Graph Coefficients in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM via Tree Based Machine Learning

Contents

Abstract

1 Motivation

Using global graph invariants as features for the existence and values of coefficients.

2 Features

This section provides a comprehensive overview of all graph features used in our analysis. The features are extracted using two main tools: `fgraph_features_cli3.py`.

2.1 Feature Categories

The features are organized into the following categories:

- **Basic**: Fundamental graph properties (nodes, edges, degrees, density, clustering)
- **Connectivity**: Path-based metrics (diameter, radius, shortest paths, components)
- **Centrality**: Node importance measures (betweenness, closeness, eigenvector)
- **Core**: K-core decomposition metrics
- **Robustness**: Vulnerability measures (articulation points, bridges)
- **Cycles**: Cycle counting features
- **Spectral_Laplacian**: Laplacian matrix eigenvalues and related metrics
- **NetLSD**: Network Laplacian Spectral Descriptor features
- **Planarity**: Planar embedding properties
- **Symmetry**: Graph automorphism features
- **Community**: Community detection metrics
- **Motifs_3_4**: 3-node and 4-node motif counts
- **Motifs_5**: 5-node motif counts
- **Motifs_4**: 4-node induced subgraph counts
- **Spectral_Adjacency**: Adjacency matrix spectrum features
- **TDA**: Topological Data Analysis features (persistent homology)
- **Normalized variants**: Size-normalized versions of many features

A complete list of all 243 features with their descriptions and interpretations can be found in Appendix A.

3 Methodology

3.1 Modelling

We are looking at loop levels $5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11$ and 12. We are interested in two broad modelling task with the following subtasks:

- **Intra-loop Modelling**: At each loop level order we average performance in predicting a loop level graph having seen previous graphs at the same loop order. i.e. training on loop order l and predicting on a holdout sample of loop order l.

- **Denominator graphs**
  - Predict contributing graphs (binary classification, 0/1)
- **f-graphs**
  - Predict contributing graphs (binary classification, 0/1)
  - Predict coefficient values (regression or multi-class classification)

- **Cross-loop Modelling (lower $\rightarrow$ higher loops)**: At loop level l, we use all loop order information $p \leq l$ to predict $l + 1$. We do this for $l = 11$ only.
  - **Denominator graphs**
    - Predict contributing graphs (binary classification, 0/1)
  - **f-graphs**
    - Predict contributing graphs (binary classification, 0/1)
    - Predict coefficient values (regression or multi-class classification)

Within each block we perform various subsets of the full feature set where applicable.

3.2 Hyperparameter tuning

We used bayesian optimisation.

3.3 Interpretatbility considerations

We use SHAP values to exmplain models.

3.4 Feature considerations

We used the following feature groups:

- All Features - `{all}` - 243
- Lowest 10 laplacian eigenvalues `{eig}` - 10
- Lowest 10 laplacian eigenvalues and all motifs of 3,4 and 5 vertices. `{eig, motifs}` - 84
- all motifs of 3,4 and 5 vertices. `{motifs}` - 74
- all spectral features (which include eigenvalues as a subset). `{spectral}` - 31
- eigenvalues, all motifs of 3,4 and 5 vertices and centrality measures. - 98 `{eig, motifs, centrality}`

We are very interested in the laplacian eigenvalues which are standard permutation invariants of graph problems as well as motifs/graphlets. The centrality measure were added as these guaranteed uniquesness from our chosen dataset.

4 Intra-loop modelling

Using 5-fold cross validation.

[1]Our key observation from table 1 is that after considering all possible features, the next most performant feature space is `{eig, motifs, centrality}`. We also observe that the `{motifs}` feature space starts to become more relevant as the loop level increases.

[1]For final presentation - we probably do not want to show all columns at all, instead qualitatively argue all other columns types - also need to argue for 10 eigenvalues.

Loop	{eig}	{spectral}	{motifs}	{eig, motifs}	{eig, motifs, centrality}	{all}
6	**0.7500**	0.7292	0.5744	0.6607	0.4702	0.6905
7	0.7163	0.8078	0.7464	0.7768	0.7859	**0.8590**
8	0.8174	0.8469	0.8081	0.8525	0.8785	**0.9064**
9	0.8555	0.8839	0.8622	0.8998	0.9252	**0.9456**
10	0.8714	0.8990	0.8842	0.9169	**0.9452**	–
11	0.8827	0.9149	0.8765	0.9149	**0.9478**	–

Table 1: AUC scores across feature column sets and loop orders. Best value per loop in bold; second-best highlighted in red. We did not bother persuing all columns for 10 and 11 loops as these took quite some time.

5 Cross-loop modelling : predicing 12-loops

Having established that a good feature set from our choice is Eigenvalues∪Graphlets∪Centrality, we perform that same training paradigm for testing at 12 loops using our hierarchal approach.

Train Loops	Validation Loop	ROC–AUC	Train Size	Validation Size
[5, 6]	7	0.7664	38	164
[5, 6, 7]	8	0.8073	202	1432
[5, 6, 7, 8]	9	0.8416	1634	13972
[5, 6, 7, 8, 9]	10	0.8668	15606	153252
[5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]	11	0.8861	168858	1697302

Table 2: Out-of-distribution performance across increasing loop orders. Training is performed on all lower loops, and evaluation is done on unseen higher-loop data. The overall cross-validation AUC is **0.8336.**

This approach picks our the following hyperparameters for our GBDT model.

