

Network Control Model

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Overview

- 1 Linear Model
- 2 Implementation
- 3 Average Controllability and Modal Controllability
- 4 Data-Driven Control Set Optimisation

Network Control Theory

- A first order difference equation to model the dynamics of neural processes

- $$x(t+1) = \mathbf{A}x(t) + \underbrace{\mathbf{B}\mu(t)}_{\text{external input}}$$

where $x: \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ describes the state of each node

$\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ is a weighted adjacency matrix

μ is a vector of external inputs (stimuli)

\mathbf{B} is a matrix that maps the stimuli to corresponding brain regions

Implementation

- neurolib: *Dataset("hcp").Cmat* \leftarrow Structural Connectivity
- nctpy: *get_control_inputs*
integrate_u

Implementation

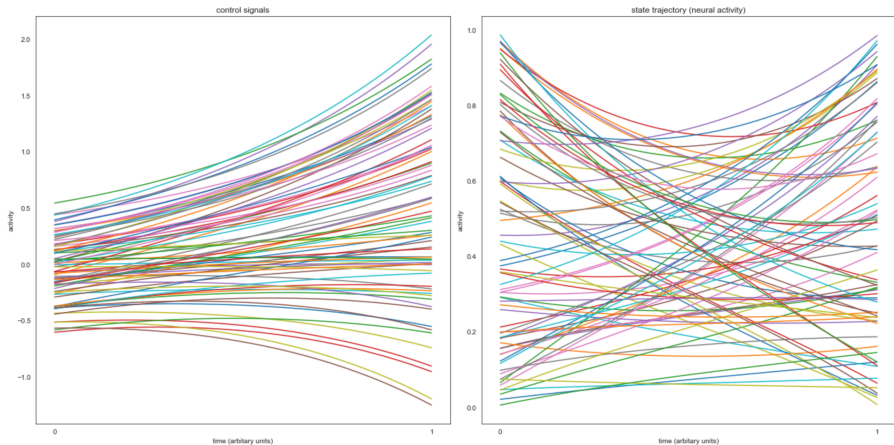
- *get_control_inputs*: function used to calculate the control signals required to transition a system from an initial state to a target state.
- **Inputs:**
 - *A_norm*: Normalised adjacency matrix of the network.
 - *T*: Time horizon for the control process.
 - *B*: Control input matrix (control set).
 - *x0*: Initial state vector.
 - *xf*: Target state vector.
 - *system*: Type of system (e.g., 'continuous' or 'discrete').
- **Outputs:**
 - *control_signals* (*u*): Control signals required for the state transition.
 - *x*: State trajectory of the system.

Example

Parameter:

- $x_0 = \text{np.random.rand}(n, 1)$
- $x_f = \text{np.random.rand}(n, 1)$
- B (control_set) = uniform full control set ($n \times n$ identity matrix)
- system = continuous

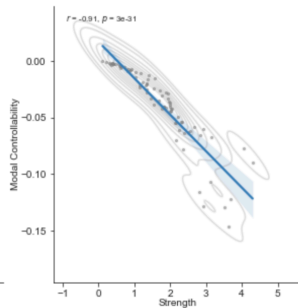
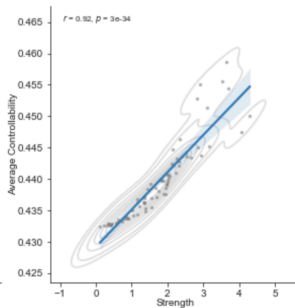
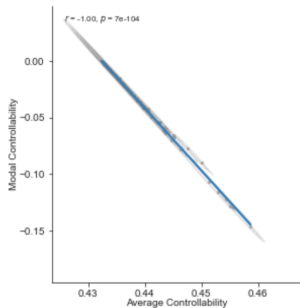
Example



Energy: 24819.5

- Average Controllability: Average Controllability indexes nodes' general capacity to control dynamics, a region with higher average controllability is better able to broadcast an impulse.
- Modal Controllability: Modal controllability identifies brain areas that can steer the system into difficult-to-reach states.

Controllability



ComputeOptimizedControlEnergy:

- Inputs:

- A
- T
- system
- \vdots
- $n_steps = 5$
- $learning_rate = 0.01$

- Outputs:

- optimised B
- optimised energy

Example

$$B = \left(\begin{array}{c} 1.31 \\ 0.56 \\ 0.80 \\ \vdots \\ 0.72 \\ 1.33 \end{array} \right) \Bigg\} 80$$

Energy: 24819 \rightarrow 16904

Thank You!