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| **Funding programme:** | | Programmes for Project-Related Personal Exchange (PPP) from 2024 with Brazil |  |
| **Programme objective/s (outcomes) of the funding programme[[1]](#footnote-2):**  Outcomes are predefined and must not be changed | | |  |
| **Programme objective (outcome) 1:** | | Junior scientists have gained international research experience and undergone further training at an international level |  |
| **Programme objective (outcome) 2:** | | Binational research cooperation has been promoted and can be used as a starting point for future co-operations |  |
| **Results of the measures/activities (outputs) of the funding programme[[2]](#footnote-3):**  Outputs are predefined and must not be changed | | | |
| **Result (Output) 1:** | Joint research results have been gained | | |
| **Result (Output) 2:** | International joint publications have been created | | |

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| **General information** | | | | | |
| Title of the research project | | Efficient statistical tools for networks and their applications | | | |
| Applying institution | | Universität Leipzig | | | |
| Organisational unit | | Institut für Mathematik und Informatik | | | |
| Discipline | | Bioinformatik | | | |
| Principal investigator (PI) | | Peter F. Stadler | | | |
| Requested approval period | from: 01.01.2024  to: 31.12.2025 | | For follow-up application[[3]](#footnote-4): Previous approval period: | from: 01.01.2021  to: 31.12.2022 | |
| Cooperation partner/partner institution (within and outside Germany) | University of São Paulo and Universität Konstanz | | André Fujita | Brazil | |
| Parallel funding and/or parallel application in another DAAD programme? | | | | yes | no |
| If yes, please specify? | | Please specify | | | |
| Is there already parallel funding and/or a parallel application to another funding body for the same project? | | | | yes | no |
| If yes, please specify? | | Please specify | | | |

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| **For follow-up applications: Progress from previous project** |
| 1. Please describe the previous project progress (implementation of measures/activities and achievement of objectives) (max. ½ DIN A4-page). |
| During the first funding phase we were able to complete reseach on tree-like networks, resulting in a an efficient algorithm for estimating eigenvalue counts for this type of networks. This resulted in joint publication in J. Complex Networks. In addition to the DAAD-funded short  travel, two PhD students from the Fujita lab in Sao Paulo are currently spending extentended reseach stays in the Stadler lab in Leipzig. Bruno Ilha is working on metabolic networks, and Grover Guzman just arrived in Leipzig. He will continue the joint work on eigenvalues in simple network classes. The DAAD exchange has been very helpful in securing external funding. As planned, a network meeting in Sao Paulo has taken place in 2002 with participation of 4 researchers from Leipzig including the PI, and Andre Fujita and collaborators have visited Leipzig in 2022 and in spring 2023. The second scheduled visit of the Leipzig group to Sao Paulo in the current funding period is scheduled for Nov/Dec. Software development is ongoing. Current focus of the work is on improvements of the theoretical results. Early stage researches, notably Nora Beier, have been closely involved in preparing the annual report for 2022 and this renewal application.  Workshop on Network Statistics:  The workshop occurred between September 15th and 16th at Prof. Imre Simon Auditorium at the Institute of Mathematics and Statistics of the University of São Paulo. Approximately 30 people attended this workshop, including (under) graduate students and faculty members from the University of São Paulo, Federal University of ABC, Federal University of Technology - Paraná, Sírio Libanês Hospital, Leipzig University, and the Hamburg University of Technology. We had two main talks - one by Prof. Peter Stadler (German coordinator) and one by Prof. André Fujita (Brazilian coordinator), seven oral presentations, and two group meetings (one each day) to allow all participants to build new and extend existing collaborations.  Publications:  1. Guzman, G.E.C., Stadler, P.F., and Fujita, A. (2022). Efficient eigenvalue counts for tree-like networks. Journal of Complex Networks 10, cnac040. 10.1093/comnet/cnac040.  2. Guzman, G.E.C., Stadler, P.F., and Fujita, A. (2021). Efficient Laplacian spectral density computations for networks with arbitrary degree distributions. Network Science 9, 312–327. 10.1017/nws.2021.10. |

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| **Project objectives, detailed project description and reference to results logic** |
