Trabajo Fin de Máster

Explorando la relación entre los procesos de Hawkes y la criticidad autoorganizada en sistemas vivos

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Índice

1 2 3 4 5

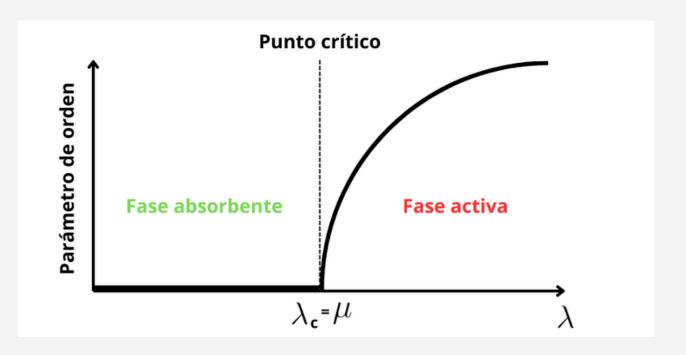
Objetivos Introducción Metodología Resultados Conclusiones

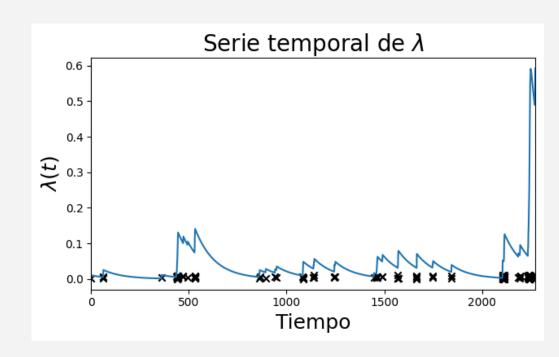
1) Objetivos

Criticidad

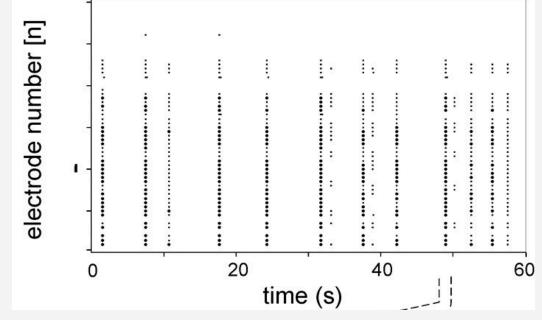
Procesos de Hawkes

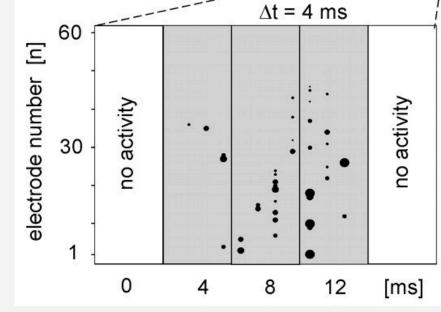
Obtener resultados





Time binning





Percolation theory of self-exciting temporal processes

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We investigate how the properties of inhomogeneous patterns of activity, appearing in many natural and social phenomena, depend on the temporal resolution used to define individual bursts of activity. To this end, we consider time series of microscopic events produced by a self-exciting Hawkes process, and leverage a percolation framework to study the formation of macroscopic bursts of activity as a function of the resolution parameter. We find that the very same process may result in different distributions of avalanche size and duration, which are understood in terms of the competition between the 1D percolation and the branching process universality class. Pure regimes for the individual classes are observed at specific values of the resolution parameter corresponding to the critical points of the percolation diagram. A regime of crossover characterized by a mixture of the two universal behaviors is observed in a wide region of the diagram. The hybrid scaling appears to be a likely outcome for an analysis of the time series based on a reasonably chosen, but not precisely adjusted, value of the resolution parameter.

Notarmuzi, D., Castellano, C., Flammini, A., Mazzilli, D., & Radicchi, F. (2021). Percolation theory of self-exciting temporal processes. Physical Review E, 103(2), L020302.

Beggs, J. M., & Plenz, D. (2003). Neuronal avalanches in neocortical circuits.

Journal of neuroscience, 23(35), 11167–11177.

Criticidad

Encontraremos punto(s) críticos entre transiciones de fase. Para distinguirlas, necesitamos:

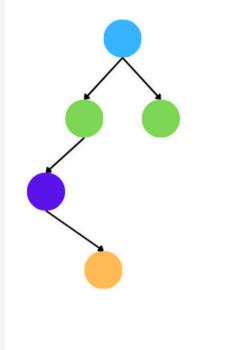
- Parámetro de orden
- Parámetro de control

Ejemplos:

- 1. Modelo de Ising
- 2. Contact processes
- 3. Branching processes
- 4. Percolación
- 5. Point Processes

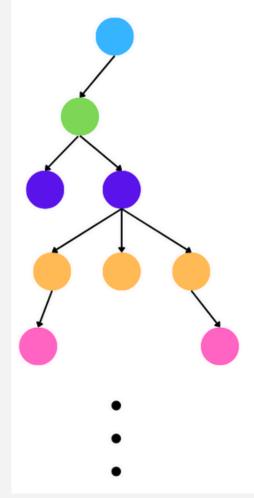
Subcrítico

n < 1

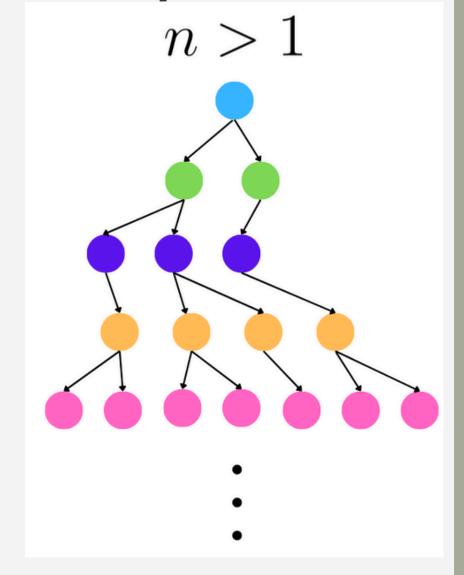


Crítico

n = 1



Supercrítico



Criticidad

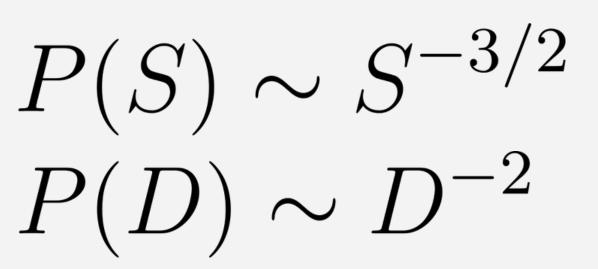
 10^{0}

Ventajas de trabajar en (o cerca) de un punto crítico:

- 1. Robustez ante perturbaciones
- 2. Adaptabilidad
- 3. Mayor rango dinámico
- 4. Mayor capacidad de cálculo
- 5. Invarianza de escala

