



# Informational and topological signatures of individuality and age

G. Petri

The Sense 23/11/2023



**Network Science Institute**  
at Northeastern University





# Higher-order signatures of individuality and age

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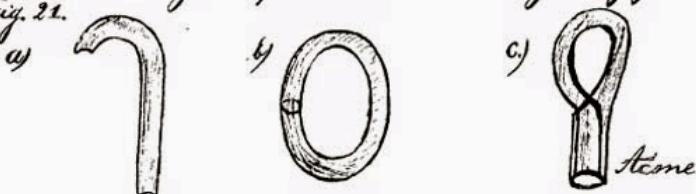


# What is topology?

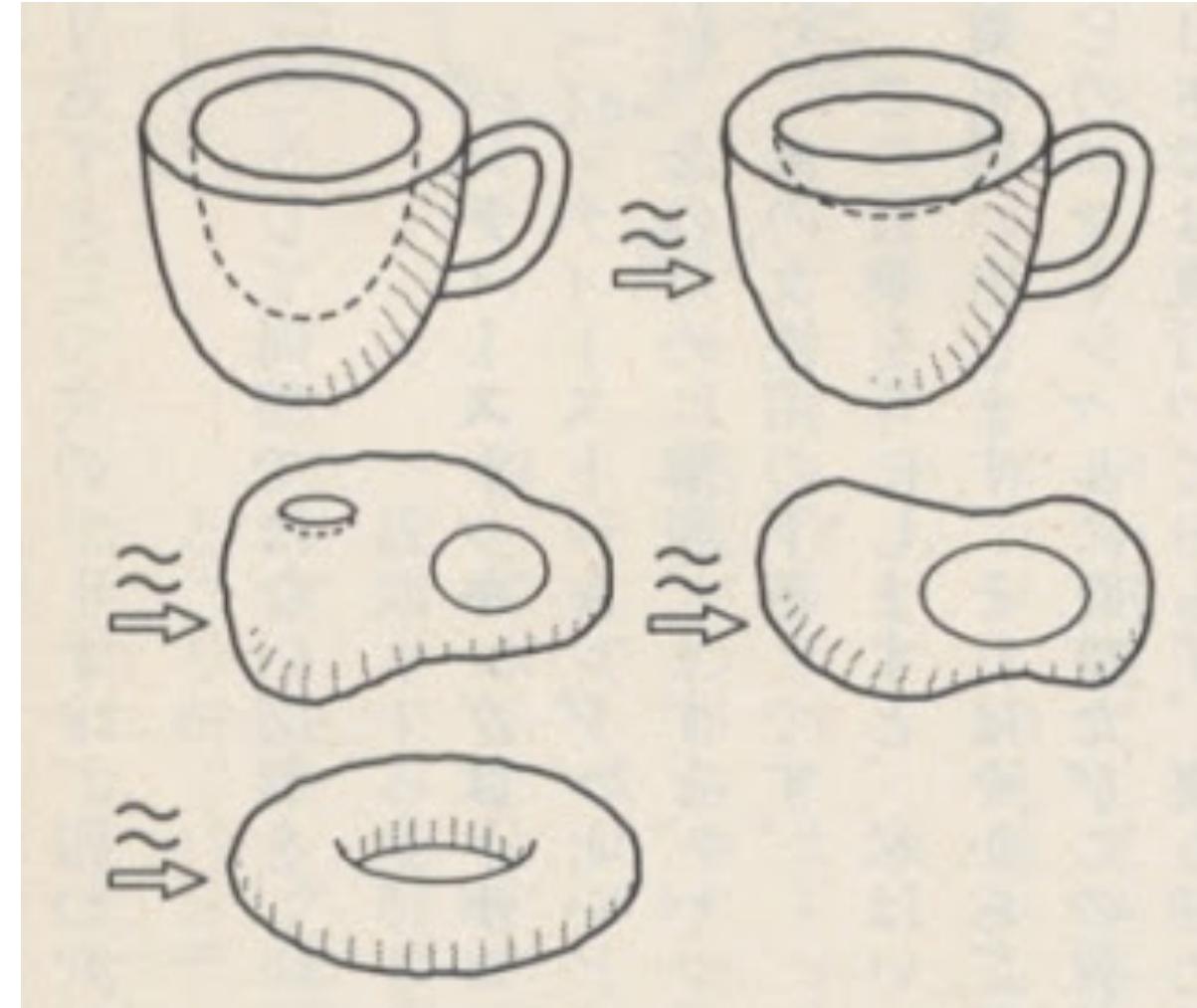
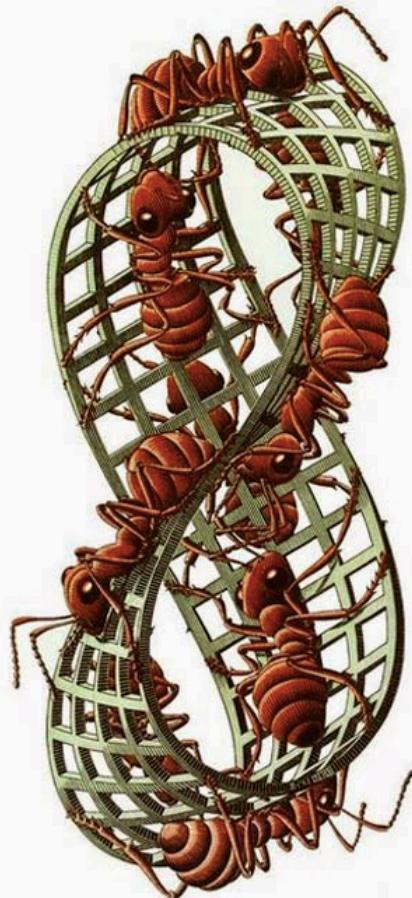
— 102. —

