

Initial Placement for Fruchterman–Reingold Force Model with Coordinate Newton Direction

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① Introduction

② Proposed Method

③ Experiments

④ Discussion

Introduction of Graph Drawing

Graph $G = (V, E)$ (vertices V / edges E)

Graph Drawing is an fundamental task.

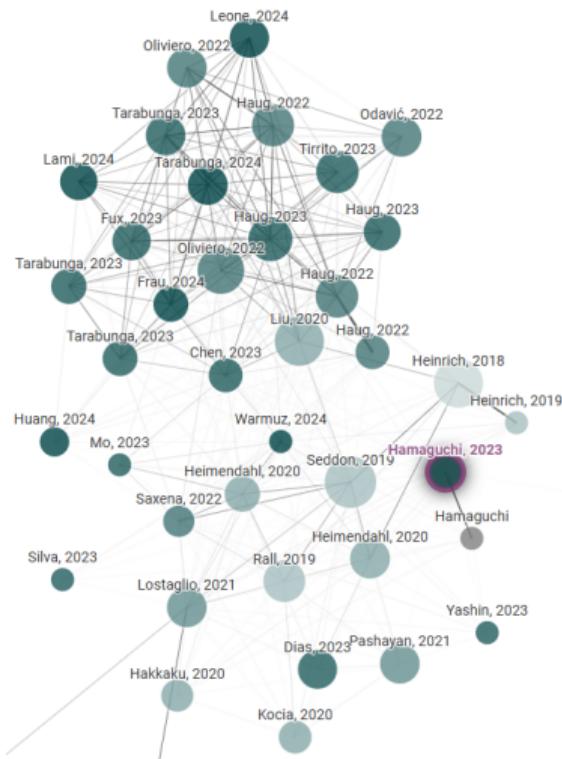
Force-directed graph drawing is a popular method.



Social Network Graph
Designed by [Freepik](#)



Railroad Graph
By [Bernese media](#),
CC BY-SA 3.0



By **CONNECTED PAPERS** ([Link](#))

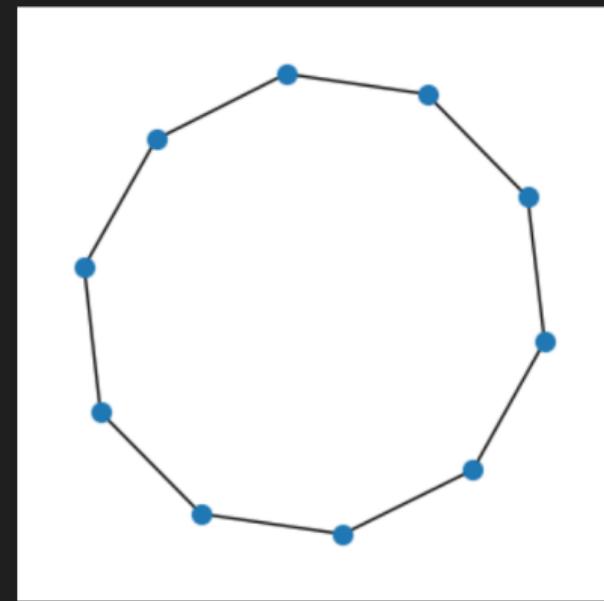
Graph Drawing by NetworkX

Fruchterman–Reingold (FR) force model is prominent; flexible, intuitive, and simple.

NetworkX  [1] is a popular Python library.
nx.draw: **FR algorithm** works with 50 iterations.

$|V| = 10$: 0.2 sec / Well Visualized

```
import networkx as nx  
  
G = nx.cycle_graph(10)  
nx.draw(G, node_size=50)  
✓ 0.2s
```



Graph Drawing by NetworkX

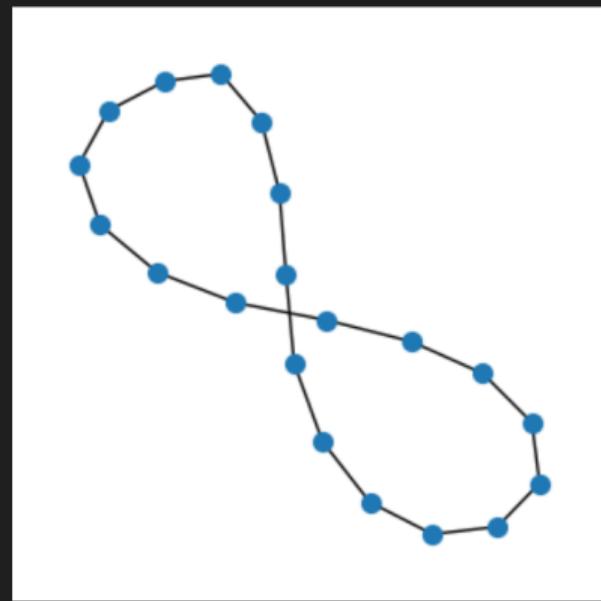
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$|V| = 10$: 0.2 sec / Well Visualized

$|V| = 20$: 0.2 sec / Tangled?

```
import networkx as nx  
  
G = nx.cycle_graph(20)  
nx.draw(G, node_size=50)  
✓ 0.2s
```



Graph Drawing by NetworkX

Fruchterman–Reingold (FR) force model is prominent; flexible, intuitive, and simple.