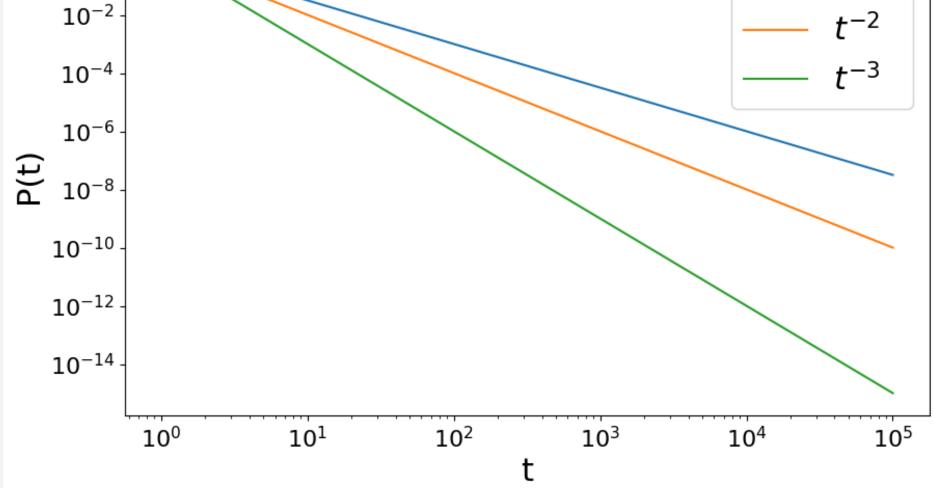
$$P(t) = Ct^{-\gamma}$$

Para branching process críticos (n=1) el tamaño y la profundidad del árbol



 10^{3} 10^{4} Clase de universalidad del critical branching

process

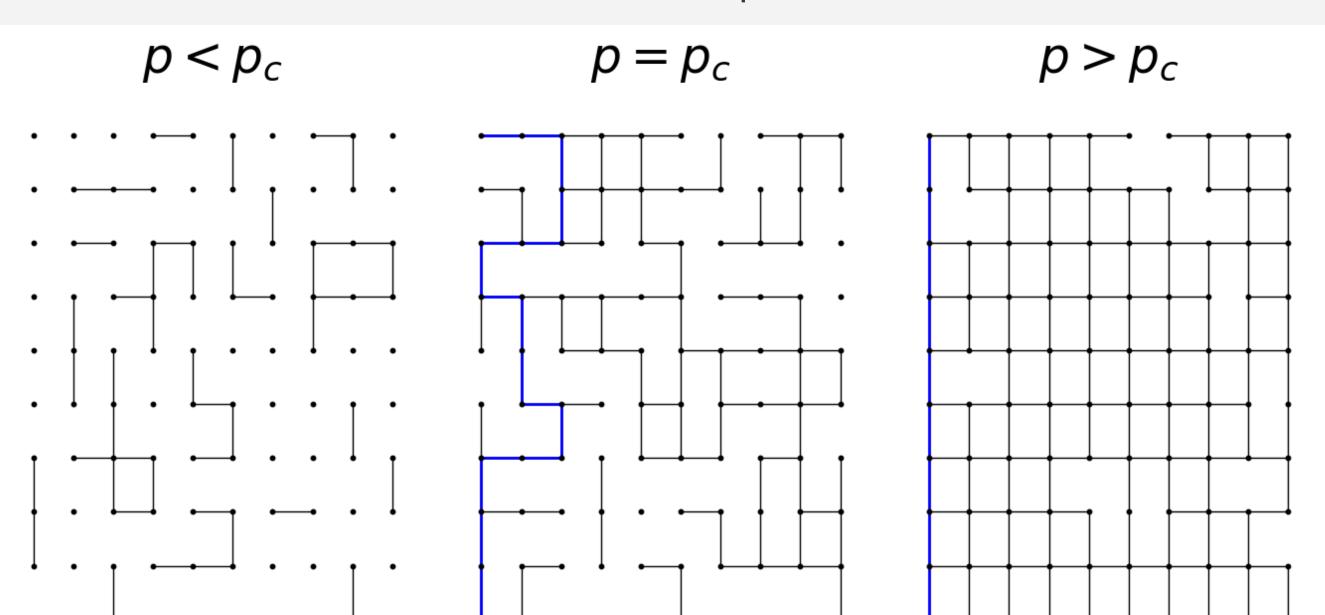


Criticidad

Percolación

Procesos para modelar el paso de un fluido en medios porosos.

Dos nodos de la red se unen dada una probabilidad, dando 3 estados:







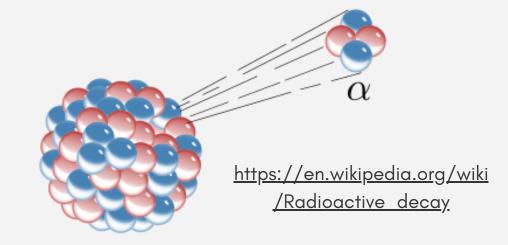


Point processes

Procesos de Poisson(homogéneos): útil en sucesos temporalmente independientes.

- Desintegración radiactiva
- Llegada de clientes a una tienda

$$\lambda \neq \lambda(t)$$



Procesos de Poisson(No homogéneos)

• Teoría de colas

• Goles en un partido de fútbol

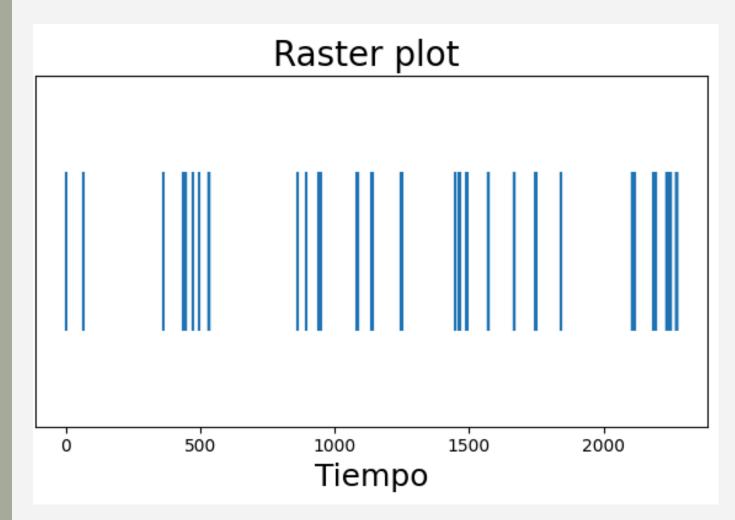
$$\lambda = \lambda(t)$$

Debido a que queremos reproducir el comportamiento de neuronas, necesitamos que el *rate* se autoexcite, por lo que debemos acudir a los **procesos de Hawkes**.

Definición

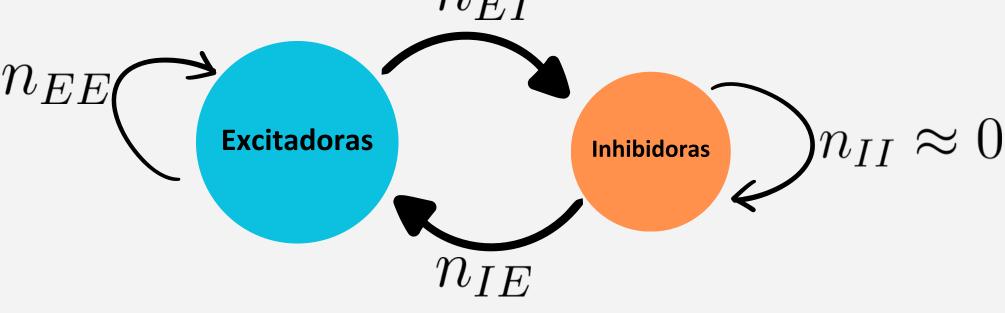
Matemáticamente, el rate se puede escribir como:

$$\lambda(t|t_1,\ldots,t_k) = \mu + n \sum_{i=1}^k \phi(t-t_i)$$



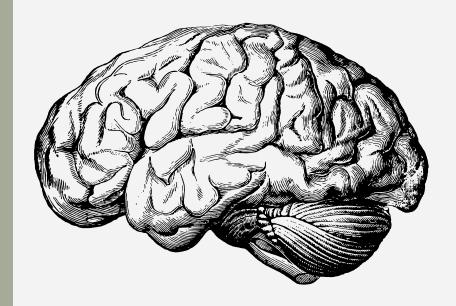
$$\lambda_E = \mu_E + n_{EE} \sum_{i=1}^k \phi\left(t - t_i^{(E)}\right) + n_{EI} \sum_{i=1}^k \phi\left(t - t_i^{(E)}\right)$$

$$\lambda_I = \mu_I + n_{IE} \sum_{i=1}^k \phi\left(t - t_i^{(I)}\right) + n_{II} \sum_{i=1}^k \phi\left(t - t_i^{(I)}\right)$$



Aplicaciones

Ejemplos de procesos autoexcitadores en la naturaleza son:



Jens Wilting and Viola Priesemann. "25 years of criticality in neuroscience established results, open controversies, novel concepts". In: Current opinion in neurobiology 58 (2019), pp. 105–111.



Sofía Aparicio, Javier Villazón-Terrazas, and Gonzalo Álvarez. "A model for scale-free networks: application to twitter". In: Entropy 17.8 (2015), pp. 5848-5867



Marco Baiesi and Maya Paczuski. "Scale-free networks of earthquakes and aftershocks". In: Physical Review E— Statistical, Nonlinear, and Soft Matter Physics 69.6 (2004), p. 066106.



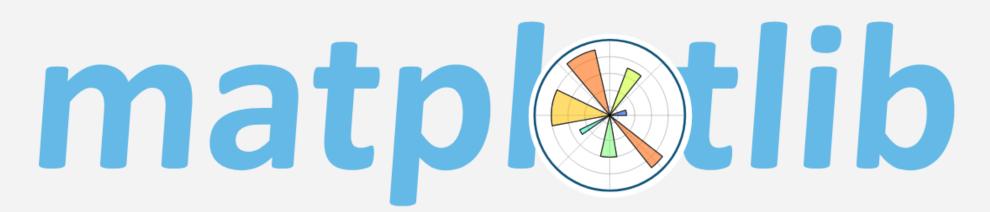
Hawkes, A. G. (2018).
Hawkes processes and their applications to finance: a review.
Quantitative Finance, 18(2), 193–198.