| 1. Please state your project objectives (outcomes), which must be consistent with the programme objectives (outcomes) mentioned above and describe the specialised content of the project. Explanation should refer to the results logic: which specific project results (outputs or results of the measures/activities) contribute to achieve these project objectives (outcomes)[[4]](#footnote-5). 2. Touch upon the relevance of your project and ensure that you address all selection criteria in the programme description, which are listed here again: 3. Relationship of the project to the programme objectives (as per the impact analysis structure) and results-oriented planning by using indicators that meet the SMART criteria.[[5]](#footnote-6) 4. Please explain why and how long the planned stay abroad is necessary (respective details to be explained under "Measures/Activity planning”) 5. The quality of the project (clarity of project objectives and methods) and scientific relevance of the project (topical nature of the subject matter and the project’s degree of innovativeness). 6. Appropriate involvement of junior scientists 7. Transfer of knowledge between the groups of researchers, added scientific value (subject-specific, institutional, interdisciplinary) created through the cooperation for both groups of researchers, scientific and, if applicable, industrial usability of the project results 8. Feasibility of the research project (in particular: financial backing, preliminary work and further plans, adequate travel planning abroad - also with regard to the duration of the stay), project-relevant competence of both research groups, complementarity of the research groups in the joint project (methodologically, content-related, facilities, etc.) 9. Please describe potential risks in relation to the success of the project and explain how you plan to face them.   Please note:  The project objectives (outcomes) and intended results of the project’s measures/activities (outputs) must be in line with the results-oriented project planning depicted in the project planning summary. |
| **Outcomes**  This proposal aims to consolidate the relationship between all partner groups. New collaboration opportunities will be identified, especially in regard to junior scientist’s research network expansion. We will specifically initiate the development of computationally efficient statistical tools to analyze extensive empirical networks from a spectral distribution as well as a cycle-base angle.    **Outputs**  1. In person meetings in Brazil and Germany will enable all involved scientists to engage in topic specific discussions as well as get firsthand impressions of the work and living environments for future collaborations and research stays. We plan to organize talks every year and two short courses/workshops to also allow other students and researchers to participate. The PROBAL funding for the partner group has been granted for the current funding period, It is imperative therefore that to extend the DAAD funding to enable the continuation of the success cooperation.  2. The methods developed here will impact several fields of science. As aforementioned, random networks are ubiquitous. Thus, they will be helpful to analyze chemical compounds, social interactions, metabolic pathways, neural networks, and the internet. We expect that the works generated in this proposal will have a high impact, given the widespread interest in random networks. Thus, we expect that joint publications will strengthen the scientific footprint for all participating researches, especially young scientists, which will be advantageous for funding applications of their own.  3. All developed algorithms will be implemented as reference software packages e.g., in R or Python libraries. Collaboration in that regard will help junior scientists to develop a set of skills, from collaborative software development via open source platforms like GitHub to planning skills for software and project development as well as distribution and maintenance of open source software.  4. As in the first funding period junior scientists will be closely involved with the composition of the reports and the organization of the joint meetings. The project has already lead to additional longer-term scientific visits by members of the Fujita lab in Germany. This will form the basis for initiatives for further funding.  **Project description**  Unlike deterministic graphs, empirical networks are stochastic, either by the underlying processes that generate them or the measurement procedures. For example, brain networks are different even among healthy individuals.  Thus, many typical properties used to characterize graphs do not apply to large empirical networks. The reason is that they are not robust against the insertion or deletion of a small number of vertices or edges. Therefore, we need measures that quantify how close a graph is to exhibit a specific property, rather than the strict notion of isomorphism, which we rarely, if ever, attain.  Furthermore, empirical networks are usually massive. For example, it is estimated that the brain is composed of approximately 100 billion neurons. Thus, we cannot use current statistical approaches to analyze big data. The main reason is that we need to calculate the graph's spectrum, which is computationally expensive. Suppose a network is composed of n nodes. Then, the computational cost of naïve approaches, such as the diagonalization method, is O(n^3). The message passing approach of Cantwell and Newman (2019) for the normalized Laplacian constituted a major advance. Still, it requires computing matrix inversions and matrix-vector multiplications, which are computationally expensive.  We know that the spectrum has codified structural characteristics of the network. For example, by analyzing the Laplacian spectrum, we can obtain its diameter (Chung et al., 1989), the number of spanning trees (Bollobás, 1998), vertex covers (Chen and Jost, 2012), Kemeny's constant (Pan et al., 2018), and chromatic number (Sun and Das, 2020). However, we do not know the contribution of a node to a network's spectral distribution. In other words, although we identify differences in the networks' spectra, we cannot associate these differences with the networks' structures. Therefore, we cannot interpret them. In the first funding phase we in particular obtained results for tree-like networks.  