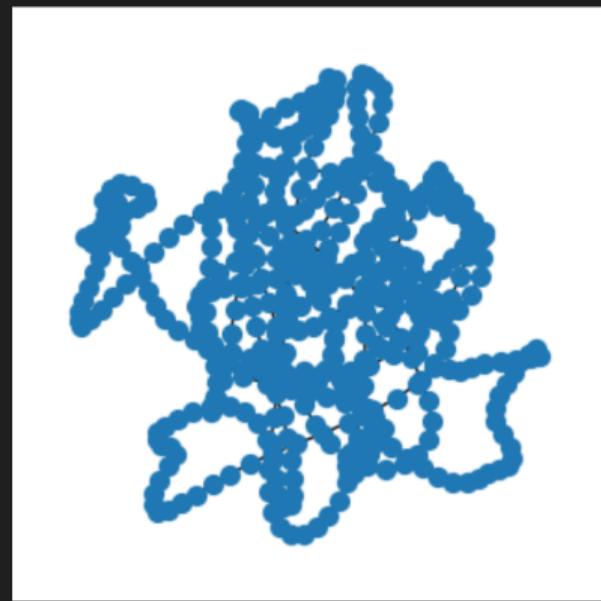
NetworkX  [1] is a popular Python library.
nx.draw: **FR algorithm** works with 50 iterations.

$|V| = 10$: 0.2 sec / Well Visualized

$|V| = 20$: 0.2 sec / Tangled?

$|V| = 500$: 11.5 sec / **WHAT IS THIS???**

```
import networkx as nx  
  
G = nx.cycle_graph(500)  
nx.draw(G, node_size=50)  
✓ 11.5s
```

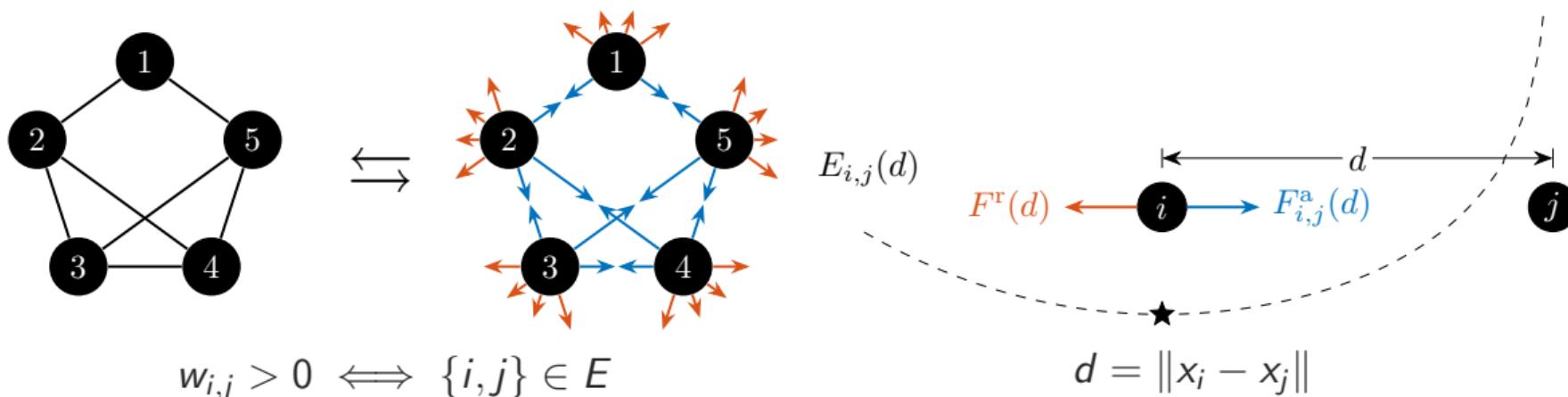


Fruchterman–Reingold Force Model

The **FR force model** uses a force model [2] with **attractive force** and **repulsive force**:

$$F_{i,j}^a(d) := \frac{w_{i,j}d^2}{k}, \quad F^r(d) := -\frac{k^2}{d}.$$

The **FR algorithm** seeks an **equilibrium** of two kind forces:



“Twist” Causes Stagnation

Twist: unnecessary folded and tangled structures [3, 4].

→ Causing stagnation of the simulation process.

Slow for large-scale graphs. $\mathcal{O}(|V|^2)$ per iteration.

Previous Works (1/2) - L-BFGS

L-BFGS (Quasi-Newton Method) [5]

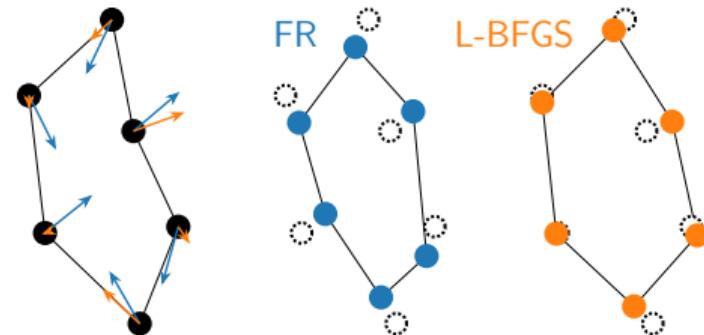
Numerical optimization approach.
Overcome “twist” issues to some extent.
Effective for reducing stress.

Limitations

May fail to achieve the optimal visualization.
Flatten the matrix X to a vector \bar{X} .
Start from a random initial placement.

Our Aim

Accelerate by improving initial placement.



$$n := |V|, \quad X = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n),$$

$$\min_{X \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times n}} f(X) \rightarrow \min_{\bar{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{2n}} \bar{f}(\bar{X})$$

Previous Works (2/2) - Simulated Annealing

Simulated Annealing (SA) [6]

Providing an initial placement

Effective for addressing “twist” issues.

Limitations

Restricted to unweighted graphs.