3) Metodología



https://www.python.org/





https://matplotlib.org/

Generación

Tenemos dos maneras de generar procesos:

- No eficiente: aceptación-rechazo mientras actualizamos el rate.
- Eficiente: algoritmo que calcula el tiempo entre eventos.

No eficiente:

- 1. Generamos un número p \in U[0,1]
- 2. Si p< $\lambda(t)$ dt, aceptamos el evento
- 3. Actualizamos $\lambda(t)$

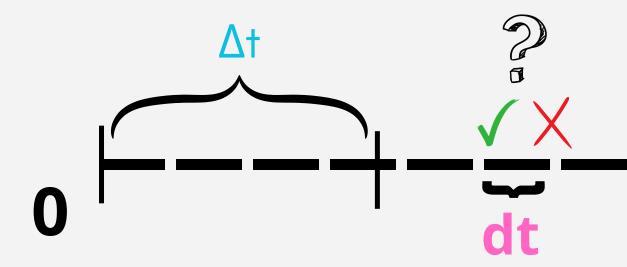
 $\lambda(t)dt$: probabilidad de un evento

Eficiente: Similar al algoritmo de Gillespie

- 1. Método de la transformada inversa (MTI)
- 2. Método de la (des)composición
- 3. Obtenemos el tiempo entre eventos

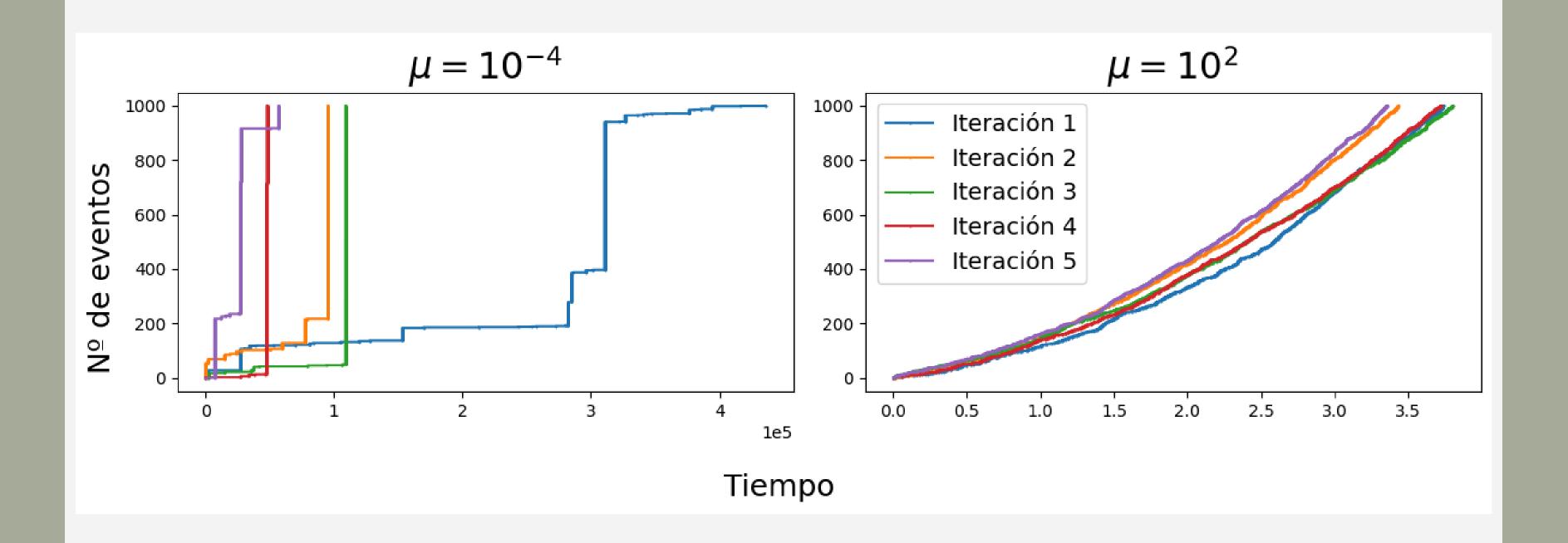


Dassios, A., & Zhao, H. (2013). Exact simulation of Hawkes process with exponentially decaying intensity.



Time binning

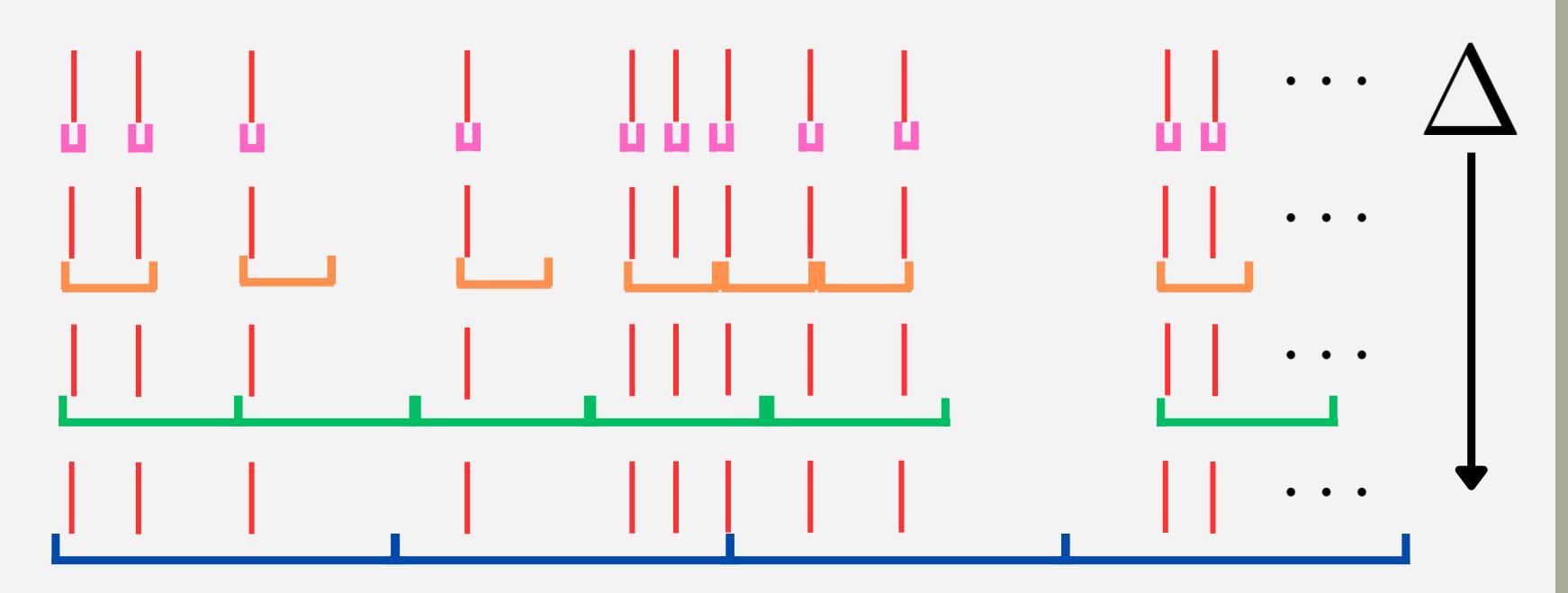
Necesitamos establecer un criterio para determinar avalanchas de actividad. De manera similar a los experimentos, este será una resolución temporal Δ .