Parameter	Value
n_estimators	454
max_depth	6
learning_rate	0.0187
subsample	0.6246
colsample_bytree	0.6002
reg_alpha	1.6358
reg_lambda	4.3745

Table 3: Optimised hyperparameters from model tuning.

This yields an ROC–AUC score of **0.9064** for our 12-loops planar graph dataset.

6 f-graphs

6.1 contributing graphs

6.2 coefficients

Can take the quarter plus approach

Note that there is only 1 example of the coefficient as a catalan number. Meaning we can only get through loop order modelling.

Option of non-signed.

Can we knock out significant numbers of non-contributing f-graphs meaningfully - how could we be sure?

A Complete Feature Descriptions

This appendix provides a comprehensive list of all graph features with their descriptions and interpretations. Due to the large number of features, the table is split across multiple pages for readability.

Feature Name	Group	Description	Interpretation
Basic_num_nodes	Basic	*Total number of nodes in the graph*	The larger this number the bigger the graph is
Basic_num_edges	Basic	*Total number of edges in the graph*	The larger this number the more connected the graph is
Basic_min_degree	Basic	*Minimum degree among all nodes*	The larger this number the more connected the least connected node is
Basic_max_degree	Basic	*Maximum degree among all nodes*	The larger this number the more connected the most connected node is
Basic_avg_degree	Basic	*Average degree across all nodes*	The larger this number the more connected the graph is on average
Basic_degree_std	Basic	*Standard deviation of node degrees*	The larger this number the more unequal the node connections are
Basic_degree_skew	Basic	*Skewness of degree distribution*	Positive values mean more high-degree nodes; negative means more low-degree nodes
Basic_density	Basic	*Graph density (edges/max_possible_edges)*	The larger this number the more densely connected the graph is
Basic_edge_to_node_ratio	Basic	*Ratio of edges to nodes*	The larger this number the more edges per node the graph has
Basic_degree_entropy	Basic	*Shannon entropy of degree distribution*	The larger this number the more diverse the node degrees are
Assortativity_degree	Basic	*Degree assortativity coefficient*	Positive values mean similar-degree nodes connect; negative means opposite-degree nodes connect
Clustering_mean	Basic	*Average local clustering coefficient*	The larger this number the more clustered/triangular the graph is
Clustering_q10	Basic	*10th percentile of clustering coefficients*	The larger this number the more clustered the least clustered nodes are
Clustering_q50	Basic	*50th percentile (median) of clustering coefficients*	The larger this number the more clustered the typical node is
Clustering_q90	Basic	*90th percentile of clustering coefficients*	The larger this number the more clustered the most clustered nodes are
Clustering_frac_zero	Basic	*Fraction of nodes with zero clustering*	The larger this number the more tree-like the graph is
Clustering_frac_one	Basic	*Fraction of nodes with clustering = 1*	The larger this number the more clique-like the graph is
Degree_gini	Basic	*Gini coefficient of degree distribution*	The larger this number the more unequal the node degrees are
Basic_avg_degree_norm	Basic_Normalized	*Average degree normalized by graph size*	The larger this number the more connected the graph is relative to its size
Basic_degree_entropy_norm	Basic_Normalized	*Degree entropy normalized by maximum possible*	The larger this number the more diverse the node degrees are relative to maximum diversity
COEFFICIENTS	Meta	*Optional coefficient or label column carried from input*	Not a structural graph feature; typically used to store an external coefficient or metadata for the graph
Unnamed: 0	Meta	*Optional index/ID column carried from input*	Not a structural graph feature; preserves the original row/index identifier from the input CSV

Feature Name	Group	Description	Interpretation
Connectivity_is_connected	Connectivity	*Whether graph is connected (True/False)*	True means all nodes can reach each other; False means graph is fragmented
Connectivity_num_components	Connectivity	*Number of connected components*	The larger this number the more fragmented the graph is
Connectivity_diameter	Connectivity	*Graph diameter (longest shortest path)*	The larger this number the more spread out the graph is
Connectivity_radius	Connectivity	*Graph radius (minimum eccentricity)*	The larger this number the more spread out the graph is
Connectivity_avg_shortest_path_length	Connectivity	*Average shortest path length*	The larger this number the more spread out the graph is
Connectivity_wiener_index	Connectivity	*Sum of all shortest path lengths*	The larger this number the more spread out the graph is
Eff_diameter_p90	Connectivity	*90th percentile effective diameter*	The larger this number the more spread out the graph is
Ecc_mean	Connectivity	*Mean eccentricity of nodes*	The larger this number the more spread out the graph is
Ecc_q90	Connectivity	*90th percentile eccentricity*	The larger this number the more spread out the graph is
Connectivity_diameter_norm	Connectivity_Normalized	*Diameter normalized by graph size*	The larger this number the more spread out the graph is relative to its size
Connectivity_radius_norm	Connectivity_Normalized	*Radius normalized by graph size*	The larger this number the more spread out the graph is relative to its size
Connectivity_num_components_per_node	Connectivity_Normalized	*Components per node*	The larger this number the more fragmented the graph is per node
Wiener_mean_distance	Connectivity_Normalized	*Mean distance normalized by Wiener index*	The larger this number the more spread out the graph is relative to total distance
Centrality_betweenness_mean	Centrality	*Mean betweenness centrality*	The larger this number the more nodes act as bridges/connectors
Centrality_betweenness_max	Centrality	*Maximum betweenness centrality*	The larger this number the more important the most central node is
Centrality_betweenness_std	Centrality	*Standard deviation of betweenness centrality*	The larger this number the more unequal the node importance is
Centrality_betweenness_skew	Centrality	*Skewness of betweenness centrality distribution*	Positive values mean few very important nodes; negative means many moderately important nodes
Centrality_closeness_mean	Centrality	*Mean closeness centrality*	The larger this number the more centrally located nodes are on average
Centrality_closeness_max	Centrality	*Maximum closeness centrality*	The larger this number the more centrally located the most central node is
Centrality_closeness_std	Centrality	*Standard deviation of closeness centrality*	The larger this number the more unequal the node centrality is
Centrality_closeness_skew	Centrality	*Skewness of closeness centrality distribution*	Positive values mean few very central nodes; negative means many moderately central nodes
Centrality_eigenvector_mean	Centrality	*Mean eigenvector centrality*	The larger this number the more nodes are connected to important nodes
Centrality_eigenvector_max	Centrality	*Maximum eigenvector centrality*	The larger this number the more important the most influential node is
Centrality_eigenvector_std	Centrality	*Standard deviation of eigenvector centrality*	The larger this number the more unequal the node influence is
Centrality_eigenvector_skew	Centrality	*Skewness of eigenvector centrality distribution*	Positive values mean few very influential nodes; negative means many moderately influential nodes
Centrality_closeness_mean_norm	Centrality_Normalized	*Mean closeness normalized by maximum*	The larger this number the more centrally located nodes are on average relative to maximum
Centrality_closeness_max_norm	Centrality_Normalized	*Max closeness normalized by maximum*	The larger this number the more centrally located the most central node is relative to maximum