Limited to circle placement.

Inefficient due to random swapping.

Ignored sparsity of graphs.

Our Aim

Improve the strategy.

Extend the applicability.

$$\begin{aligned} & \underset{\substack{X \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times n}}}{\text{minimize}} && \sum_{\{i,j\} \in E \cup E_2} |\angle(x_i, x_j)|, \\ & \text{subject to} && x_i \in Q^{\text{circle}} \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n, \\ & && x_i \neq x_j \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i < j \leq n. \end{aligned}$$

$$Q^{\text{circle}} := \{(\cos(2\pi i/n), \sin(2\pi i/n)) \mid 1 \leq i \leq n\}$$

E_2 : a set of vertex pairs with a shortest path distance equal to 2. $|E_2|$ could be $\Theta(n^2)$.

$\angle(a, b)$: the angle between the lines from the origin to the points a and b .

Our Contribution

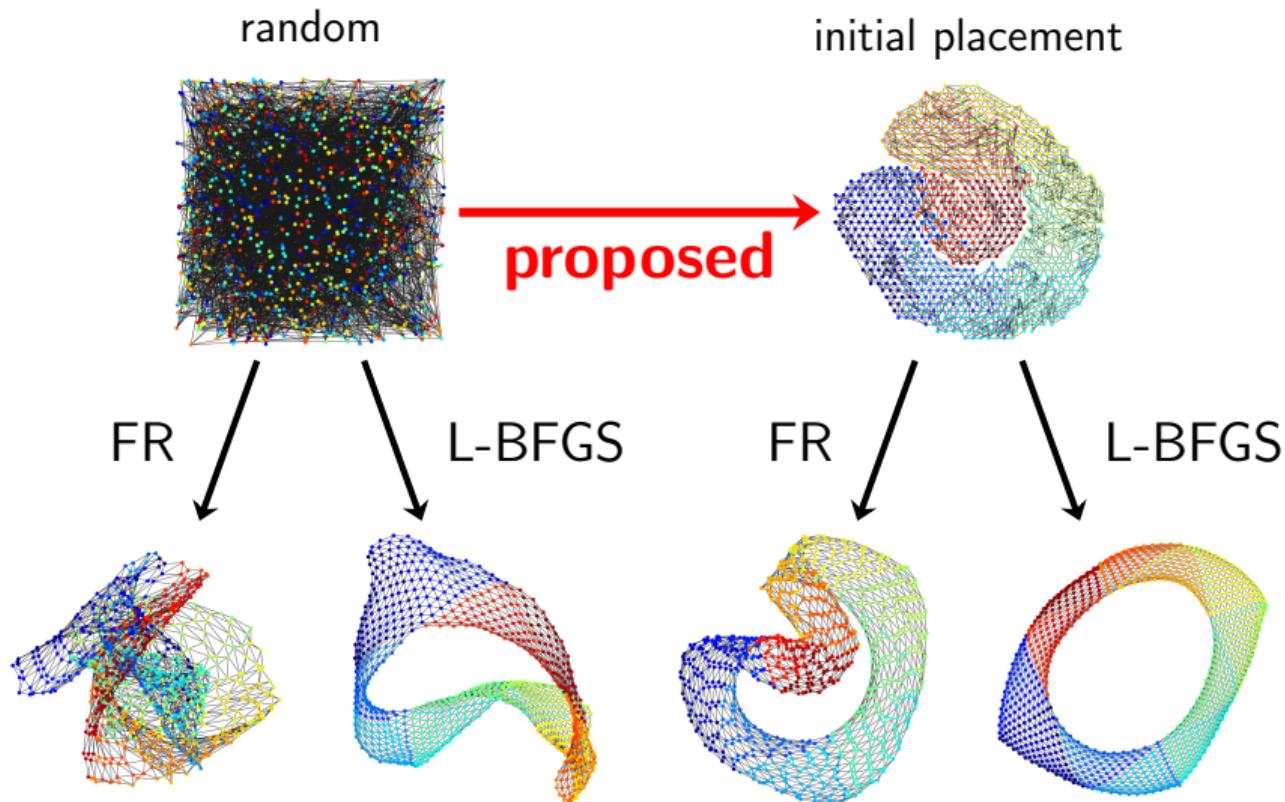


Figure: `jagmesh1` dataset after 50 iterations.

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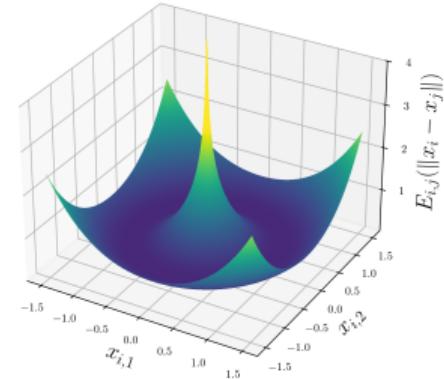
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Formulation of the Problem

The two forces in the FR force model:

$$F_{i,j}^a(d) := \frac{w_{i,j}d^2}{k}, \quad F^r(d) := -\frac{k^2}{d}.$$



Its scalar potential, energy, is defined as

$$E_{i,j}^a(d) := \int_0^d F_{i,j}^a(r) dr = \frac{w_{i,j}d^3}{3k}, \quad E^r(d) := \int_\infty^d F^r(r) dr = -k^2 \log d,$$
$$E_{i,j}(d) := E_{i,j}^a(d) + E^r(d).$$