Time binning

Procesos de Hawkes

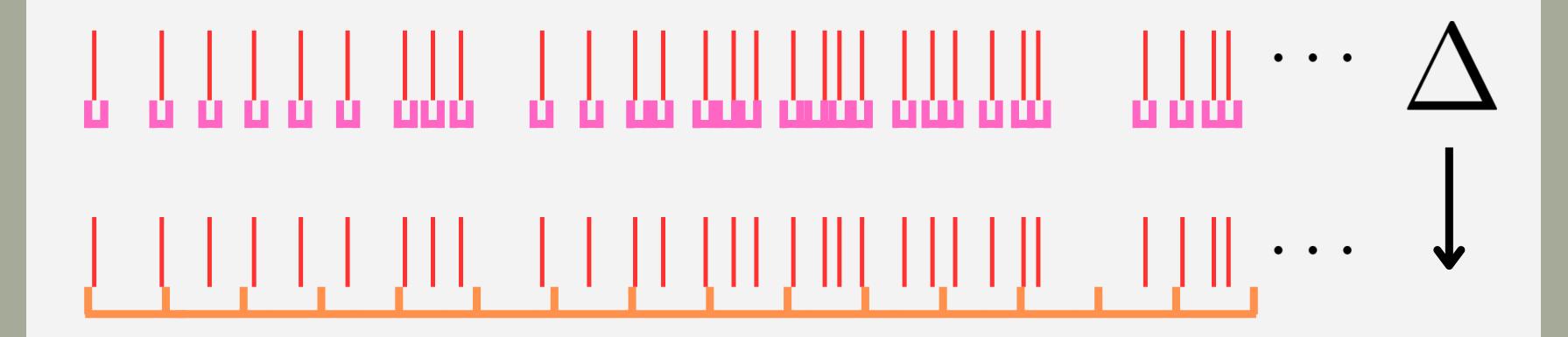
Caso $\mu <<1$



Time binning

Procesos de Hawkes

Caso $\mu > 1$

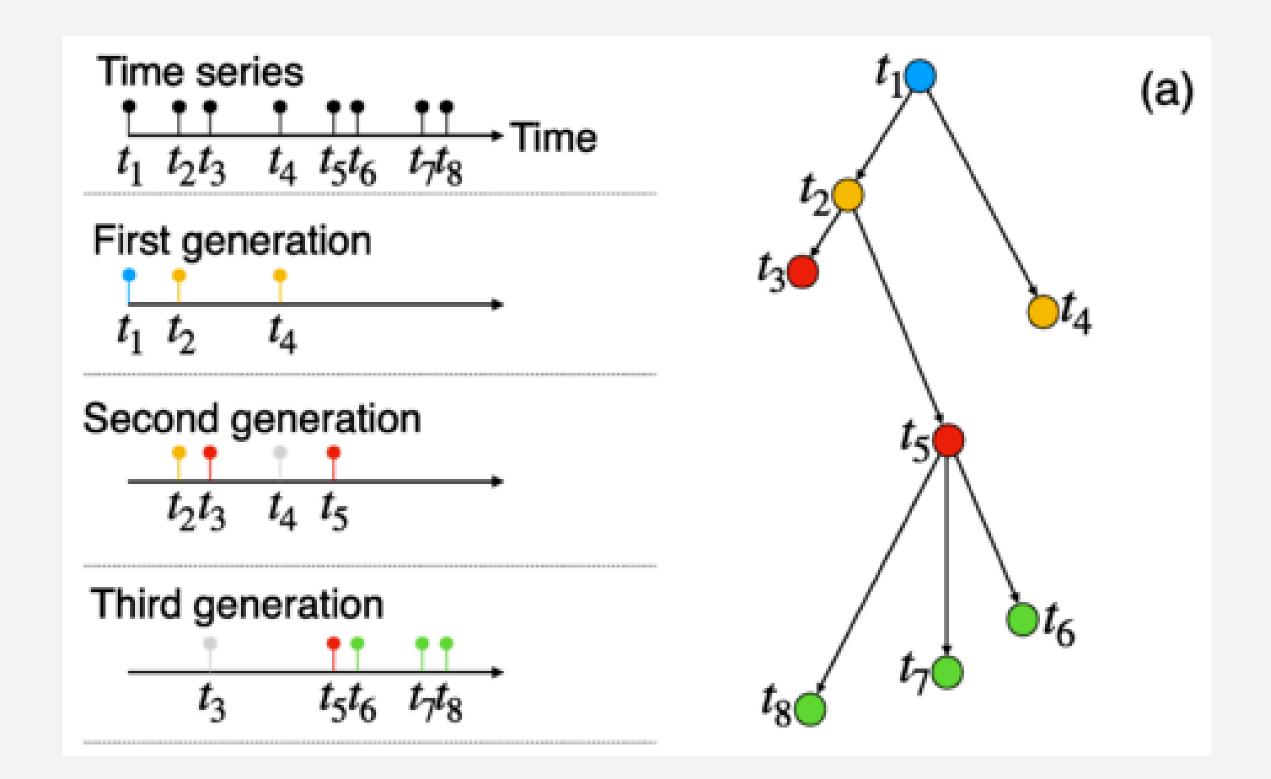


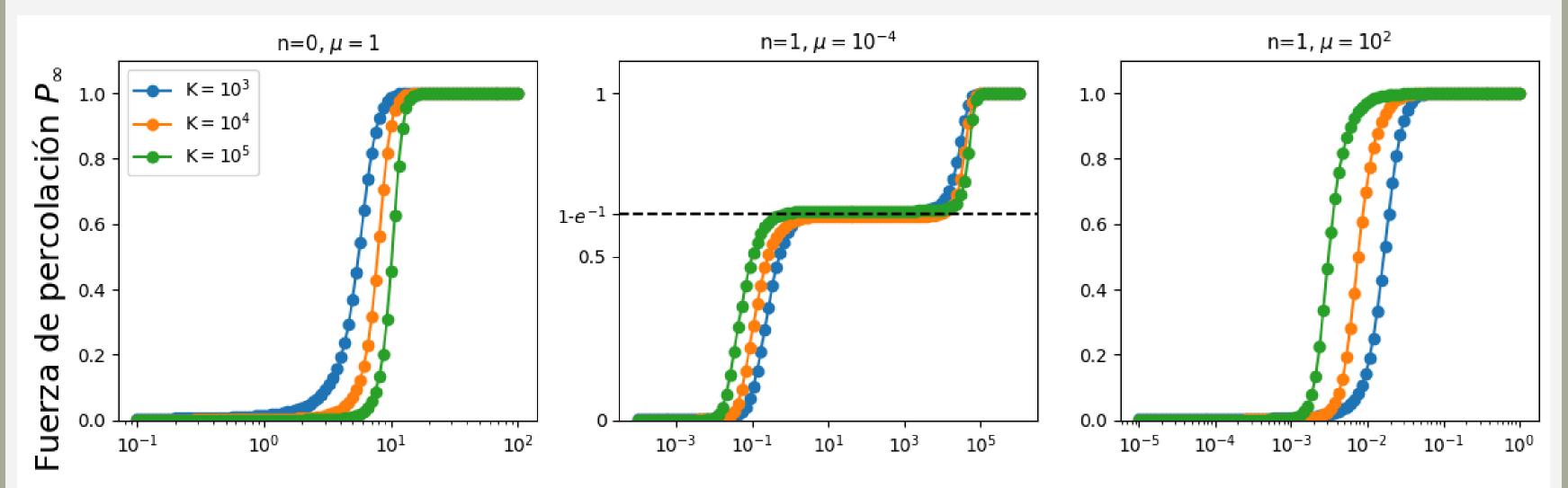
Tamaño y duración de los *clusters*

$$\alpha = \tau = 2$$

¡¡Criticidad artificial!!

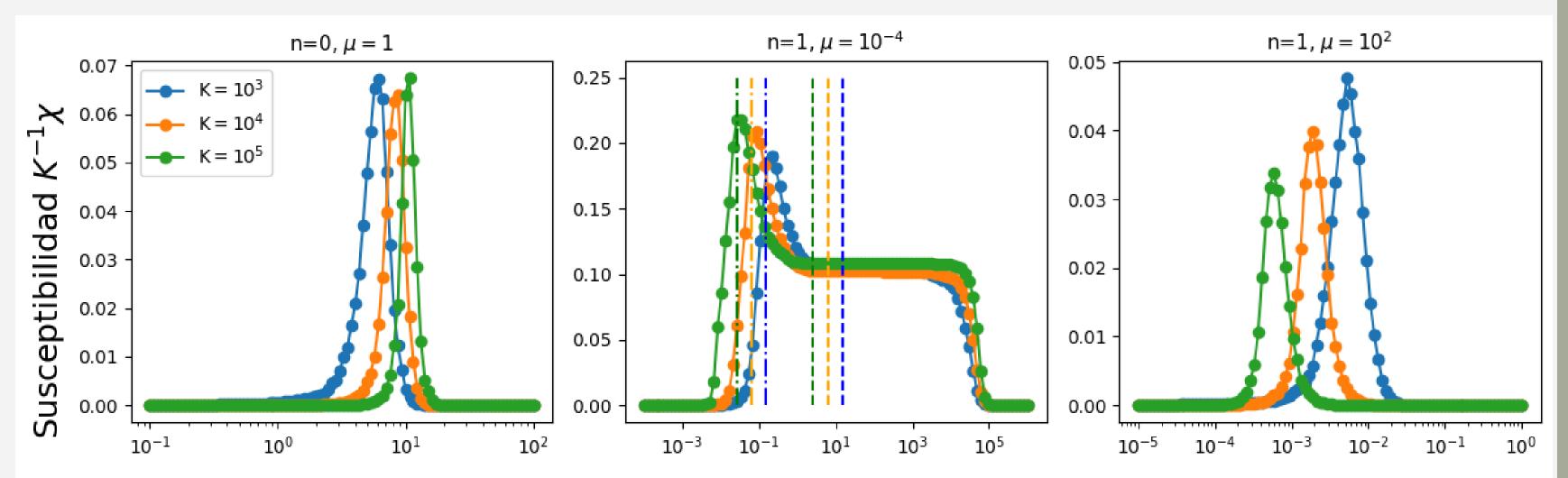
Notarmuzi, D.,
Castellano, C.,
Flammini, A.,
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Percolation theory
of self-exciting
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L020302.