The partners will continue to work in parallel on complementary measures to quantify how close a graph is to exhibit a specific property. In the second project phase the project will in particular benefit from synergies with the MATOMICs project with produces detailed metabolic networks that can be reused in the context of the project, The added focus on metabolic networks also matches Bruno Ilha’s interests, a member of Fujita’s lab who spends most of 2023 in the Stadler lab in Leipzig. A common approach is determining graph invariants such as centrality measures (van den Heuvel and Sporns, 2013). However, graphs generated by different models may present similar centralities. Conversely, graphs generated by the same set of parameters may present a vastly different centrality measure. Thus, the analyses of empirical networks using methods grounded on deterministic graph theory seem to be inappropriate.  One potential solution is to assume that graphs are generated by probabilistic processes and then develop statistical methods, which will be the focus of the Brazilian partners. Statistical approaches for random graphs are new, with few reports in the literature (Asta and Shalizi, 2015; Ginestet et al., 2017; Tang et al., 2017; Cerqueira et al., 2017; Ghoshdastidar et al., 2017; Schieber et al., 2017, Kolaczyk et al., 2019). One of the reasons that graphs are challenging to study from a statistical viewpoint is that graphs are objects composed of vertices and edges, i.e., they are not numbers.  The group of Fujita has therefore experimented on the analysis of the graph spectrum, which “codifies” information about the graph structure (Takahashi et al., 2012, Fujita et al., 2017a, 2019), and developed a concept of correlation between vectors of graphs (Fujita et al., 2017b) which showed to be helpful to better understand new biological mechanisms, identify biomarkers, and find differences between controls and patients. The German side under Prof. Stadler has ample experience with the analysis of graph theoretical problems (BrianDavies et al., 2001; Gu et al., 2016; Hellmuth et al., 2009; Fritz et al., 2020) and will meanwhile focus on cycles. Cycles encapsulate semi-local information in a graph. Cycle bases provide well-defined, manageable cycle sets that can be computed efficiently. The length distribution of cycle sets such as the relevant cycles, i.e., those that are contained in at least one minimum cycle basis can be computed efficiently even without enumerating the sometimes exponentially large cycle sets. We therefore plan to use cycle distributions as complementary source of information. In particular we will investigate the relationships between Laplacian eigenvalues and cycle distribution and explore to what extent and which graph classes they can be used for alternative classification tasks. Properties of cycle bases also characterize planarity and potentially other embedding properties. The latter is likely of particular relevance to application in brain-neworks and other networks that are embedded into low-dimensional (Euclidean) spaces. As the german funding period ends after 2 years, we will apply for a second round of funding, in which we will systematically investigate the constraints of embeddings on the cycle distributions.  Studying the dynamic brain interaction network is vital to understand the brain's role in behavior. In the last decade, we witnessed the introduction of many methods to measure the presence or absence of dynamic interaction between brain parts. Nevertheless, little progress has been made on developing strategies to interpret and rigorously test the characteristics of the entire inferred brain interaction networks. We will develop rigorous statistical methods to compare ultra-high-dimensional networks and expect that these methods will allow us to correctly interpret the results of massive brain interaction networks obtained with state-of-art methods.  Our algorithms will allow us to identify genes or brain regions associated with diseases, abnormal connectivity structures, and changes over time, space, and subjects which will potentially lead to the development of drugs for treatment, biomarkers for diagnosis and prognosis, and a better understanding of the biological mechanisms.  Furthermore, our algorithms will be helpful in computer science, engineering, physics, and chemistry. E.g., for network feature extraction (Newman, 2018), low-rank approximation (Le et al., 2016; Luo et al., 2018), spectral clustering, and community detection (Newman, 2006). It also has applications in the dynamical systems theory (Porter and Gleeson, 2014), including structural phase transitions, such as percolation (Bollobás et al., 2010), localization (Martin et al., 2014), and detectability (Nadakuditi and Newman, 2012).  For all goals proposed in this project, we already supervise Ph.D. students and post-docs /post-doc candidates for the internships in Brazil/Germany, which will be tightly integrated in the development and application process. Having been able to secure external funding sources, this exchange also includes extended research stays for Bruno lha and Grover Guzman in Leipzig in 2023/24.  