auf die Fläche gerichtet, sich nur entlang der Fläche bewegen kann, so kann dasselbe, wenn es einmal an der Außenseite sich befindet, wie es sich auch bewegen mag, niemals an die Innenseite gelangen und umgekehrt. Ebenso kann man entweder die Außenseite oder die Innenseite der Fläche für sich mit Farbe anstreichen. Doch nun kann man den Schlauch noch in ganz anderer Weise zusammenfügen, indem man nämlich das eine Ende nach innen umschlipsst, das andere dagegen durch die Wandung in das Innere hineinleitet und dann mit dem umgeschlipschten Ende vereinigt. v. Fig. 21. e.

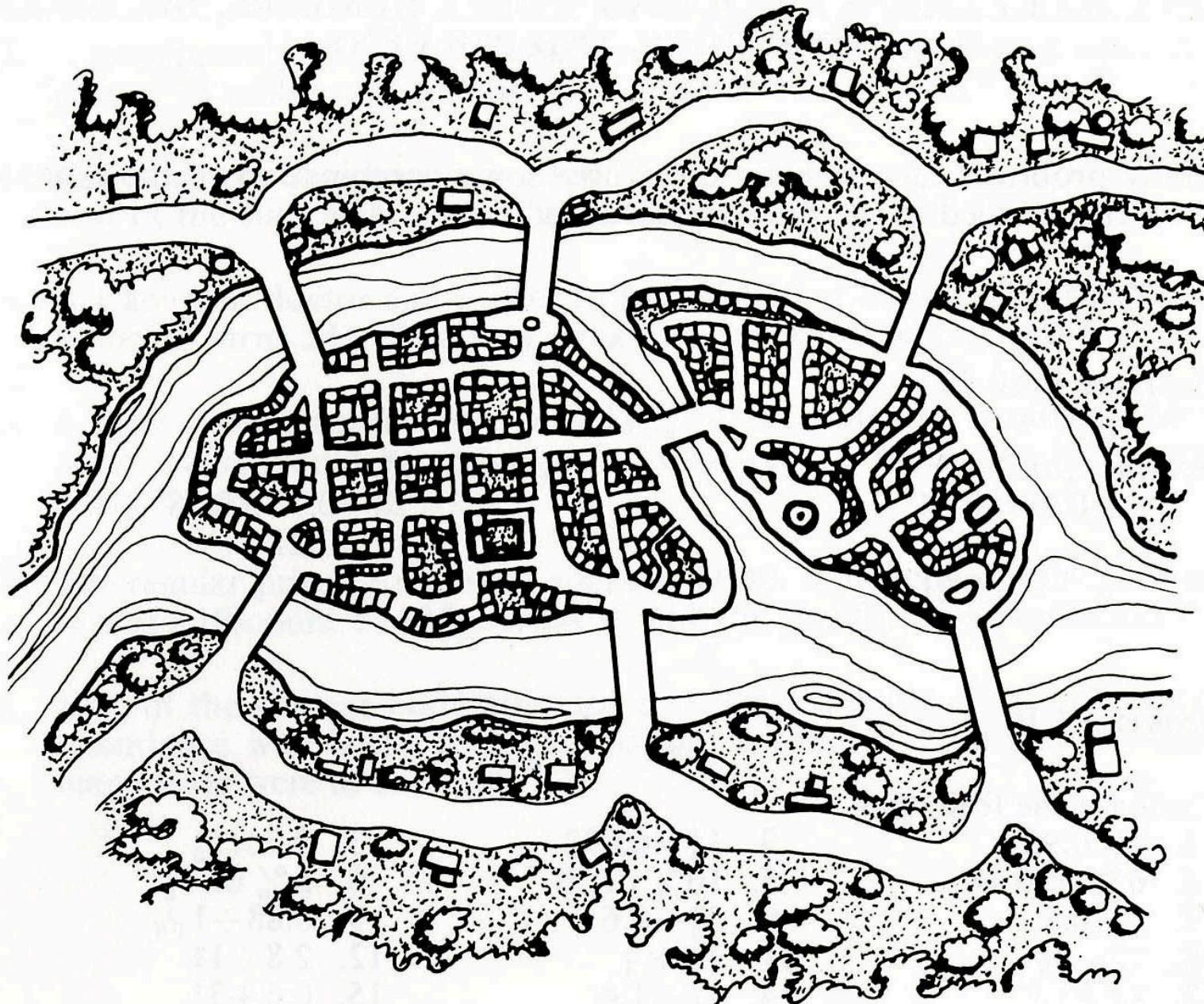
Fig. 21.