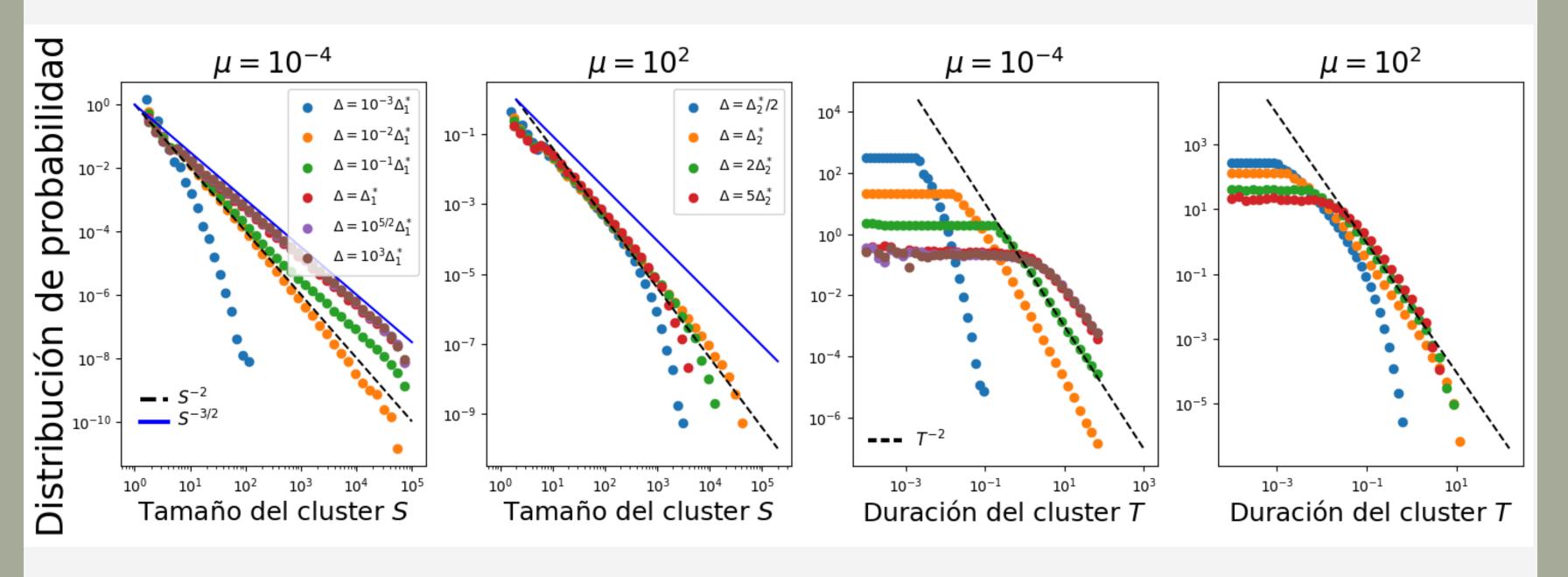


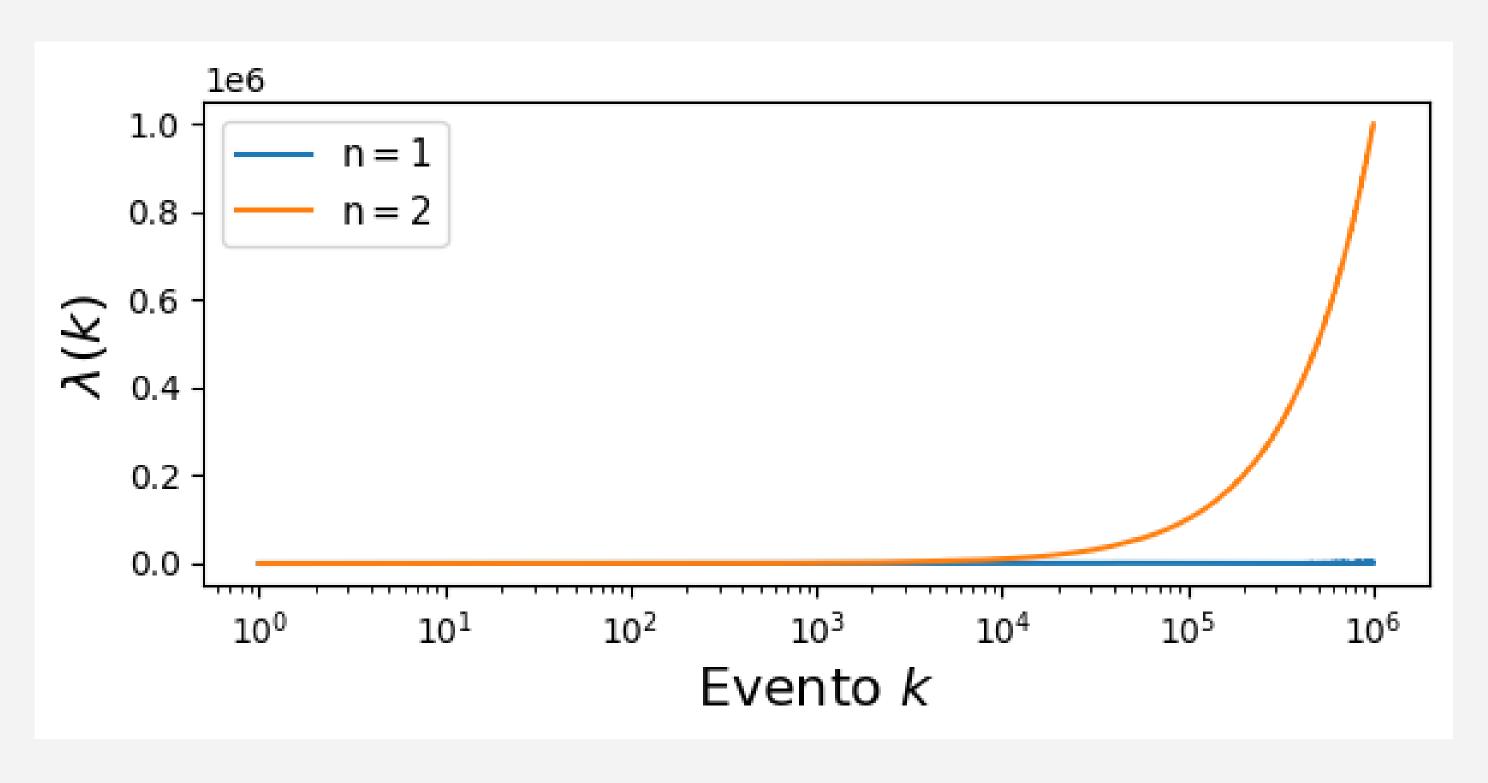
Parámetro de resolución A

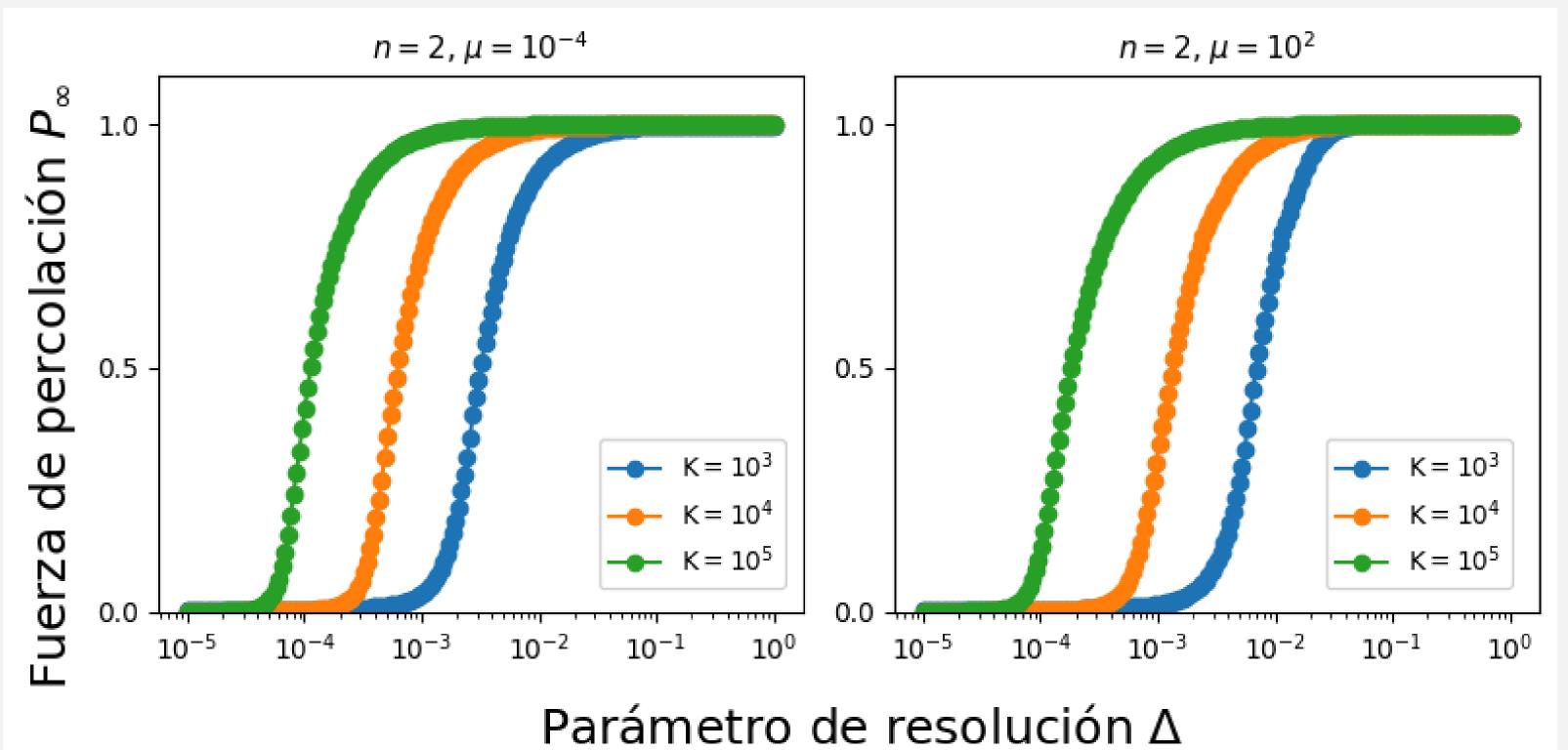
$$\Delta_1^* \simeq \frac{\ln(K)}{\langle \lambda \rangle} = \frac{\ln(K)}{\mu + \sqrt{2\mu K}}$$
 $\Delta_2^* = \frac{\ln(K)}{\mu}$