Seek equilibrium \Leftrightarrow **find local minimum of $f(X)$ (non-convex):**

$$\underset{\substack{X \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times n}}}{\text{minimize}} \quad f(X) := \sum_{i < j} E_{i,j}(\|x_i - x_j\|). \quad (1)$$

Simplify the Problem (1/2)

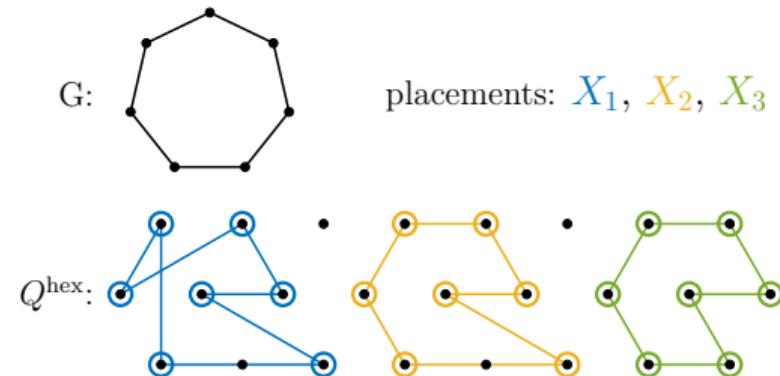
Obtain approximated solution quickly.

Instead of the problem (1), we solve:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{minimize}_{X \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times n}} \sum_{\{i,j\} \in E} \frac{w_{i,j} \|x_i - x_j\|^3}{3k}, \\ & \text{subject to } x_i \in Q^{\text{hex}} \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n, \\ & \quad x_i \neq x_j \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i < j \leq n. \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

where

$$Q^{\text{hex}} := \left\{ \left(q + \frac{1}{2}r, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}r \right) \mid q \in \mathbb{Z}, r \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}.$$



We explain the reason. We simplify the problem (1).

Separate $f(X)$ into $E_{i,j}^a$ and E^r .

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{minimize}_{X \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times n}} \sum_{\{i,j\} \in E} \frac{w_{i,j} \|x_i - x_j\|^3}{3k} - \sum_{i < j} k^2 \log \|x_i - x_j\|. \end{aligned}$$

Simplify the Problem (2/2)

Following previous research, fix the possible positions x_i to a discrete points set Q :

$$\begin{aligned} & \underset{\substack{X \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times n}}}{\text{minimize}} \quad \sum_{\{i,j\} \in E} \frac{w_{i,j} \|x_i - x_j\|^3}{3k} - \sum_{i < j} k^2 \log \|x_i - x_j\|, \\ & \text{subject to} \quad x_i \in Q \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n, \\ & \quad \quad \quad x_i \neq x_j \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i < j \leq n. \end{aligned}$$

$|\{\{i,j\} \text{ s.t. } \{i,j\} \in E\}| = |E| \ll |\{\{i,j\} \text{ s.t. } i < j\}| = \mathcal{O}(|V|^2)$. Drop the second term.

Take Q such that $\|q_i - q_j\| \geq \epsilon$ for all $q_i, q_j \in Q (q_i \neq q_j)$. Then, the second term is negligible.

$$\begin{aligned} & \underset{\substack{X \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times n}}}{\text{minimize}} \quad f^a(X) := \sum_{\{i,j\} \in E} \frac{w_{i,j} \|x_i - x_j\|^3}{3k}, \\ & \text{subject to} \quad x_i \in Q \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n, \\ & \quad \quad \quad x_i \neq x_j \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i < j \leq n. \end{aligned}$$

Only treat **attractive force**. Thus, the points set Q should be as dense as possible.
→ **closet packing** (hexagonal lattice Q^{hex}).

Summary of the First Half

The problem is

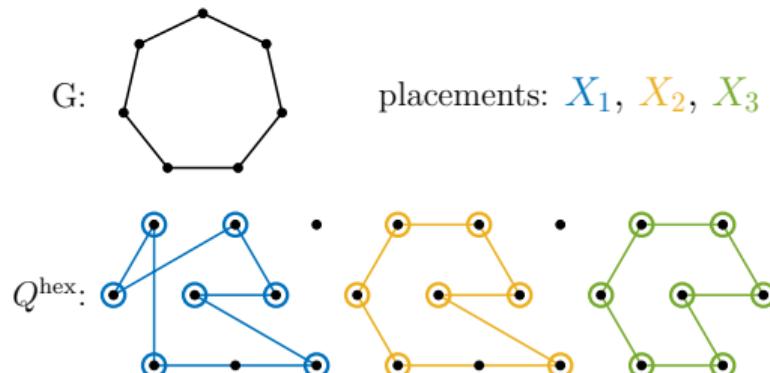
$$\underset{X \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times n}}{\text{minimize}} \quad f(X) := \sum_{i < j} E_{i,j}(\|x_i - x_j\|) = \sum_{\{i,j\} \in E} \frac{w_{i,j} \|x_i - x_j\|^3}{3k} - \sum_{i < j} k^2 \log \|x_i - x_j\|. \quad (1)$$

We simplify the problem as

$$\underset{X \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times n}}{\text{minimize}} \quad f^a(X) := \sum_{\{i,j\} \in E} \frac{w_{i,j} \|x_i - x_j\|^3}{3k}, \quad (2)$$

subject to $x_i \in Q^{\text{hex}}$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$,
 $x_i \neq x_j$ for $1 \leq i < j \leq n$.

We will explain how to solve in the second half.