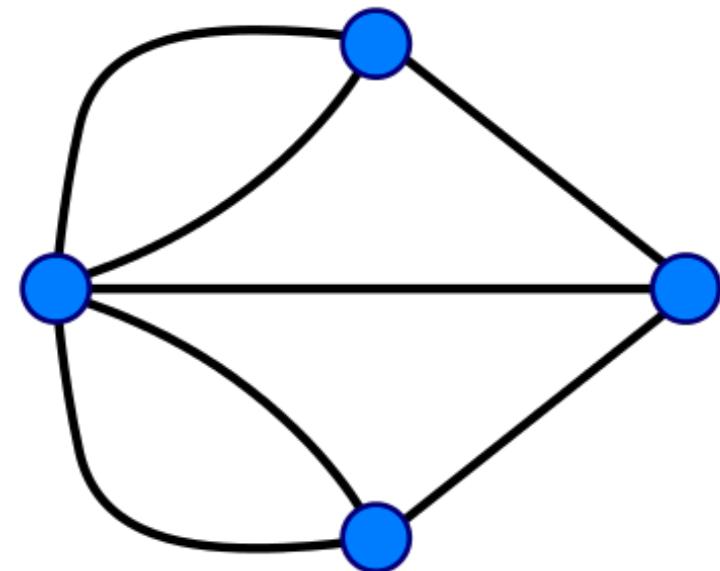
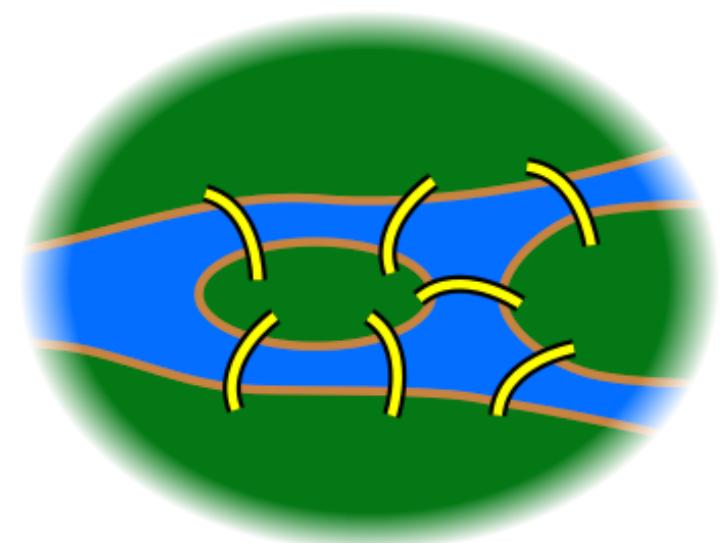
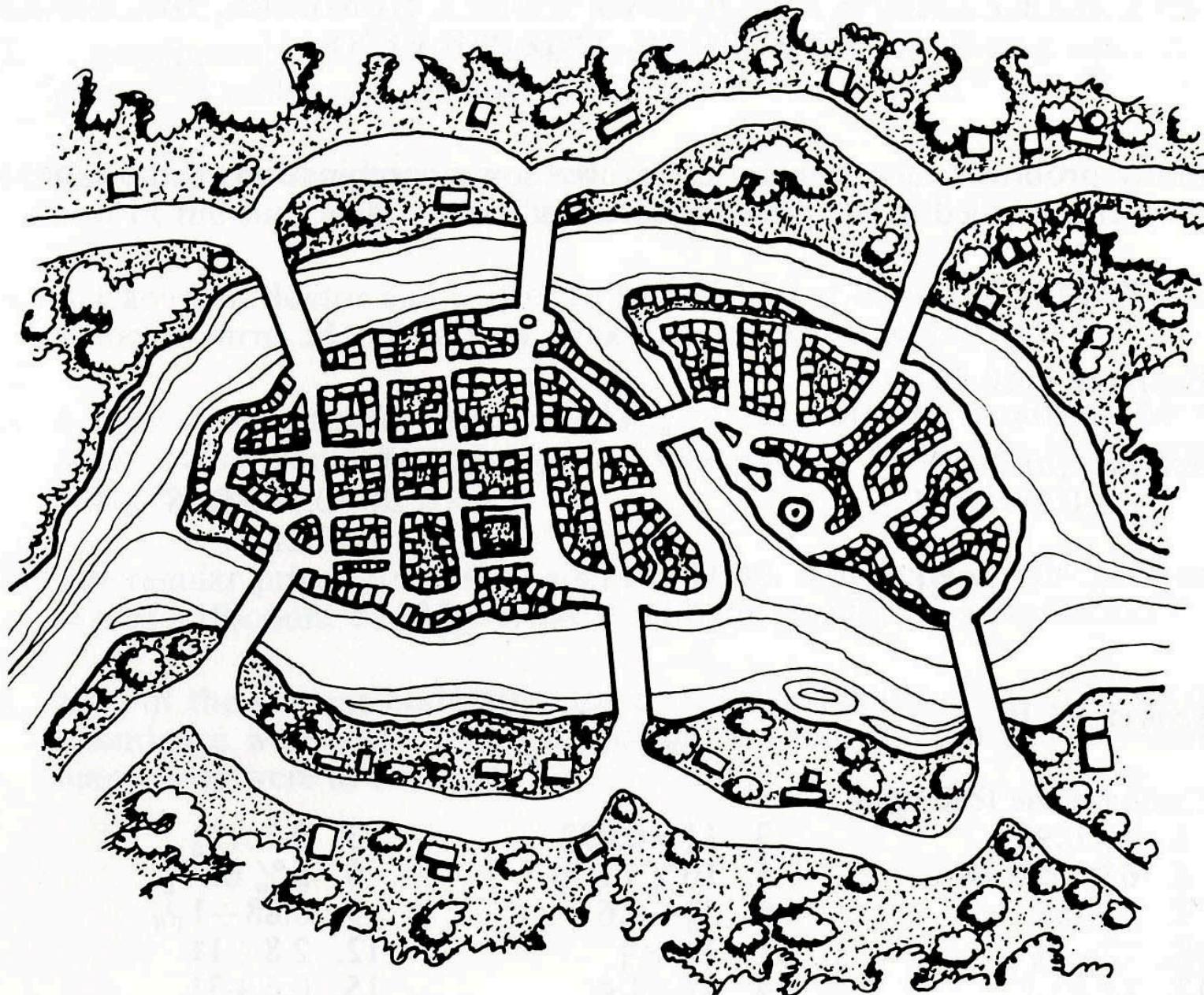
So medire Wiso haben wir eine durchaus zusammenhängende Doppelfläche gewonnen, bei welcher eine Innere- und Außenseite etwa durch besonderen farbigen Anstrich nicht mehr zu unterscheiden ist. Denken wir uns auf dieser Fläche ein zweidimensionales Wesen, so wird dies, indem es an seinen früheren Ort zurückgelangt, dabei sein eigener Antipode werden können, und es muss zweimal herumkriechen, ehe es in die Ausgangslage zurück



