More specifically, we aim at elucidating when graph metrics are suited to characterize higher-order interactions (HOIs), both in terms of the structure and the dynamics, and when and which new metrics need to be introduced. Critical questions include what metrics reveal relevant hypergraph structural and dynamical features and how to properly capture their interdependency. *[Prospective research secondments at CENTAI and CWTS]*  
**Contact:** Yamir Moreno  
**Prospective starting date:** Between September 1 and October 15, 2024  
**Apply at:** cosnet.bifi.es (will be posted in February 2024)

**BeyondTheEdge PhD position at Kadir Has University (Istanbul, TR)**  
The PhD student will address the problem of reconstructing complex systems' network structure from data to understand and predict sudden changes in network dynamics. Using the framework of complex systems, we will pioneer methods for characterizing the network dynamics from data that can feature in diverse fields such as geology, climate science, chemistry, and neuroscience by blending tools from the fields of Dynamical Systems and Machine Learning. This project will investigate mathematical brain hypernetworks. *[Prospective research secondments at Universidade de Sao Paulo (USP) and Universiteit van Amsterdam]*  
**Contact:** Deniz Eroglu  
**Prospective starting date:** October 1, 2024  
**Apply at:** nodd.khas.edu.tr (will be posted in February 2024)

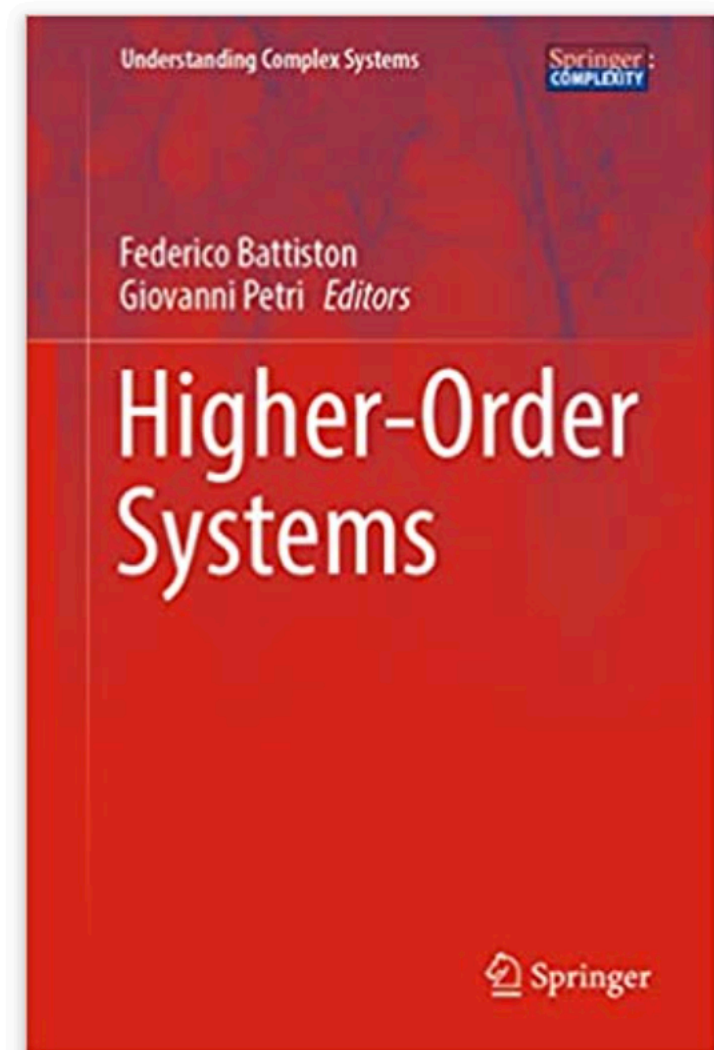


# Network Science Institute at Northeastern University We are hiring Phds+postdocs (in London!)

nature physics PERSPECTIVE  
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41567-021-01371-4>  
 Check for updates

## The physics of higher-order interactions in complex systems

Federico Battiston<sup>1</sup>✉, Enrico Amico<sup>2,3</sup>, Alain Barrat<sup>4,5</sup>, Ginestra Bianconi<sup>6,7</sup>,  
 Guilherme Ferraz de Arruda<sup>8</sup>, Benedetta Franceschiello<sup>9,10</sup>, Iacopo Iacopini<sup>1</sup>, Sonia Kéfi<sup>11,12</sup>,  
 Vito Latora<sup>6,13,14,15</sup>, Yamir Moreno<sup>16,17</sup>, Micah M. Murray<sup>9,10,18</sup>, Tiago P. Peixoto<sup>1,19</sup>,  
 Francesco Vaccarino<sup>10,20</sup> and Giovanni Petri<sup>8,21</sup>✉



## Understanding Complex Systems

Book Series  
 There are [141 volumes](#) in this series  
 Published 2004 - 2021

**Contributors:** Bianconi, Krioukov, Moreno, Barrat, Scarpino, Jost, Vaccarino, Bobrowski, Arenas, Skardal, Bick, Porter, Pikowski, Lambiotte, Schaub, ....