Base of Proposed Algorithm - Stochastic Coordinate Descent

Let $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be strictly convex. The second order approximation at x_0 is

$$f(x) \approx f(x_0) + \nabla f(x_0)^\top (x - x_0) + \frac{1}{2}(x - x_0)^\top \nabla^2 f(x_0)(x - x_0).$$

The minimum x^* satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} & \nabla f(x_0) + \nabla^2 f(x_0)(x^* - x_0) = 0 \\ \iff & x^* = x_0 - \nabla^2 f(x_0)^{-1} \nabla f(x_0). \quad (\text{Newton direction}) \end{aligned}$$

Although it is effective, computing the Newton direction is **too expensive...**

We use the **stochastic coordinate descent** with the **coordinate Newton direction**.

Let $f_i(x_i)$ be the limitation to the i -th coordinate (randomly selected).

The coordinate Newton direction: $d_i = -\nabla^2 f_i(x_i)^{-1} \nabla f_i(x_i)$. \leftarrow **Cheap! Computable!**

Proposed Algorithm (1/3) - Coordinate Newton Direction

We solve the problem (2) using **the coordinate Newton direction**.

Let $f_i^a(x_i)$ corresponding to a vertex v_i be

$$f_i^a(x_i) := \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{w_{i,j} \|x_i - x_j\|^3}{3k}.$$

Its gradient and Hessian matrix are

$$\nabla f_i^a(x_i) = \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{w_{i,j} \|x_i - x_j\|}{k} (x_i - x_j),$$

$$\nabla^2 f_i^a(x_i) = \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{w_{i,j} \|x_i - x_j\|}{k} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{w_{i,j}}{k \|x_i - x_j\|} (x_i - x_j)(x_i - x_j)^\top.$$

f_i^a is **strictly convex**. Different from $E_{i,j}(\|\cdot - x_j\|)$ in (1) and $f^a(\cdot)$ in (2) (non-convex).

Proposed Algorithm (2/3) - Update Rule

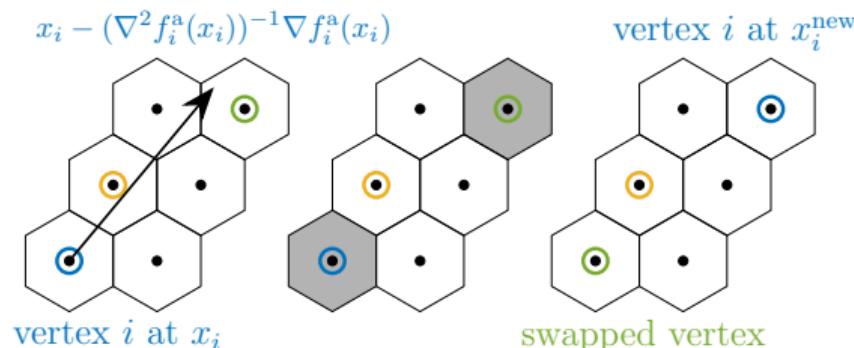
Ordinary updated rule:

$$x_i^{\text{new}} \leftarrow x_i - \nabla^2 f_i^a(x_i)^{-1} \nabla f_i^a(x_i).$$

x_i^{new} may not be in the hexagonal lattice Q^{hex} . Need rounding to the nearest point in Q^{hex} . We empirically found that adding a random noise is effective.

$$x_i^{\text{new}} \leftarrow \text{round}\left(x_i - \nabla^2 f_i^a(x_i)^{-1} \nabla f_i^a(x_i) + t \cdot \text{rand}\right),$$

($\text{round}(\hat{x})$: the operation assigning \hat{x} to the nearest point in Q^{hex} ,
rand is a random vector with a unit norm, and t is a parameter controlling the randomness.)



Proposed Algorithm (3/3) - Optimal Scaling

We can find optimal scaling factor c^* . We scale $X = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ as $x_i \leftarrow cx_i$ for all i . This problem is to minimize $\phi(c)$:

$$\phi(c) := \left(\sum_{\{i,j\} \in E} \frac{w_{i,j}(c\|x_i - x_j\|)^3}{3k} \right) - k^2 \sum_{i < j} \log(c\|x_i - x_j\|)$$

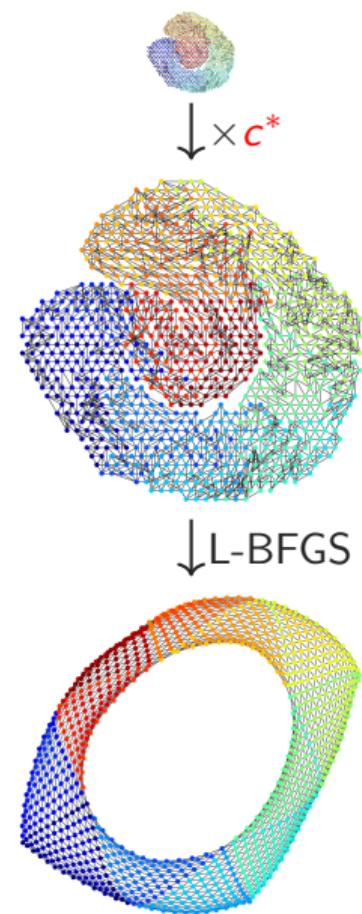
$\phi(c)$ is convex, and the optimal scaling factor c^* by

$$c^* = \left(\frac{k^2 n(n-1)}{2 \sum_{\{i,j\} \in E} \frac{w_{i,j} \|x_i - x_j\|^3}{k}} \right)^{1/3}. \quad (3)$$

This value can be computed in the $\mathcal{O}(|E|)$ complexity.

As far as we rescale the placement by c^* ,

we don't need to care ϵ to define $Q(\|q_i - q_j\| \geq \epsilon)$.