## THE BRIDGES OF KONIGSBERG



## THE BRIDGES OF KONIGSBERG



# Why topology?

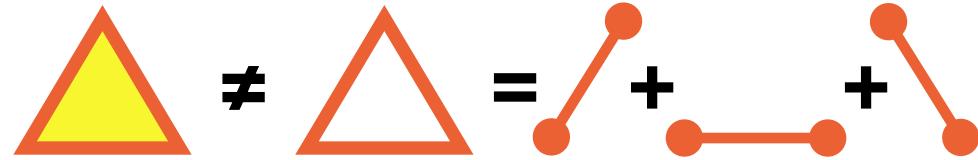
DOT  
= 0-simplex



EDGE =  
1-simplex



TRIANGLE  
= 2-simplex



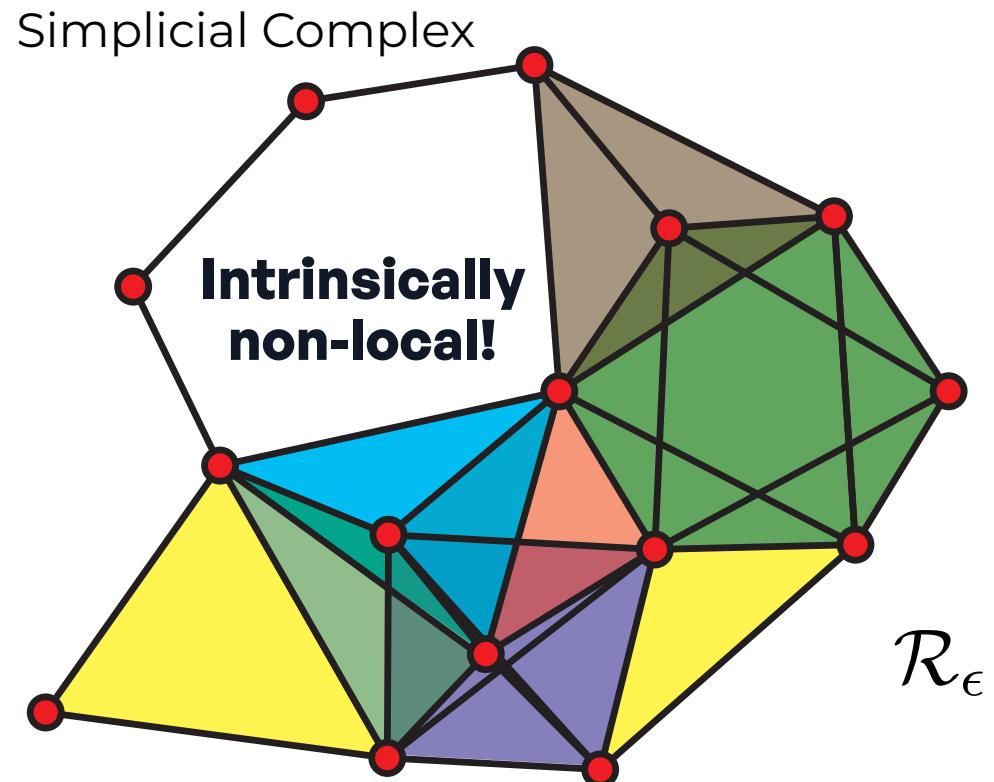
Definition of k-simplex