### Main collaborators:

Marta Morandini



Maxime Lucas



Manish Sagar



Matteo Diano



Simone Poetto



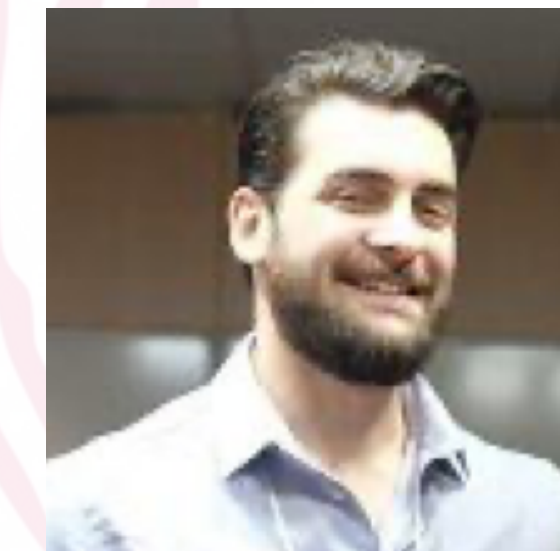
Francesco Vaccarino



Demian Battaglia



Giovanni Rabuffo



Enrico Amico

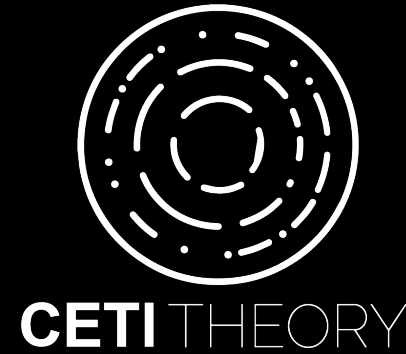


Federico Battiston



Andrea Santoro



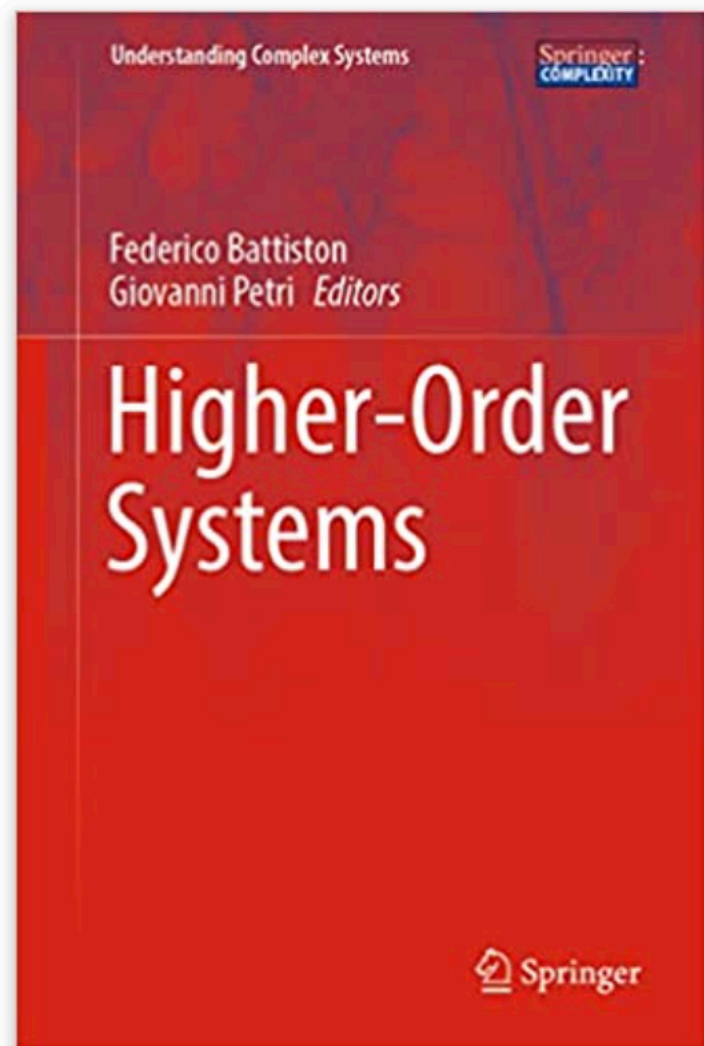


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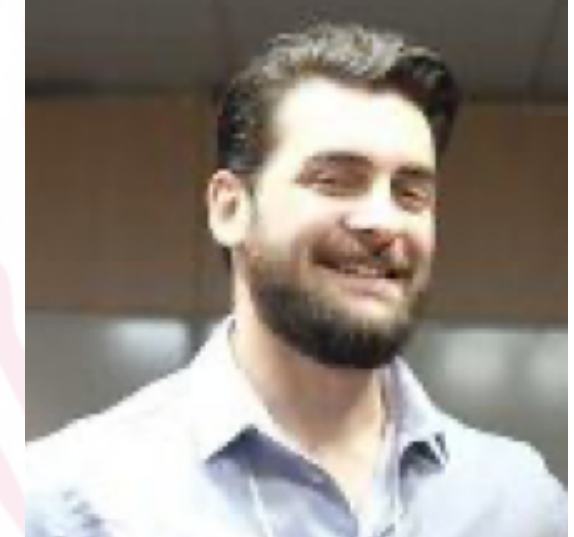
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