Pseudo Code

Algorithm 1: Proposed algorithm as initial placement

Input: Graph $G = (V, E)$, Weight $(w_{i,j})_{\{i,j\} \in E}$, Parameters $N_{\text{iter}}^{\text{CN}} \in \mathbb{N}$, $t_0 > 0$

Output: Initial placement $X = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$

1 $t \leftarrow t_0;$

2 Sample $x_i \in Q$ for all $i \in V$ without replacement;

3 **for** $m \leftarrow 0$ **to** $N_{\text{iter}}^{\text{CN}}$ **do**

4 Select vertex $i \in V$ randomly;

5 $x_i^{\text{new}} \leftarrow \text{round}(x_i - \nabla^2 f_i(x_i)^{-1} \nabla f_i(x_i) + t \cdot \text{rand});$

6 **if** $\exists j \in V$ s.t. $x_j = x_i^{\text{new}}$ **then**

7 Swap x_i and x_j ;

8 **else**

9 $x_i \leftarrow x_i^{\text{new}};$

10 $t \leftarrow t - t_0 / N_{\text{iter}}^{\text{CN}};$

11 $x_i \leftarrow c^* x_i$ for all $i \in V$ with c^* by Eq.(3);

12 **return** X

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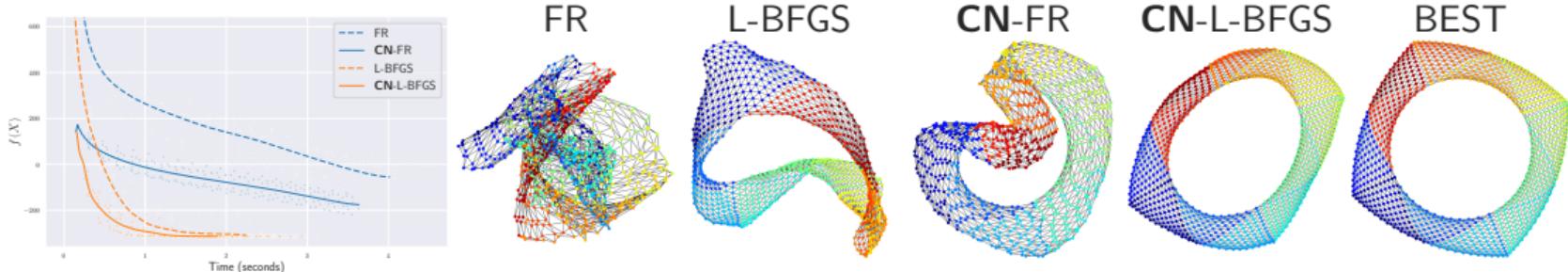
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Experiments Result (gif)

Experiments Result (individual 1)

jagmesh1 ($|V| = 936, |E| = 2664$, sparsity = 0.609%) Figures are at 50 iterations.



dwt_1005 ($|V| = 1005, |E| = 3808$, sparsity = 0.755%) Figures are at 100 iterations.

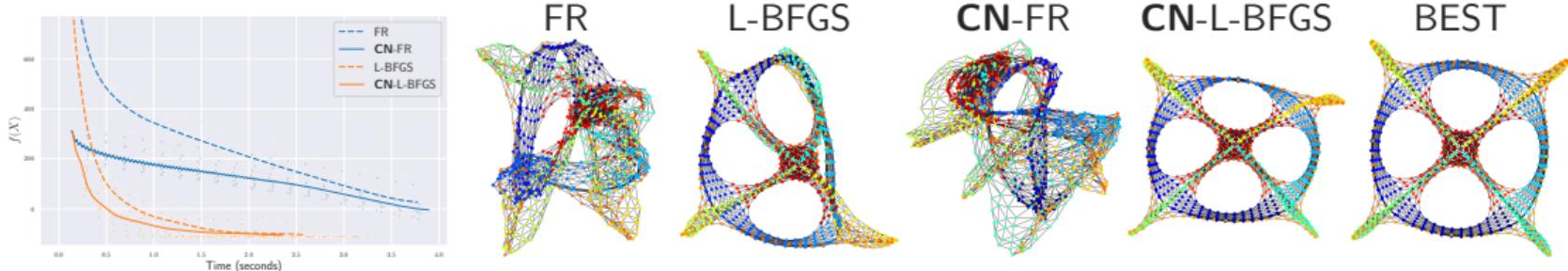
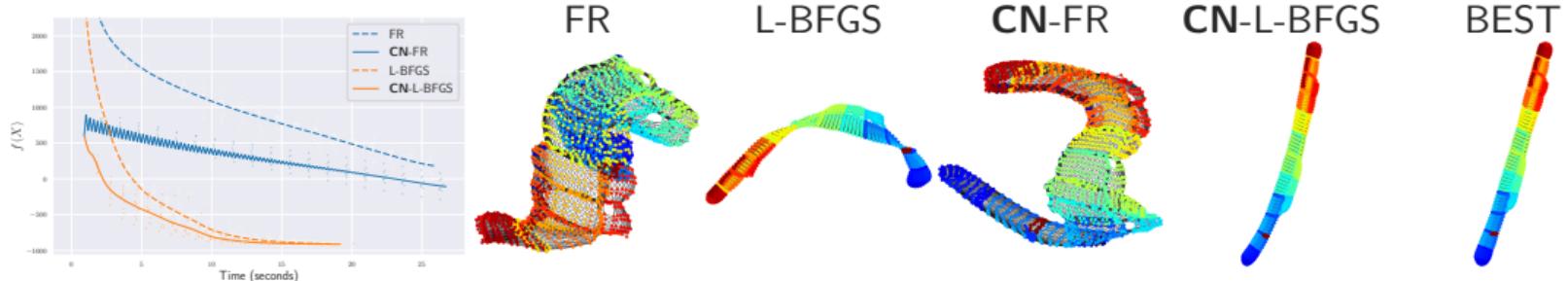


Figure: “BEST” is the 500th iteration of the proposed algorithm.