$$\sigma = [p_0, p_1, p_2, \dots, p_{k-1}]$$

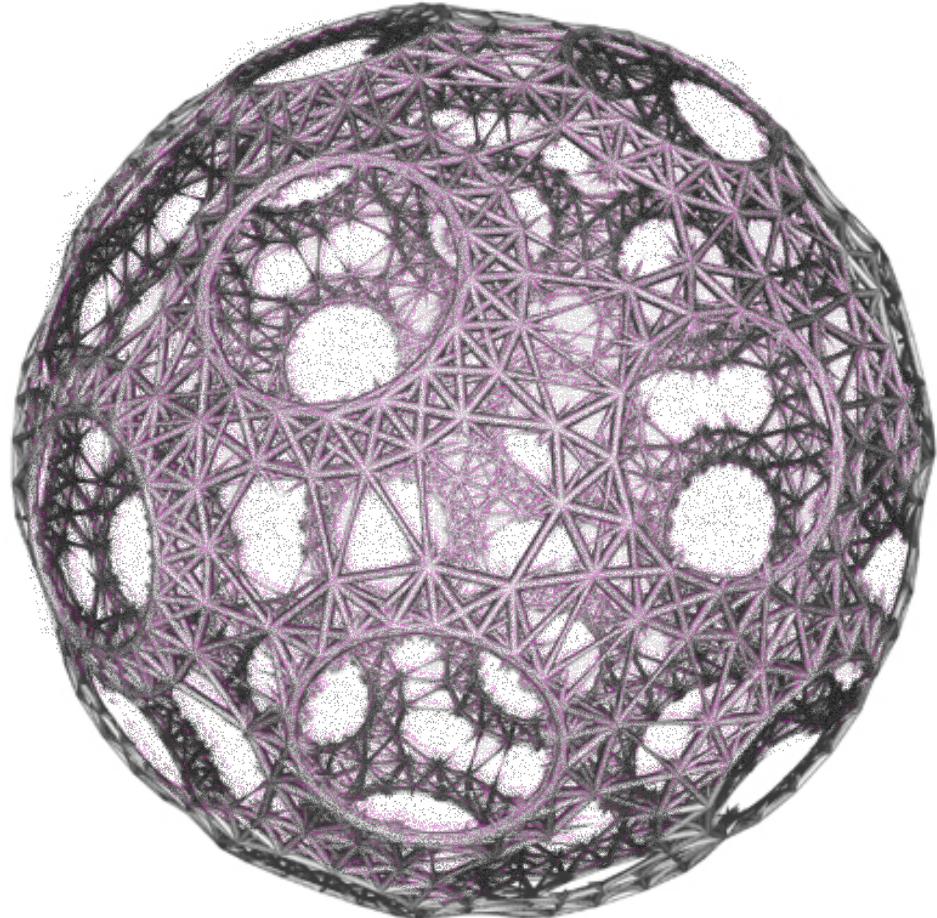
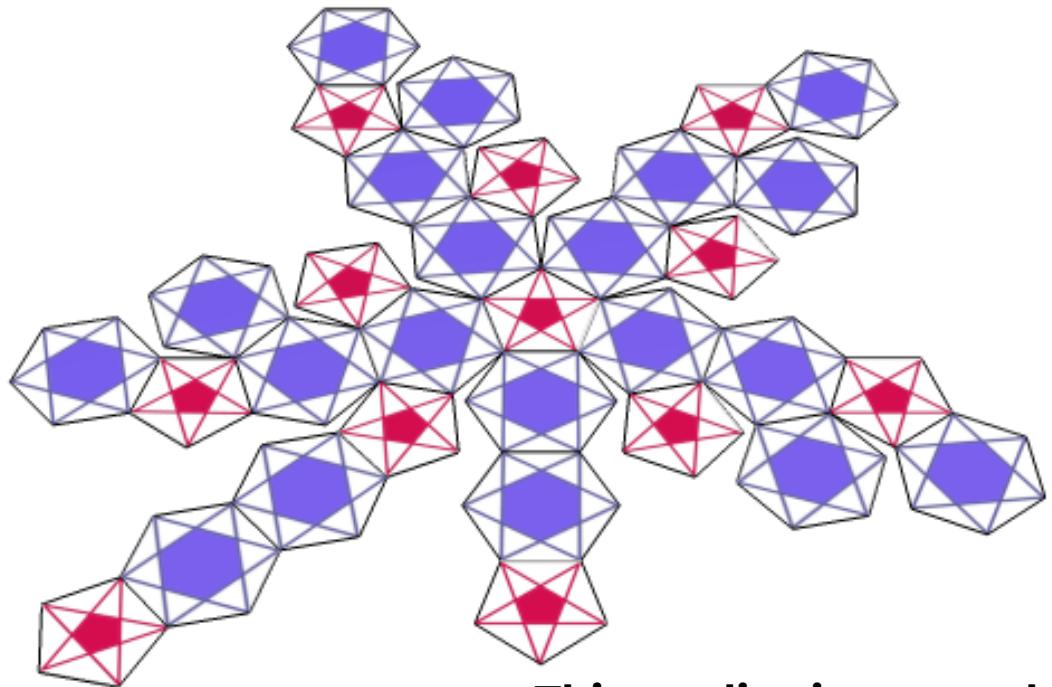
Multivariate information

$$P(\mathbf{X}) = P(X_0, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{k-1})$$