We plan to send Ph.D. students and post-docs in all four years of the project to maintain constant communication. PIs will interact mostly via videoconference over the year and visit once a year. PIs will discuss manuscript and other proposals design during the scientific missions every year. We also plan talks in every Ph.D., post-doc, PIs visit. We will organize short courses/workshops and invite students/researchers of other universities to participate remotely (via videoconference) in the second and fourth years. We further plan to submit a proposal to the Research Group Linkage Programme (https://bit.ly/3f1zS4k) of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation for further interaction between Brazilian and German groups. Dr. Fujita is an Alexander von Humboldt Fellow as such he satisfies the minimum requirement to submit a proposal to this call.  **Available infrastructure**  Prof. Fujita is the Brazilian coordinator. He has a fully equipped IT laboratory composed of dozens of high-performance workstations and computer servers. Together with the Interdisciplinary Center for Bioinformatics, the Stadler group at Leipzig University has sufficient computing power for all high performance-computing tasks associated with the proposed research. In addition, the group has access to the High-Performance Computer Center in Dresden and the de.NBI cloud, maintained by the German Network for Bioinformatics Infrastructure  Takahashi's lab is in the Brain Institute. The institute has a state-of-art primate facility, a primate surgery room, level 2 bio-security rooms, two-photon microscopy, molecular biology, and viral core facilities. The Brain Institute also has access to a supercomputer. Takahashi's lab has access to a fully trained veterinarian, animal welfare specialist, and husbandry team.  Dr. El Hady is affiliated with Universität Konstanz and the Max Planck Institute (MPI) of Animal Behavior. The MPI has one of the most advanced facilities to study animal behavior in the world. It is equipped with virtual reality arenas where researchers can change the environment in real-time. We can record animal behavior using multiple sensors (high time-of-flight cameras, ultrasound microphones) simultaneously.  **References**  ALEX, P, et al.  Partitioning sparse matrices with eigenvectors of graphs, **SIAM Journal on matrix analysis and applications**, 11, p. 430 – 452, 1990.  ASTA, DM, and SHALIZI, CR. Geometric network comparisons, **Proceedings of the Thirty- First Conference on Uncertainty in Artificial Intelligence. AUAI Press**, p. 102-110, 2015.  BOLLOBÁS, B. Random graphs: Modern graph theory, **Springer**, p. 215 – 252, 1998.  BOLLOBÁS, B, et al. Percolation on dense graph sequences, **The Annals of Probability**, 38, p. 150 – 183, 2010.  BOOTH, TE. Power iteration method for the several largest eigenvalues and eigenfunctions, **Nuclear science and engineering**, 154, p. 48 – 62, 2006.  BRIANDAVIES, E, et al. Discrete nodal domains theorems, Linear Algebra and its Applications, 336, p. 51 - 60, 2001  CAN, ML, et al. 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| **Measures/activities planning** | |
| **Description of the measures/activities**  Please describe the planned measures/activities (also see the category 'Measures/activities eligible for funding' in the call for proposals).  If necessary, insert new rows in the table for further planned measures/activities.  Note:  Measures/activities must be in line with the results-oriented project planning depicted in the project planning summary.  When describing the measures, you should also indicate, which research group will perform which work items and where this will take place. Please indicate which methods will be used. | |
| **Title of measure/activity 1:** | First visit in Germany |
| Description: | In a first meeting of all involved research group we will give all junior scientist the opportunity to present their current work and plans for the project at hand to their peers. PostDocs and PIs will discuss the presented workplans and give valuable feedback. In this meeting we will also start curation of data which will be used as basis for the development and testing of algorithms development in the course of this project. |
| Place and time frame | Germany: 01/2024 |
| **Title of measure/activity 2:** | Travel of the German group to Brazil |
| Description: | During our meeting in Brazil all junior scientists will present their results and the state of their progress to a broader audience. We will consolidate results, discuss future directions and start work on first manuscripts. |
| Place and time frame | Brazil: 11/2024 |
| **Title of measure/activity 3:** | Second visit in Germany |
| Description: | Shortly after our visit in Brazil we will again meet in Germany to finalize work on Manuscripts and begin work on the application for a second round of funding from the DAAD. Again, junior scientist will get the opportunity to present their results and discuss future approaches, this time to an audience from the German science network. Furthermore, we will work on the first project report. |
| Place and time frame | Germany: 01/2025 |
| **Title of measure/activity 4:** | Second visit in Brazil |
| Description: | During the second and last visit of the German side to Brazil in the first funding period, we will focus on the finalization of manuscripts and discuss potential follow up projects as well as funding possibilities. Junior Scientist will present their (final) results in an international setting. |
| Place and time frame | Brazil: 11/2025 |

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| **Sustainable impact and perspectives** |
| Please explain how sustainable impact beyond the planned funding period may be achieved as well as potential perspectives for the project. Risk factors, responsibilities, and possible strategies to address these, should be outlined, too. *(max. ¼ DIN A4-Page)* |
| Please specify |