Feature Name	Group	Description	Interpretation
Core_max_core_index	Core	*Maximum k-core index*	The larger this number the more tightly connected the densest core is
Core_core_index_mean	Core	*Mean k-core index*	The larger this number the more tightly connected nodes are on average
Robust_articulation_points	Robustness	*Number of articulation points (cut vertices)*	The larger this number the more vulnerable the graph is to fragmentation
Robust_bridge_count	Robustness	*Number of bridges (cut edges)*	The larger this number the more vulnerable the graph is to fragmentation
Robust_articulation_points_per_node	Robustness_Normalized	*Articulation points per node*	The larger this number the more vulnerable the graph is to fragmentation per node
Robust_bridge_count_per_edge	Robustness_Normalized	*Bridges per edge*	The larger this number the more vulnerable the graph is to fragmentation per edge
Cycle_num_cycles_len_5	Cycles	*Number of cycles of length 5*	The larger this number the more 5-cycles the graph contains
Cycle_num_cycles_len_6	Cycles	*Number of cycles of length 6*	The larger this number the more 6-cycles the graph contains
Spectral_algebraic_connectivity	Spectral_Laplacian	*Second smallest Laplacian eigenvalue (Fiedler value)*	The larger this number the more connected the graph is
Spectral_spectral_gap	Spectral_Laplacian	*Difference between first two Laplacian eigenvalues*	The larger this number the more well-connected the graph is
Spectral_laplacian_mean	Spectral_Laplacian	*Mean of Laplacian eigenvalues*	The larger this number the more connected the graph is on average
Spectral_laplacian_std	Spectral_Laplacian	*Standard deviation of Laplacian eigenvalues*	The larger this number the more varied the connectivity patterns are
Spectral_laplacian_skew	Spectral_Laplacian	*Skewness of Laplacian eigenvalue distribution*	Positive values mean few highly connected components; negative means many moderately connected components
Spectral_lap_eig_0	Spectral_Laplacian	*Smallest Laplacian eigenvalue*	Always 0 for connected graphs; larger values indicate more disconnected components
Spectral_lap_eig_1	Spectral_Laplacian	*Second smallest Laplacian eigenvalue*	The larger this number the more connected the graph is
Spectral_lap_eig_2	Spectral_Laplacian	*Third smallest Laplacian eigenvalue*	The larger this number the more connected the graph is
Spectral_lap_eig_3	Spectral_Laplacian	*Fourth smallest Laplacian eigenvalue*	The larger this number the more connected the graph is
Spectral_lap_eig_4	Spectral_Laplacian	*Fifth smallest Laplacian eigenvalue*	The larger this number the more connected the graph is
Spectral_lap_eig_5	Spectral_Laplacian	*Sixth smallest Laplacian eigenvalue*	The larger this number the more connected the graph is
Spectral_lap_eig_6	Spectral_Laplacian	*Seventh smallest Laplacian eigenvalue*	The larger this number the more connected the graph is
Spectral_lap_eig_7	Spectral_Laplacian	*Eighth smallest Laplacian eigenvalue*	The larger this number the more connected the graph is
Spectral_lap_eig_8	Spectral_Laplacian	*Ninth smallest Laplacian eigenvalue*	The larger this number the more connected the graph is
Spectral_lap_eig_9	Spectral_Laplacian	*Tenth smallest Laplacian eigenvalue*	The larger this number the more connected the graph is
Kirchhoff_index	Spectral_Laplacian	*Kirchhoff index (sum of resistance distances)*	The larger this number the more spread out the graph is
Spectral_kirchhoff_index	Spectral_Laplacian	*Kirchhoff index (alternative name)*	The larger this number the more spread out the graph is