Experiments Result (individual 2)

dwt_2680 ($|V| = 2680, |E| = 11173$, sparsity = 0.311%) Figures are at 150 iterations.



3elt ($|V| = 4720, |E| = 13722$, sparsity = 0.123%) Figures are at 150 iterations.

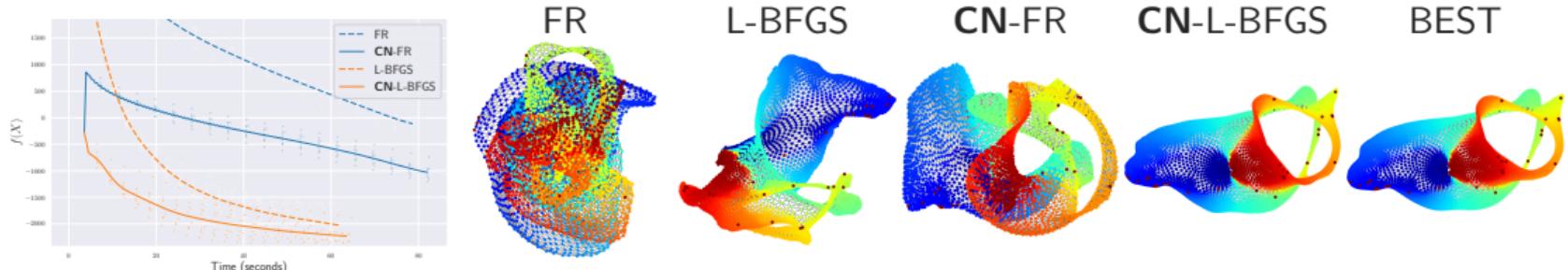


Figure: “BEST” is the 500th iteration of the proposed algorithm.

Experiments Result (overall)

As a dataset, we used matrices from Sparse Matrix Collection [7], in total 124 graphs.

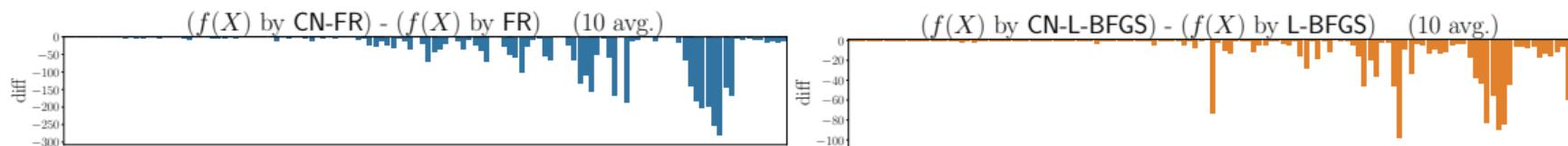


Figure: 45th iter proposed initialization (CN) vs. 50th iter random initialization (no prefix).

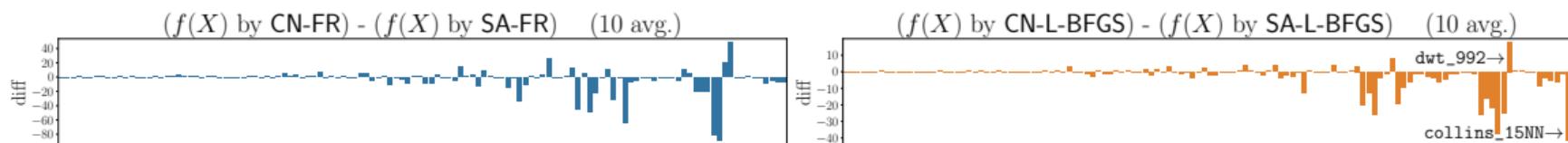


Figure: 50th iter proposed initialization (CN) vs. 50th iter circle initialization (SA) [6].