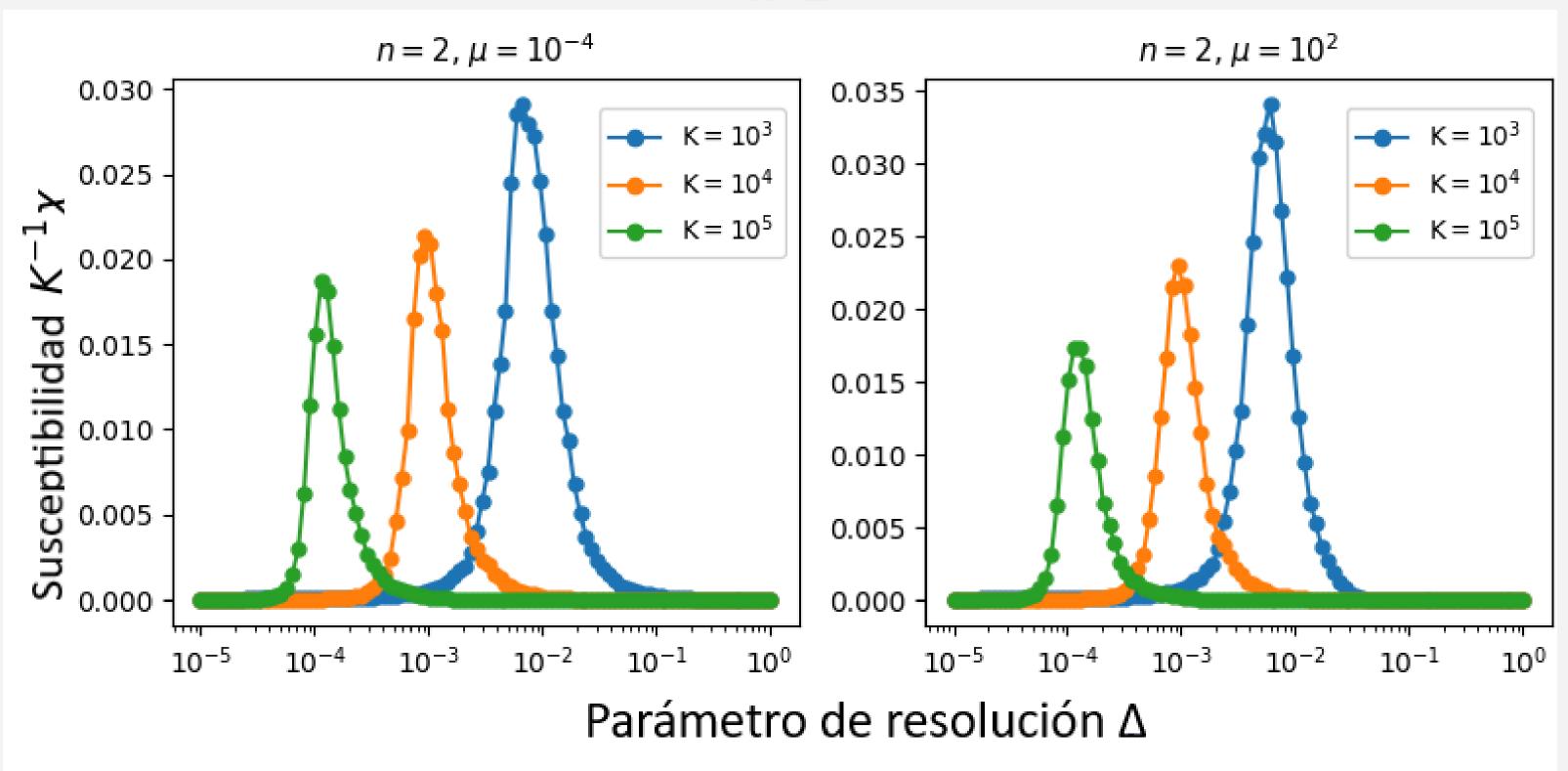


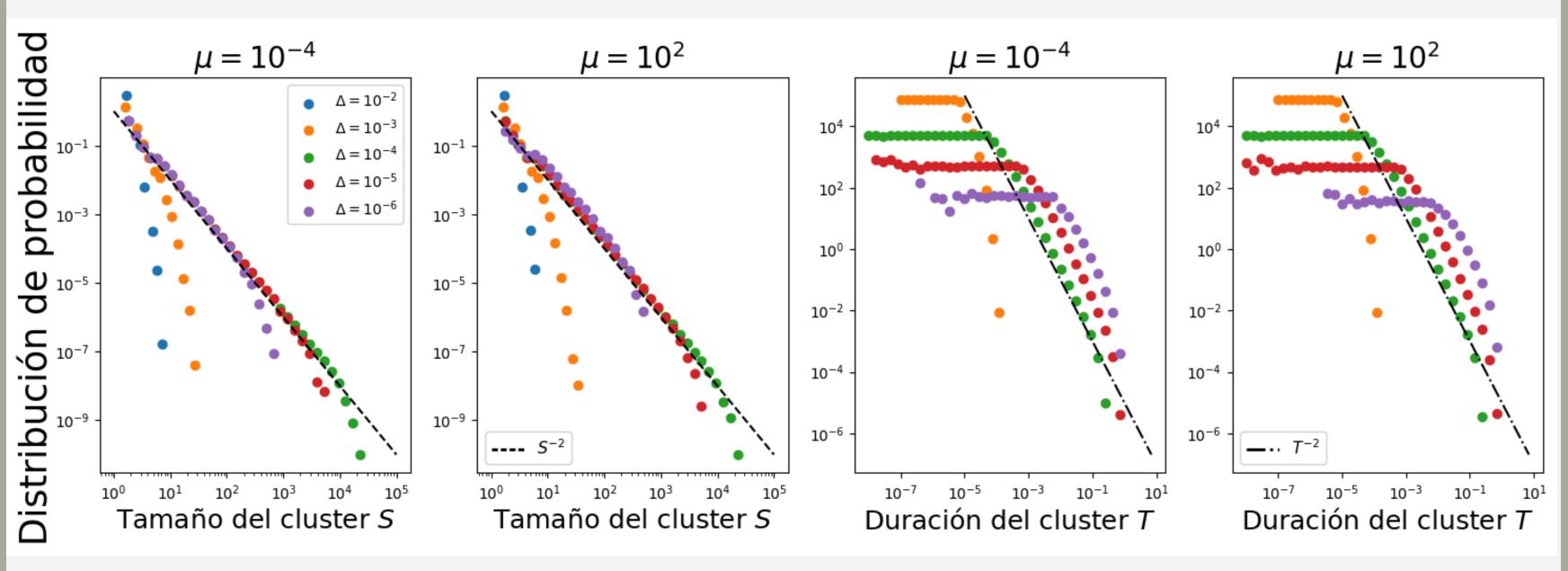
Parámetro de resolución A





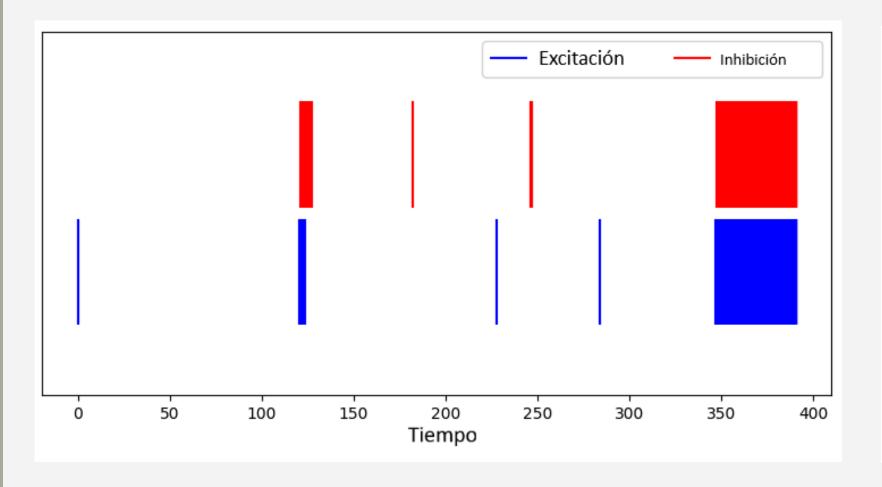


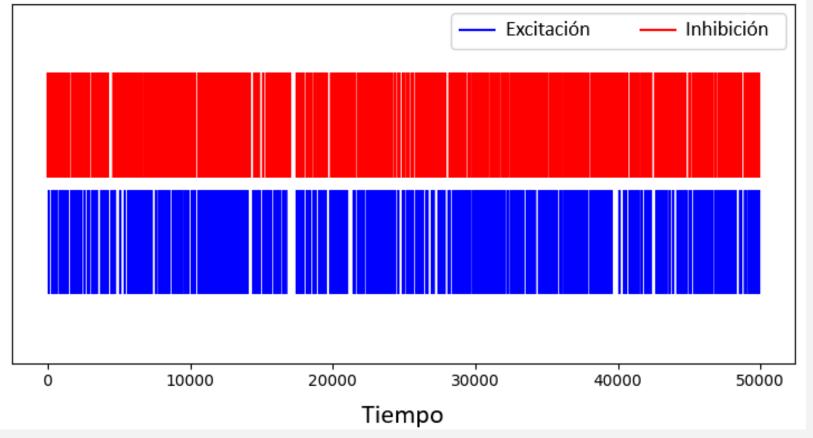




Excitación e inhibición