Feature Name	Group	Description	Interpretation
Spectral_laplacian_heat_trace_t0_1	Spectral_Laplacian	*Laplacian heat trace at t=0.1*	The larger this number the more heat spreads quickly through the graph
Spectral_laplacian_heat_trace_t0_5	Spectral_Laplacian	*Laplacian heat trace at t=0.5*	The larger this number the more heat spreads through the graph
Spectral_laplacian_heat_trace_t1_0	Spectral_Laplacian	*Laplacian heat trace at t=1.0*	The larger this number the more heat spreads through the graph
Spectral_laplacian_heat_trace_t2_0	Spectral_Laplacian	*Laplacian heat trace at t=2.0*	The larger this number the more heat spreads through the graph
Spectral_laplacian_heat_trace_t5_0	Spectral_Laplacian	*Laplacian heat trace at t=5.0*	The larger this number the more heat spreads through the graph
Spectral_laplacian_heat_trace_t0_1_per_node	Spectral_Normalized	*Heat trace t=0.1 per node*	The larger this number the more heat spreads quickly per node
Spectral_laplacian_heat_trace_t1_0_per_node	Spectral_Normalized	*Heat trace t=1.0 per node*	The larger this number the more heat spreads per node
Spectral_laplacian_heat_trace_t5_0_per_node	Spectral_Normalized	*Heat trace t=5.0 per node*	The larger this number the more heat spreads per node
Spectral_algebraic_connectivity_over_avg_deg	Spectral_Normalized	*Algebraic connectivity over average degree*	The larger this number the more connected the graph is relative to its average connectivity
Spectral_spectral_gap_rel	Spectral_Normalized	*Relative spectral gap*	The larger this number the more well-connected the graph is relative to its connectivity
NetLSD_mean	NetLSD	*Mean NetLSD signature*	The larger this number the more complex the graph structure is
NetLSD_std	NetLSD	*Standard deviation of NetLSD signature*	The larger this number the more varied the graph structure is
NetLSD_q10	NetLSD	*10th percentile of NetLSD signature*	The larger this number the more complex the simplest parts are
NetLSD_q90	NetLSD	*90th percentile of NetLSD signature*	The larger this number the more complex the most complex parts are
Planarity_num_faces	Planarity	*Number of faces in planar embedding*	The larger this number the more complex the planar structure is
Planarity_face_size_mean	Planarity	*Mean face size in planar embedding*	The larger this number the larger the typical face is
Planarity_face_size_max	Planarity	*Maximum face size in planar embedding*	The larger this number the larger the biggest face is
Planarity_num_faces_over_upper_bound	Planarity_Normalized	*Faces over theoretical upper bound*	The larger this number the more complex the planar structure is relative to maximum possible
Planarity_face_size_mean_norm	Planarity_Normalized	*Mean face size normalized*	The larger this number the larger the typical face is relative to maximum possible
Symmetry_automorphism_group_order	Symmetry	*Order of automorphism group*	The larger this number the more symmetric the graph is
Symmetry_num_orbits	Symmetry	*Number of node orbits under automorphisms*	The larger this number the more diverse the node roles are
Symmetry_orbit_size_max	Symmetry	*Maximum orbit size*	The larger this number the more nodes share the same role
Symmetry_aut_size_log_over_log_nfact	Symmetry_Normalized	*Log automorphism size over log n!*	The larger this number the more symmetric the graph is relative to maximum possible symmetry
Symmetry_num_orbits_per_node	Symmetry_Normalized	*Orbits per node*	The larger this number the more diverse the node roles are per node
Symmetry_orbit_size_max_per_node	Symmetry_Normalized	*Max orbit size per node*	The larger this number the more nodes share the same role per node

Feature Name	Group	Description	Interpretation
Comm_modularity	Community	*Modularity of best community partition*	The larger this number the more clearly separated the communities are
Comm_count	Community	*Number of communities found*	The larger this number the more fragmented the graph is
Comm_size_max	Community	*Size of largest community*	The larger this number the more dominant the largest community is
Comm_size_gini	Community	*Gini coefficient of community sizes*	The larger this number the more unequal the community sizes are
Comm_internal_edge_frac	Community	*Fraction of edges within communities*	The larger this number the more internally connected communities are
Motif_triangles	Motifs_3_4	*Number of triangles (3-cliques)*	The larger this number the more triangular structures the graph has
Motif_wedges	Motifs_3_4	*Number of wedges (2-paths)*	The larger this number the more path-like structures the graph has
Motif_4_cycles	Motifs_3_4	*Number of 4-cycles*	The larger this number the more square-like structures the graph has
Motif_4_cliques	Motifs_3_4	*Number of 4-cliques (K4)*	The larger this number the more tightly connected 4-node groups the graph has
Motif_triangle_edge_incidence_mean	Motifs_3_4	*Mean triangles per edge*	The larger this number the more triangles each edge participates in
Motif_triangle_edge_incidence_std	Motifs_3_4	*Standard deviation of triangles per edge*	The larger this number the more varied edge participation in triangles is
Motif_square_clustering_proxy	Motifs_3_4	*Tendency to form 4-cycles relative to 2-paths*	The larger this number the more square-like the graph structure is
Motif_triangle_edge_incidence_median	Motifs_3_4	*Median triangles per edge*	The larger this number the more triangles the typical edge participates in
Motif_triangle_edge_incidence_q90	Motifs_3_4	*90th percentile triangles per edge*	The larger this number the more triangles the most triangular edges participate in
Motif_triangle_edge_frac_zero	Motifs_3_4	*Fraction of edges with zero triangles*	The larger this number the more tree-like the graph is
Motif_triangle_edge_frac_ge2	Motifs_3_4	*Fraction of edges with* ≥ 2 *triangles*	The larger this number the more clustered the graph is
Motif_induced_K1_3	Motifs_3_4	*Number of induced K1,3 (star) subgraphs*	The larger this number the more star-like structures the graph has
Motif_induced_P4	Motifs_3_4	*Number of induced P4 (path) subgraphs*	The larger this number the more path-like structures the graph has
Motif_induced_C4	Motifs_3_4	*Number of induced C4 (cycle) subgraphs*	The larger this number the more cycle-like structures the graph has
Motif_induced_TailedTriangle	Motifs_3_4	*Number of induced tailed triangle subgraphs*	The larger this number the more tailed triangle structures the graph has
Motif_induced_Diamond	Motifs_3_4	*Number of induced diamond subgraphs*	The larger this number the more diamond structures the graph has
Motif_induced_K4	Motifs_3_4	*Number of induced K4 (clique) subgraphs*	The larger this number the more tightly connected 4-node groups the graph has
Motif_induced_connected_per_4set	Motifs_3_4	*Fraction of 4-node subsets that are connected*	The larger this number the more connected 4-node groups are