**Intrinsically  
higher-order!**



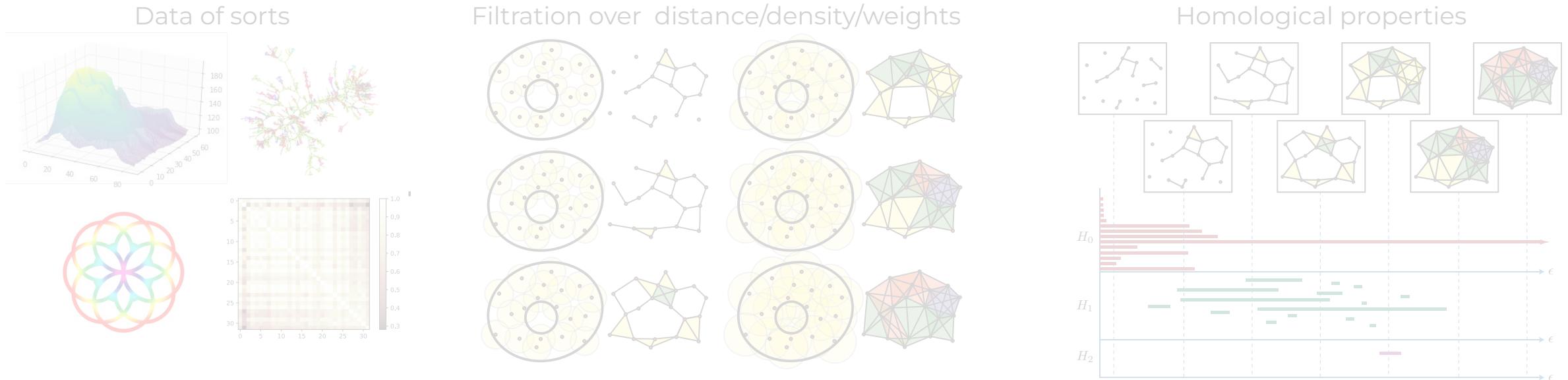
# Topology in the wild



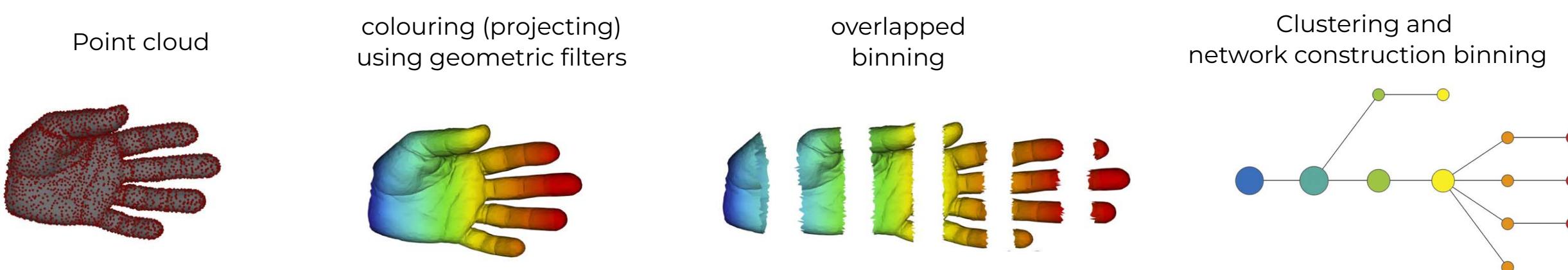
This applies in networks as well as to data spaces