Estudiaremos dos señales, una "pseudocrítica" y otra "estacionaria". Tomaremos el valor de μ =0.01 para excitación e inhibición.

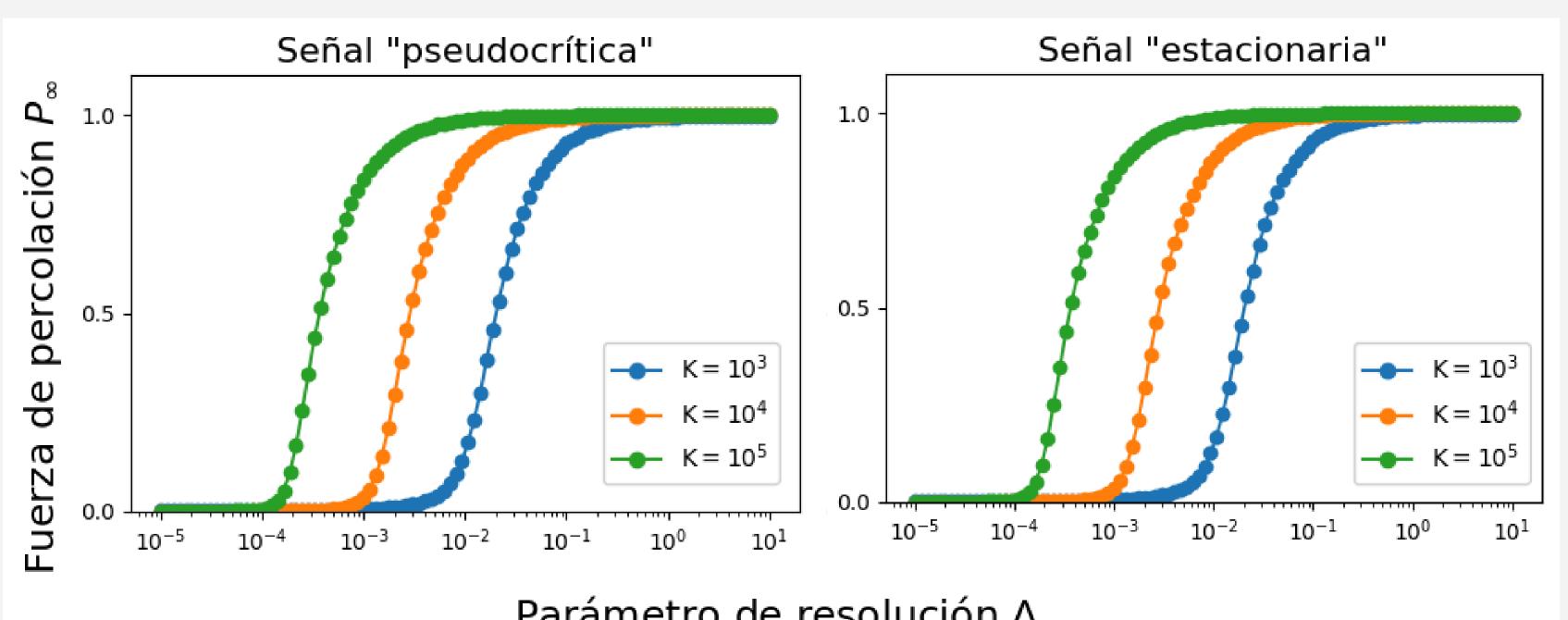




Señal "pseudocrítica"

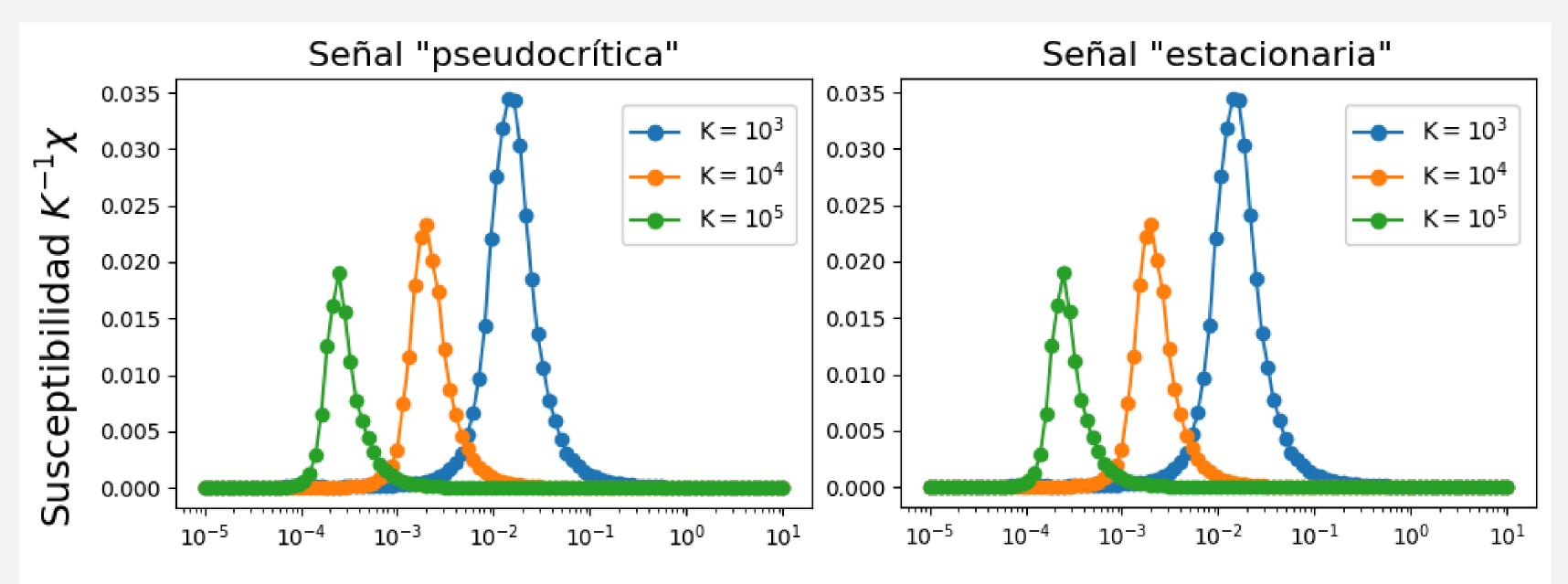
Señal "estacionaria"