Feature Name	Group	Description	Interpretation
Motif_triangles_per_Cn3	Motifs_3_4_Normalized	*Triangles normalized by C(n,3)*	The larger this number the more triangular the graph is relative to maximum possible
Motif_4_cycles_per_Cn4	Motifs_3_4_Normalized	*4-cycles normalized by C(n,4)*	The larger this number the more square-like the graph is relative to maximum possible
Motif_4_cliques_per_Cn4	Motifs_3_4_Normalized	*4-cliques normalized by C(n,4)*	The larger this number the more tightly connected 4-node groups are relative to maximum possible
Motif_wedges_per_max	Motifs_3_4_Normalized	*Wedges normalized by theoretical maximum*	The larger this number the more path-like the graph is relative to maximum possible
Motif_induced_K1_3_per_Cn4	Motifs_3_4_Normalized	*K1,3 normalized by C(n,4)*	The larger this number the more star-like the graph is relative to maximum possible
Motif_induced_P4_per_Cn4	Motifs_3_4_Normalized	*P4 normalized by C(n,4)*	The larger this number the more path-like the graph is relative to maximum possible
Motif_induced_C4_per_Cn4	Motifs_3_4_Normalized	*C4 normalized by C(n,4)*	The larger this number the more cycle-like the graph is relative to maximum possible
Motif_induced_TailedTriangle_per_Cn4	Motifs_3_4_Normalized	*Tailed triangle normalized by C(n,4)*	The larger this number the more tailed triangle structures are relative to maximum possible
Motif_induced_Diamond_per_Cn4	Motifs_3_4_Normalized	*Diamond normalized by C(n,4)*	The larger this number the more diamond structures are relative to maximum possible
Motif_induced_K4_per_Cn4	Motifs_3_4_Normalized	*K4 normalized by C(n,4)*	The larger this number the more tightly connected 4-node groups are relative to maximum possible
Motif_5_cycles	Motifs_5	*Number of 5-cycles*	The larger this number the more 5-sided cycle structures the graph has
Motif_5_cliques	Motifs_5	*Number of 5-cliques (K5)*	The larger this number the more tightly connected 5-node groups the graph has
Motif_5_cycles_per_Cn5	Motifs_5_Normalized	*5-cycles normalized by C(n,5)*	The larger this number the more 5-sided cycle structures are relative to maximum possible
Motif_5_cliques_per_Cn5	Motifs_5_Normalized	*5-cliques normalized by C(n,5)*	The larger this number the more tightly connected 5-node groups are relative to maximum possible
Motif_5_cycles_per_Kn	Motifs_5_Normalized	*5-cycles normalized by complete graph*	The larger this number the more 5-sided cycle structures are relative to complete graph
Motif_induced5_g_0_5	Motifs_5	*Number of induced 5-node graphlet g_0*	The larger this number the more g_0 structures the graph has
Motif_induced5_g_1_5	Motifs_5	*Number of induced 5-node graphlet g_1*	The larger this number the more g_1 structures the graph has
Motif_induced5_g_2_5	Motifs_5	*Number of induced 5-node graphlet g_2*	The larger this number the more g_2 structures the graph has
Motif_induced5_g_3_5	Motifs_5	*Number of induced 5-node graphlet g_3*	The larger this number the more g_3 structures the graph has
Motif_induced5_g_4_5	Motifs_5	*Number of induced 5-node graphlet g_4*	The larger this number the more g_4 structures the graph has
Motif_induced5_g_5_5	Motifs_5	*Number of induced 5-node graphlet g_5*	The larger this number the more g_5 structures the graph has
Motif_induced5_g_6_5	Motifs_5	*Number of induced 5-node graphlet g_6*	The larger this number the more g_6 structures the graph has
Motif_induced5_g_7_5	Motifs_5	*Number of induced 5-node graphlet g_7*	The larger this number the more g_7 structures the graph has
Motif_induced5_g_8_5	Motifs_5	*Number of induced 5-node graphlet g_8*	The larger this number the more g_8 structures the graph has
Motif_induced5_g_9_5	Motifs_5	*Number of induced 5-node graphlet g_9*	The larger this number the more g_9 structures the graph has