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| **Planned international mobility of the research groups** | | | | |
| Please enter the planned stays of the researchers at the respective partner institution abroad during the funding period in the table below chronologically. | | | | |
| **German project participant to perform stay abroad** | **Academic status** | **Research task to be performed** | **Duration in days** | **Planned date of stay (MM/YYYY)** |
| Peter F. Stadler | Professor | Review of progress; Discussion of further directions | 8 | 11/2024 |
| Peter F. Stadler | Professor | Review of progress; Manuscript writing | 8 | 11/2025 |
| Jörg Fallmann | PostDoc | Discussion of results; Adaptation of workflows | 10 | 11/2024 |
| Jörg Fallmann | PostDoc | Manuscript and follow-up grant proposal finalization | 10 | 11/2025 |
| Thomas Gatter | PostDoc | Discussion of results; Adaptation of workflows | 10 | 11/2024 |
| Thomas Gatter | PostDoc | Manuscript and follow-up grant proposal finalization | 10 | 11/2025 |
| Bruno Schmidt | Doktorand | Presentation of results; work on manuscripts; exchange with students from Brazil | 21 | 11/2024 |
| Bruno Schmidt | Doktorand | Presentation of results; work on manuscripts; exchange with students from Brazil | 21 | 11/2025 |
| Nora Beier | Doktorand | Presentation of results; work on manuscripts; exchange with students from Brazil | 21 | 11/2024 |
| Nora Beier | Doktorand | Presentation of results; work on manuscripts; exchange with students from Brazil | 21 | 11/2025 |

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| **Project participant of the partner to perform stay in Germany** | **Academic status** | **Research task to be performed** | **Duration in days** | **Planned date of stay (MM/YYYY))** |
| André Fujita | Associate Professor | Workshop and proposal writing to be submitted to AvH | 10 | 04/2024 |
| André Fujita | Associate Professor | Manuscript writing | 10 | 04/2025 |
| Daniel Y. Takahashi | Assistant Professor | Dr. El Hady’s data analysis and discussions | 10 | 04/2024 |
| Daniela Bizinelli | Graduate student | Develop algorithm described in goal 1 | 180 | 04/2024 |
| Jaqueline Yu Ting Wang | Graduate student | Develop algorithm described in goal 2 | 180 | 06/2024 |
| Leonardo Sanches | Graduate student | Analyze Dr. El Hady'sHady's  data | 180 | 04/2024 |
| Caio Matheus Prates Batalha Faria | Postdoc | Develop algorithm described in  goal 1 | 270 | 04/2024 |
| Diego Trindade de Souza | Postdoc | Develop algorithm described in goal 2 | 270 | 04/2024 |

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| **Further programme specific information** |
| **Structure of the research group** Briefly describe the structure of your research group and the criteria for selecting the project participants. |
| Dr. Fujita coordinates a FAPESP thematic project in network statistics, including dozens of graduate students and postdocs to whom we will provide training and internship. Thus, this proposal complements the FAPESP thematic project. The Stadler Lab in Leipzig has worked on several aspects of graph theory. While Fujita’s team is specialized in statistics and will focus on spectral analysis, the Stadler group will tackle the problem from a cycle-base angle, thus both teams are complementing each other’s work. Furthermore, two neuroscience teams, one in each country will be involved in the project, providing the groups with datasets for development and testing of developed algorithms.  Our proposal ranges from theoretical/methodology development to application in neuroscience. Thus, this proposal comprises two groups of researchers, one of mathematics/computer science and one of neuroscience. Each group is composed of two labs. Mathematics/computer science: Dr. Stadler’s and Dr. Fujita’s labs. Neuroscience: Dr. El Hady’s and Dr. Takahashi’s labs. We based the participants selection criteria on the fitness for our problems treated in this proposal. Thus, participants should have background in at least one of the following areas: mathematics, theoretical computer science, statistics, neuroscience. |
| **Roles in the project**  Please explain what each project participant – inside and outside Germany – is responsible for within the project as a whole. |
| Peter F. Stadler (German coordinator) and André Fujita (Brazilian coordinator) will supervise the development of methods/algorithms and analysis of empirical data.  Daniel Y. Takahashi (Brazilian collaborator) and Ahmed El Hady (German collaborator) will provide the biological data to be analyzed and help with the interpretation of results. |

1. The project does not necessarily need to aim at achieving all programme objectives (outcomes of the funding programme). 'Funding programme' and 'programme' are used synonymously. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Only the results of the measures/activities (outputs of the funding programme) which are relevant for the selected programme objectives (outcomes of the funding programme) must be taken into account. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Follow-up application: Application for a project which immediately follows on from funding for the previous year in the same funding programme. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. For the definitions of 'Outcomes' and 'Outputs', please refer to the ‘Guide to Results-oriented Monitoring’. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. See ‘Guide to Results-oriented Project Planning and Monitoring’, Chapter 2. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)