Excitación e inhibición

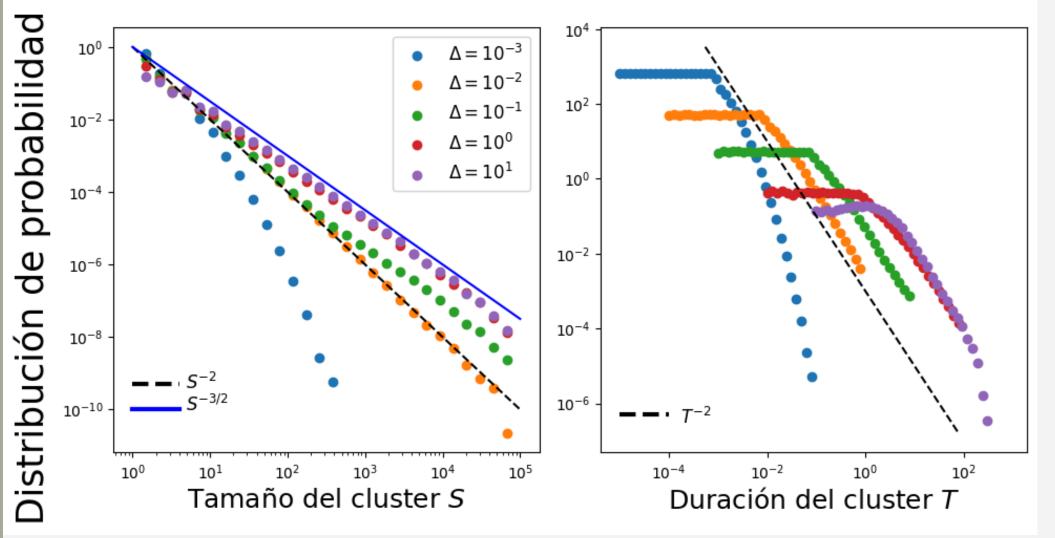


Parámetro de resolución A

Excitación e inhibición

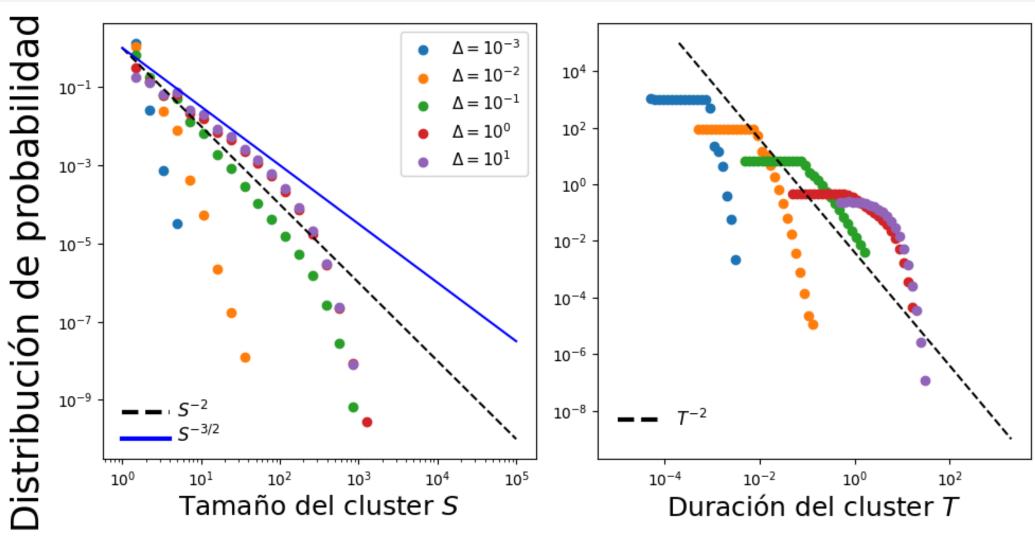


Parámetro de resolución Δ



Señal "pseudocrítica"





Resumen

| | Poisson | n=1 | | n=2 | | Excitación e inhibición | |
|---|---------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| | μ=1 | µ=0.0001 | μ=100 | µ=0.0001 | μ=100 | "Pseudo- crítico" | "Esta- cionario" |
| α | 2 | 2 ==>3/2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 ==>3/2 | 2 (subcrítico) |
| τ | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 (subcrítico) |

5) Conclusions

- An introduction to the concept of criticality in complex systems has been given, with examples and methods for finding it.
- Hawkes processes have been studied, reproducing the known results.
- The study has been extended to a supercritical case and coupled processes. We also have extended the algorithm for the last case.
- Future research could be:
 - A deeper navigation of the parameter space of the bivariate case.
 - The study of inhibition and excitation times separately.
 - The study of more than two coupled processes in a network.



Trabajo Fin de Máster



Muchas gracias!

23 de julio de 2024

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Generación

Eficiente: utilizando el método de la transformada inversa (MTI).

$$PDF(\text{Tiempo entre eventos} = \Delta t) = \lambda(t + \Delta t)e^{-\int_t^{t+\Delta t} \lambda(t')dt'}$$

Primero calculamos la probabilidad acumulada de la función.

$$\operatorname{acum}(\Delta t) = \int_0^{\Delta t} \operatorname{PDF}(\Delta t') d\Delta t' = u \in \mathcal{U}[0, 1] \implies \int_t^{t+\Delta t} \lambda(t') dt' = -\ln(1 - u) = \ln(\bar{u})$$

Generamos u y resolvemos para Δt (teniendo en cuenta el *kernel* exponencial).

$$u = 1 - e^{-\mu(t-t_k)} \underbrace{e^{-\left[(\lambda(t_k) + \alpha - \mu)\beta^{-1}\left(1 - e^{-\beta(t-t_k)}\right)\right]}}_{P(t_{k+1}^{(1)} > t)}$$

Generación

$$u = 1 - e^{-\mu(t-t_k)} e^{-\left[(\lambda(t_k) + \alpha - \mu)\beta^{-1}\left(1 - e^{-\beta(t-t_k)}\right)\right]} P(t_{k+1}^{(1)} > t)$$

Aplicamos el método de la (de)composición y tomamos el mínimo de ellos para que se distribuya como queremos. $t_{k+1} = \min\left(t_{k+1}^{(1)}, t_{k+1}^{(2)}\right) \longrightarrow t_{k+1} \sim P(t_{k+1} > t)$

$$\operatorname{Prob}\left(t_{k+1} = \min\left(t_{k+1}^{(1)}, t_{k+1}^{(2)}\right) \le t\right) = 1 - \operatorname{Prob}\left(\min\left(t_{k+1}^{(1)}, t_{k+1}^{(2)}\right) > t\right)$$
$$= 1 - \operatorname{Prob}\left(t_{k+1}^{(1)} > t\right) \cdot \operatorname{Prob}\left(t_{k+1}^{(2)} > t\right)$$

Finalmente, calculamos los dos tiempos con el MTI

¡Expresión equivalente a la nuestra!

Generación

Para el caso bivariado, el procedimiento igual, simplemente debemos tener en cuenta el proceso que se produce y actualizar el *rate* de acuerdo a este.

$$\Delta_{k+1}^{(j)} = \min \left\{ -\frac{\ln(u_1^{(j)})}{\mu_j}, -\beta_j^{-1} \ln \left(\underbrace{1 + \frac{\beta_j \ln u_2^{(j)}}{\lambda_j \left(t_k^{(j)}\right) + \alpha_j - \mu_j}}_{g_j} \right) \right\}$$

$$\lambda_j(t_{k+1}) = \mu_j + e^{-\beta_j(t_{k+1} - t_k)} \left(\lambda_j(t_k) - \mu_j + \alpha_{l \to j} \right)$$