Feature Name	Group	Description	Interpretation
Motif_induced5_g_10_5	Motifs_5	*Number of induced 5-node graphlet g_10*	The larger this number the more g_10 structures the graph has
Motif_induced5_g_11_5	Motifs_5	*Number of induced 5-node graphlet g_11*	The larger this number the more g_11 structures the graph has
Motif_induced5_g_12_5	Motifs_5	*Number of induced 5-node graphlet g_12*	The larger this number the more g_12 structures the graph has
Motif_induced5_g_13_5	Motifs_5	*Number of induced 5-node graphlet g_13*	The larger this number the more g_13 structures the graph has
Motif_induced5_g_14_5	Motifs_5	*Number of induced 5-node graphlet g_14*	The larger this number the more g_14 structures the graph has
Motif_induced5_g_15_5	Motifs_5	*Number of induced 5-node graphlet g_15*	The larger this number the more g_15 structures the graph has
Motif_induced5_g_16_5	Motifs_5	*Number of induced 5-node graphlet g_16*	The larger this number the more g_16 structures the graph has
Motif_induced5_g_17_5	Motifs_5	*Number of induced 5-node graphlet g_17*	The larger this number the more g_17 structures the graph has
Motif_induced5_g_18_5	Motifs_5	*Number of induced 5-node graphlet g_18*	The larger this number the more g_18 structures the graph has
Motif_induced5_g_20_5	Motifs_5	*Number of induced 5-node graphlet g_20*	The larger this number the more g_20 structures the graph has
Motif_induced5_g_0_5_per_Cn5	Motifs_5_Normalized	*5-node graphlet g_0 normalized by C(n,5)*	The larger this number the more g_0 5-node structures are relative to maximum possible
Motif_induced5_g_1_5_per_Cn5	Motifs_5_Normalized	*5-node graphlet g_1 normalized by C(n,5)*	The larger this number the more g_1 5-node structures are relative to maximum possible
Motif_induced5_g_2_5_per_Cn5	Motifs_5_Normalized	*5-node graphlet g_2 normalized by C(n,5)*	The larger this number the more g_2 5-node structures are relative to maximum possible
Motif_induced5_g_3_5_per_Cn5	Motifs_5_Normalized	*5-node graphlet g_3 normalized by C(n,5)*	The larger this number the more g_3 5-node structures are relative to maximum possible
Motif_induced5_g_4_5_per_Cn5	Motifs_5_Normalized	*5-node graphlet g_4 normalized by C(n,5)*	The larger this number the more g_4 5-node structures are relative to maximum possible
Motif_induced5_g_5_5_per_Cn5	Motifs_5_Normalized	*5-node graphlet g_5 normalized by C(n,5)*	The larger this number the more g_5 5-node structures are relative to maximum possible
Motif_induced5_g_6_5_per_Cn5	Motifs_5_Normalized	*5-node graphlet g_6 normalized by C(n,5)*	The larger this number the more g_6 5-node structures are relative to maximum possible
Motif_induced5_g_7_5_per_Cn5	Motifs_5_Normalized	*5-node graphlet g_7 normalized by C(n,5)*	The larger this number the more g_7 5-node structures are relative to maximum possible
Motif_induced5_g_8_5_per_Cn5	Motifs_5_Normalized	*5-node graphlet g_8 normalized by C(n,5)*	The larger this number the more g_8 5-node structures are relative to maximum possible
Motif_induced5_g_9_5_per_Cn5	Motifs_5_Normalized	*5-node graphlet g_9 normalized by C(n,5)*	The larger this number the more g_9 5-node structures are relative to maximum possible
Motif_induced5_g_10_5_per_Cn5	Motifs_5_Normalized	*5-node graphlet g_10 normalized by C(n,5)*	The larger this number the more g_10 5-node structures are relative to maximum possible
Motif_induced5_g_11_5_per_Cn5	Motifs_5_Normalized	*5-node graphlet g_11 normalized by C(n,5)*	The larger this number the more g_11 5-node structures are relative to maximum possible
Motif_induced5_g_12_5_per_Cn5	Motifs_5_Normalized	*5-node graphlet g_12 normalized by C(n,5)*	The larger this number the more g_12 5-node structures are relative to maximum possible
Motif_induced5_g_13_5_per_Cn5	Motifs_5_Normalized	*5-node graphlet g_13 normalized by C(n,5)*	The larger this number the more g_13 5-node structures are relative to maximum possible
Motif_induced5_g_14_5_per_Cn5	Motifs_5_Normalized	*5-node graphlet g_14 normalized by C(n,5)*	The larger this number the more g_14 5-node structures are relative to maximum possible
Motif_induced5_g_15_5_per_Cn5	Motifs_5_Normalized	*5-node graphlet g_15 normalized by C(n,5)*	The larger this number the more g_15 5-node structures are relative to maximum possible
Motif_induced5_g_16_5_per_Cn5	Motifs_5_Normalized	*5-node graphlet g_16 normalized by C(n,5)*	The larger this number the more g_16 5-node structures are relative to maximum possible
Motif_induced5_g_17_5_per_Cn5	Motifs_5_Normalized	*5-node graphlet g_17 normalized by C(n,5)*	The larger this number the more g_17 5-node structures are relative to maximum possible
Motif_induced5_g_18_5_per_Cn5	Motifs_5_Normalized	*5-node graphlet g_18 normalized by C(n,5)*	The larger this number the more g_18 5-node structures are relative to maximum possible
Motif_induced5_g_20_5_per_Cn5	Motifs_5_Normalized	*5-node graphlet g_20 normalized by C(n,5)*	The larger this number the more g_20 5-node structures are relative to maximum possible
Motif_induced_connected_per_5set	Motifs_5	*Fraction of 5-node subsets that are connected*	The larger this number the more connected 5-node groups are