Comparision with SA method

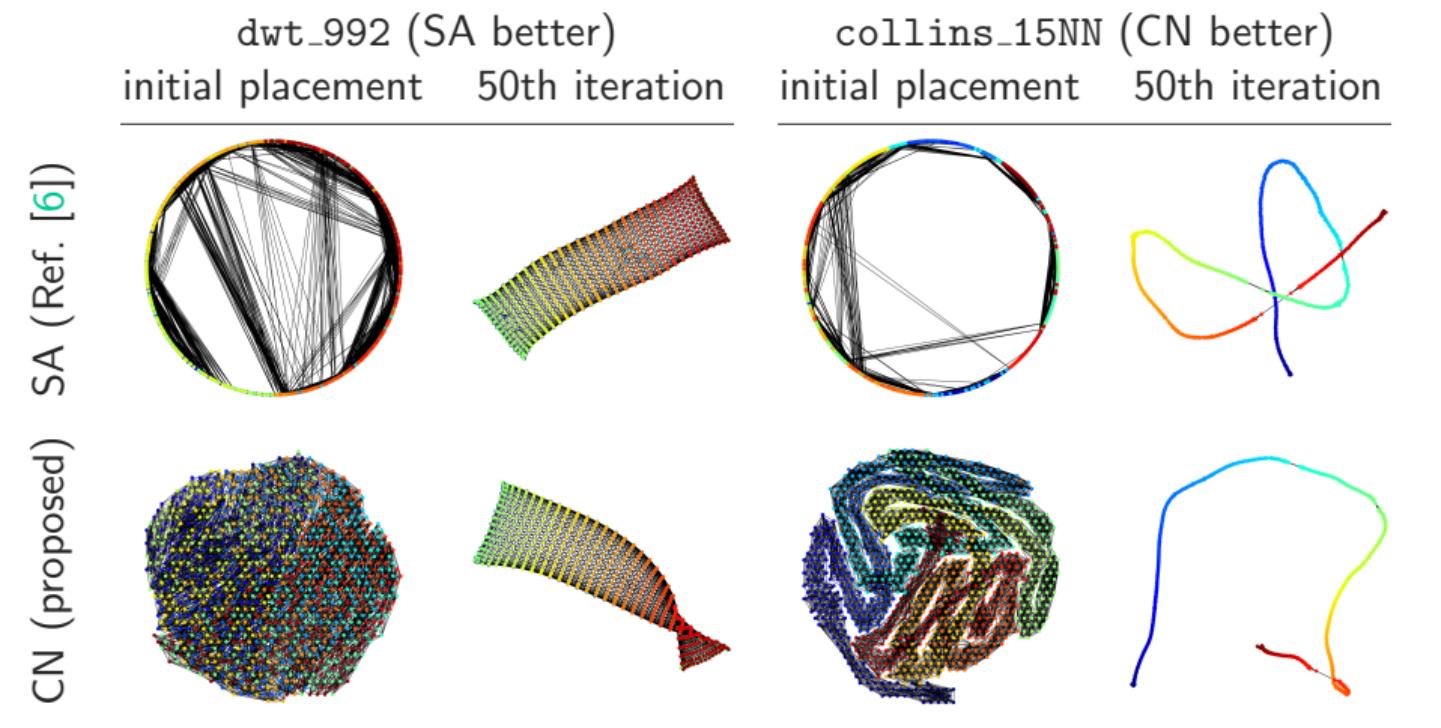


Figure: Results showing initial and 50th iteration placements for dwt_992 and collins_15NN.

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Future Work (1/2) - Combine with sfdp

sfdp in Graphviz  [8]

Scalable Force-Directed Placement.

This is a **Multilevel** approach.

Barnes–Hut algorithm (Q-tree)[9, 10].

These methods are
compatible with the proposed method.

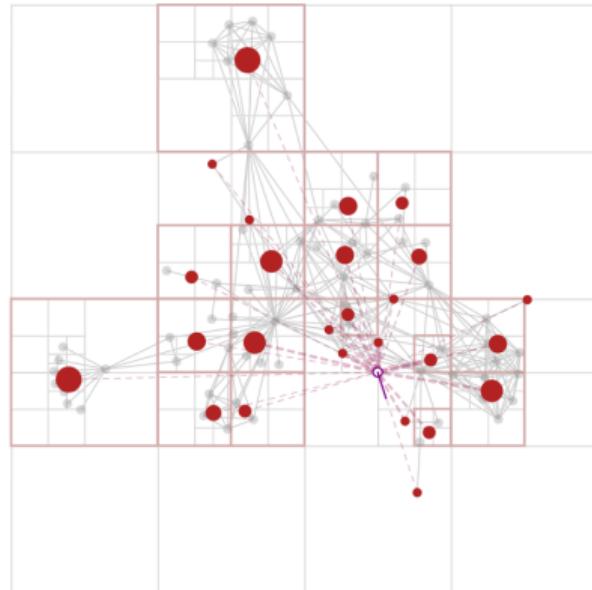


Figure: link

Future Work (2/2) - Broader Applications

“objective functions arising from graphs” [11]

$$f(X) = \sum_{\{i,j\} \in E} f_{i,j}(x_i, x_j) + \lambda \sum_{i=1}^n \Omega_i(x_i)$$

General optimization problem arising from graphs.

stochastic coordinate descent [11] only with the gradient is popular.

Can we use coordinate Newton direction?

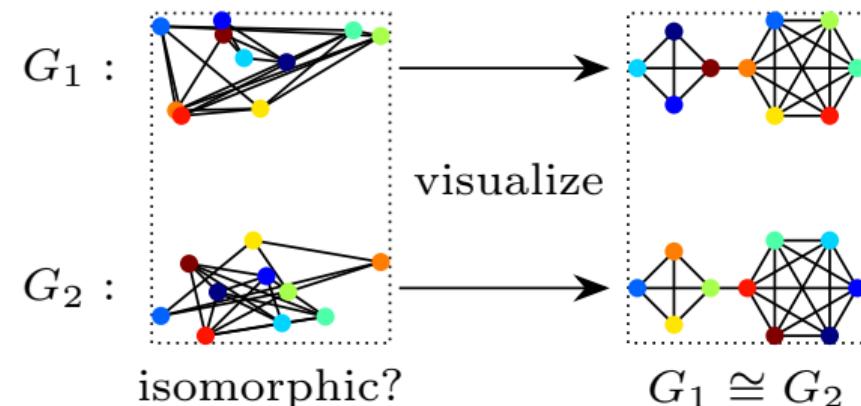
Graph Isomorphism Problem

Drawing graph symmetry is at least as difficult as the graph isomorphism problem [12].

Continuous relaxation → optimization on

Riemannian manifolds [13]

Can we utilize coordinate Newton direction for Riemannian optimization?



End of the Presentation

Summary

Fruchterman–Reingold layout is a tough problem
Hexagonal Lattice + coordinate Newton direction
initialization + L-BFGS gives the best result

Acknowledgement

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