High-level concept

We want to know how inputs delivered a certain location (S) in a network impact the observed connection strength (A→B). This is useful to us because it helps us predict the impact of noise levels (input variance) on the strength of observed correlations - which leads to higher likelihood of inferring a connection.
This quantity, which we're calling ID-SNR is something we hope to maximize for true direct causal links, and minimize for indirect & confounded links.

Knowing the relationship between exogenous noise and correlation should allow us to design a profile of open-loop stimulation with tuned noise properties to optimize ID-SNR across the network

Basic implementation

graph LR S1-->A((A)); A-->m( ) m-->B((B)); S2-->B; click A callback "Tooltip" linkStyle 0 stroke:#0f0 linkStyle 3 stroke:#f00
looking at the connection A→→B, signals shared in common between A and B will increases the strength of the observed correlation.

- In the case where A drives B, directly or indirectly (A→→B), inputs which drive B, but *not* A (such as S2 above) will introduce an independent noise source which will **decrease** the observed correlation between A,B.
- In this same case A→→B, any inputs which increase variance of A will lead to a stronger common single between A,B since this shared single "flow downstream" to B. In the circuit above, this means increasing the variances of S1 will increase the observed correlation between A,B.

Summarizing this:

$$\mathrm{IDSNR}(A,B|S) \propto \frac{\color{green}{\text{signal strength shared by A,B}}}{\color{red}{\text{independent signal strength in A or B}}}$$

In order to compute these, we need to understand whether the output of sources S_i impacts either A or B. If so, we need to categorize its influence as $\color{green}{\text{shared}}$ or $\color{red}{\text{independent}}$ by tracing its downstream effects.
NOTE: for now, we'll consider all edges to be "excitatory" meaning they have positive-valued edge-weights, although these ideas should generalize when we include accounting for the values of the weights.

common input, no causal links (A B)

graph TD Sa-->A((A)); Sc[Common]-->A Sc-->B((B)); Sb-->B; linkStyle 1,2 stroke:#0f0 linkStyle 0,3 stroke:#f00
common input, A→B

graph LR Sc[Common]-->A((A)); Sc-->B; A-->B((B)); Sa-->A; %%4 Sb-->B; %%5 linkStyle 0,1,3 stroke:#0f0 linkStyle 4 stroke:#f00
Note, how with A→B, Sa now contributes to *shared* signal strength, despite being a source of *independent* signal strength in the previous circuit.

For sources(S_i) with a single downstream path, one way to classify whether these sources will to increase or decrease $\mathrm{IDSNR}(A,B|S_i)$ is:

- visually trace whether this path can reach either A or B.
    - If not, that source doesn't affect IDSNR(A,B)

    - If it does, check whether it can reach both A and B
        - if so, it contributes to shared signal strength
        - if not, it contributes to independent signal strength

source with multiple paths