Feature Name	Group	Description	Interpretation
Motif_induced_g_1_4	Motifs_4	*Number of induced Path4 (P4) subgraphs*	The larger this number the more path-like 4-node structures the graph has
Motif_induced_g_2_4	Motifs_4	*Number of induced Star4 (K1,3) subgraphs*	The larger this number the more star-like 4-node structures the graph has
Motif_induced_g_3_4	Motifs_4	*Number of induced Cycle4 (C4) subgraphs*	The larger this number the more cycle-like 4-node structures the graph has
Motif_induced_g_4_4	Motifs_4	*Number of induced TailedTriangle subgraphs*	The larger this number the more tailed triangle 4-node structures the graph has
Motif_induced_g_5_4	Motifs_4	*Number of induced Diamond subgraphs*	The larger this number the more diamond 4-node structures the graph has
Motif_induced_g_6_4	Motifs_4	*Number of induced Clique4 (K4) subgraphs*	The larger this number the more tightly connected 4-node groups the graph has
Motif_induced_g_1_4_per_Cn4	Motifs_4_Normalized	*Path4 normalized by C(n,4)*	The larger this number the more path-like 4-node structures are relative to maximum possible
Motif_induced_g_2_4_per_Cn4	Motifs_4_Normalized	*Star4 normalized by C(n,4)*	The larger this number the more star-like 4-node structures are relative to maximum possible
Motif_induced_g_3_4_per_Cn4	Motifs_4_Normalized	*Cycle4 normalized by C(n,4)*	The larger this number the more cycle-like 4-node structures are relative to maximum possible
Motif_induced_g_4_4_per_Cn4	Motifs_4_Normalized	*TailedTriangle normalized by C(n,4)*	The larger this number the more tailed triangle 4-node structures are relative to maximum possible
Motif_induced_g_5_4_per_Cn4	Motifs_4_Normalized	*Diamond normalized by C(n,4)*	The larger this number the more diamond 4-node structures are relative to maximum possible
Motif_induced_g_6_4_per_Cn4	Motifs_4_Normalized	*Clique4 normalized by C(n,4)*	The larger this number the more tightly connected 4-node groups are relative to maximum possible
Adjacency_energy	Spectral_Adjacency	*Sum of absolute eigenvalues of adjacency matrix*	The larger this number the more energetic/vibrant the graph is
Adjacency_estrada_index	Spectral_Adjacency	*Sum of exponentials of eigenvalues*	The larger this number the more communicable the graph is
Adjacency_moment_2	Spectral_Adjacency	*Second moment of adjacency eigenvalues*	The larger this number the more spread out the adjacency spectrum is
Adjacency_moment_3	Spectral_Adjacency	*Third moment of adjacency eigenvalues*	Positive values mean more high-frequency components; negative means more low-frequency components
Adjacency_moment_4	Spectral_Adjacency	*Fourth moment of adjacency eigenvalues*	The larger this number the more peaked the adjacency spectrum is
Adjacency_energy_per_node	Spectral_Normalized	*Adjacency energy per node*	The larger this number the more energetic/vibrant the graph is per node
Adjacency_energy_over_fro	Spectral_Normalized	*Adjacency energy over Frobenius norm*	The larger this number the more energetic the graph is relative to its total energy
Adjacency_estrada_per_node	Spectral_Normalized	*Estrada index per node*	The larger this number the more communicable the graph is per node
log_Adjacency_estrada_per_node	Spectral_Normalized	*Log Estrada index per node*	The larger this number the more communicable the graph is per node (log scale)
Adjacency_moment_2_over_avgdeg	Spectral_Normalized	*Second moment over average degree*	The larger this number the more spread out the adjacency spectrum is relative to average connectivity
Adjacency_moment_3_over_avgdeg3	Spectral_Normalized	*Third moment over average degree cubed*	The larger this number the more high-frequency components are relative to connectivity cubed
Adjacency_moment_4_over_avgdeg4	Spectral_Normalized	*Fourth moment over average degree to fourth*	The larger this number the more peaked the adjacency spectrum is relative to connectivity to fourth power

Feature Name	Group	Description	Interpretation
Spectral_adjacency_energy	Spectral_Adjacency	*Adjacency energy (alternative name)*	The larger this number the more energetic/vibrant the graph is
Spectral_adjacency_estrada_index	Spectral_Adjacency	*Adjacency Estrada index (alternative name)*	The larger this number the more communicable the graph is
Spectral_adjacency_moment_2	Spectral_Adjacency	*Adjacency second moment (alternative name)*	The larger this number the more spread out the adjacency spectrum is
Spectral_adjacency_moment_3	Spectral_Adjacency	*Adjacency third moment (alternative name)*	Positive values mean more high-frequency components; negative means more low-frequency components
Spectral_adjacency_moment_4	Spectral_Adjacency	*Adjacency fourth moment (alternative name)*	The larger this number the more peaked the adjacency spectrum is
TDA_H0_count	TDA	*Number of H0 homology features (connected components)*	The larger this number the more disconnected components the graph has
TDA_H0_total_persistence	TDA	*Total persistence of H0 features*	The larger this number the more persistent the connectivity structure is
TDA_H0_mean_persistence	TDA	*Mean persistence of H0 features*	The larger this number the more stable the connectivity structure is
TDA_H0_max_persistence	TDA	*Maximum persistence of H0 features*	The larger this number the more stable the most persistent component is
TDA_H0_persistence_entropy	TDA	*Entropy of H0 persistence distribution*	The larger this number the more diverse the persistence values are
TDA_H0_mean_birth	TDA	*Mean birth time of H0 features*	The larger this number the later components typically appear
TDA_H0_mean_death	TDA	*Mean death time of H0 features*	The larger this number the later components typically disappear
TDA_H1_count	TDA	*Number of H1 homology features (cycles)*	The larger this number the more cyclic structures the graph has
TDA_H1_total_persistence	TDA	*Total persistence of H1 features*	The larger this number the more persistent the cyclic structure is
TDA_H1_mean_persistence	TDA	*Mean persistence of H1 features*	The larger this number the more stable the cyclic structure is
TDA_H1_max_persistence	TDA	*Maximum persistence of H1 features*	The larger this number the more stable the most persistent cycle is
TDA_H1_persistence_entropy	TDA	*Entropy of H1 persistence distribution*	The larger this number the more diverse the cycle persistence values are
TDA_H1_mean_birth	TDA	*Mean birth time of H1 features*	The larger this number the later cycles typically appear
TDA_H1_mean_death	TDA	*Mean death time of H1 features*	The larger this number the later cycles typically disappear
TDA_Betti0_at_q25	TDA	*Betti number β_0 at 25th percentile filtration*	The larger this number the more components exist at low filtration levels
TDA_Betti0_at_q50	TDA	*Betti number β_0 at 50th percentile filtration*	The larger this number the more components exist at medium filtration levels
TDA_Betti0_at_q75	TDA	*Betti number β_0 at 75th percentile filtration*	The larger this number the more components exist at high filtration levels
TDA_Betti1_at_q25	TDA	*Betti number β_1 at 25th percentile filtration*	The larger this number the more cycles exist at low filtration levels
TDA_Betti1_at_q50	TDA	*Betti number β_1 at 50th percentile filtration*	The larger this number the more cycles exist at medium filtration levels
TDA_Betti1_at_q75	TDA	*Betti number β_1 at 75th percentile filtration*	The larger this number the more cycles exist at high filtration levels

Feature Name	Group	Description	Interpretation
TDA_H0_count_per_node	TDA_Normalized	*H0 features per node*	The larger this number the more disconnected components exist per node
TDA_H0_total_persistence_over_diam	TDA_Normalized	*H0 persistence over diameter*	The larger this number the more persistent the connectivity structure is relative to graph spread
TDA_H0_mean_persistence_over_diam	TDA_Normalized	*H0 mean persistence over diameter*	The larger this number the more stable the connectivity structure is relative to graph spread
TDA_H0_max_persistence_over_diam	TDA_Normalized	*H0 max persistence over diameter*	The larger this number the more stable the most persistent component is relative to graph spread
TDA_H0_mean_birth_over_diam	TDA_Normalized	*H0 mean birth over diameter*	The larger this number the later components typically appear relative to graph spread
TDA_H0_mean_death_over_diam	TDA_Normalized	*H0 mean death over diameter*	The larger this number the later components typically disappear relative to graph spread
TDA_H1_count_per_node	TDA_Normalized	*H1 features per node*	The larger this number the more cyclic structures exist per node
TDA_H1_total_persistence_over_diam	TDA_Normalized	*H1 persistence over diameter*	The larger this number the more persistent the cyclic structure is relative to graph spread
TDA_H1_mean_persistence_over_diam	TDA_Normalized	*H1 mean persistence over diameter*	The larger this number the more stable the cyclic structure is relative to graph spread
TDA_H1_max_persistence_over_diam	TDA_Normalized	*H1 max persistence over diameter*	The larger this number the more stable the most persistent cycle is relative to graph spread
TDA_H1_mean_birth_over_diam	TDA_Normalized	*H1 mean birth over diameter*	The larger this number the later cycles typically appear relative to graph spread
TDA_H1_mean_death_over_diam	TDA_Normalized	*H1 mean death over diameter*	The larger this number the later cycles typically disappear relative to graph spread
TDA_Betti0_at_q25_per_node	TDA_Normalized	*Betti0 at q25 per node*	The larger this number the more components exist at low filtration levels per node
TDA_Betti0_at_q50_per_node	TDA_Normalized	*Betti0 at q50 per node*	The larger this number the more components exist at medium filtration levels per node
TDA_Betti0_at_q75_per_node	TDA_Normalized	*Betti0 at q75 per node*	The larger this number the more components exist at high filtration levels per node
TDA_Betti1_at_q25_per_node	TDA_Normalized	*Betti1 at q25 per node*	The larger this number the more cycles exist at low filtration levels per node
TDA_Betti1_at_q50_per_node	TDA_Normalized	*Betti1 at q50 per node*	The larger this number the more cycles exist at medium filtration levels per node
TDA_Betti1_at_q75_per_node	TDA_Normalized	*Betti1 at q75 per node*	The larger this number the more cycles exist at high filtration levels per node