# What does it mean in practice?

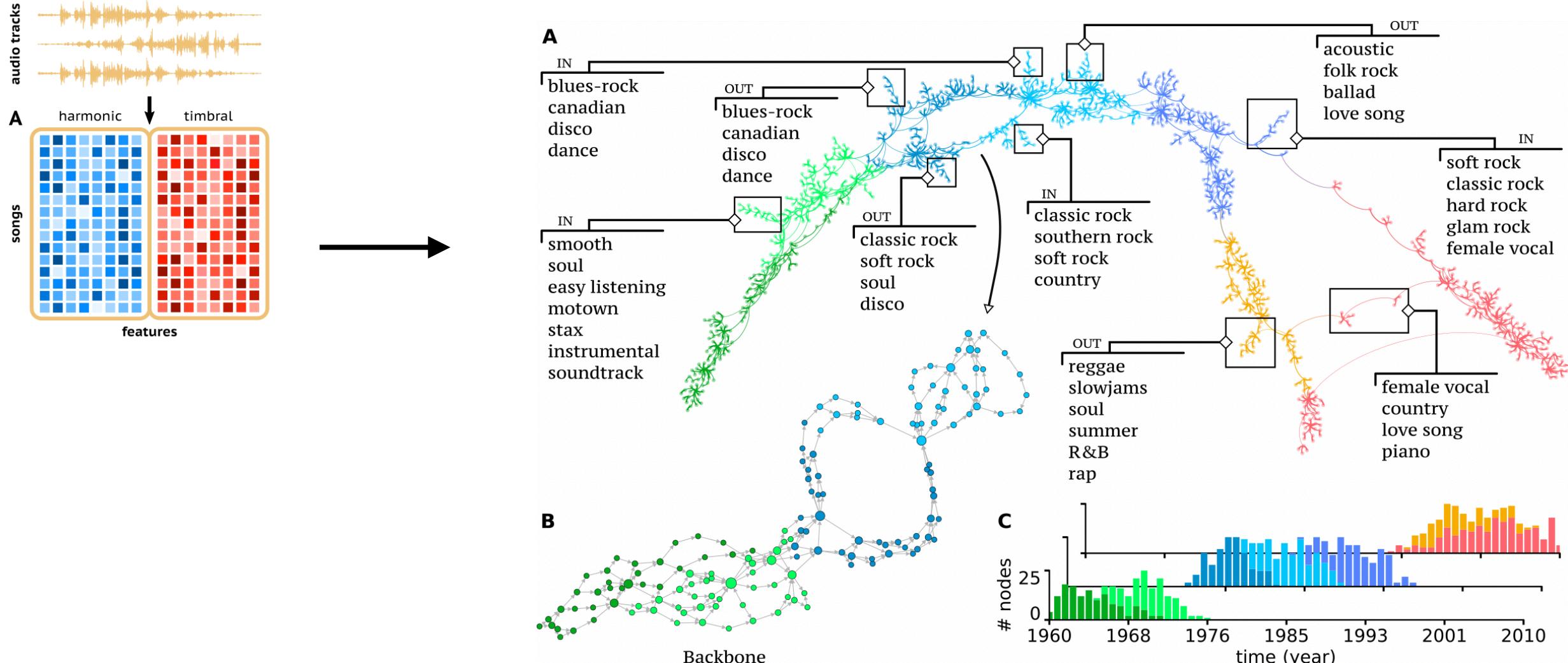
## Persistent homology pipeline (Ghrist 2008)



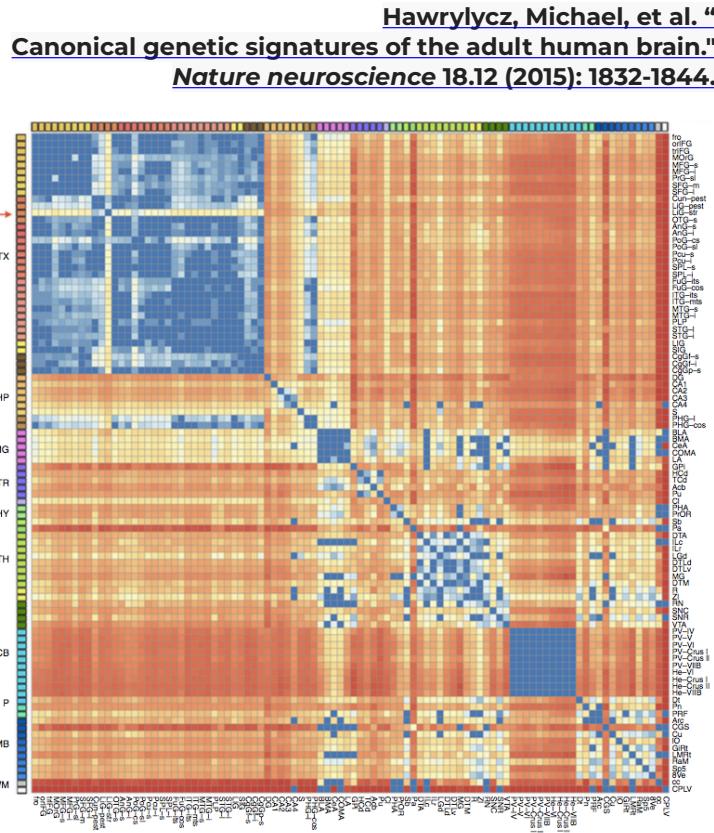
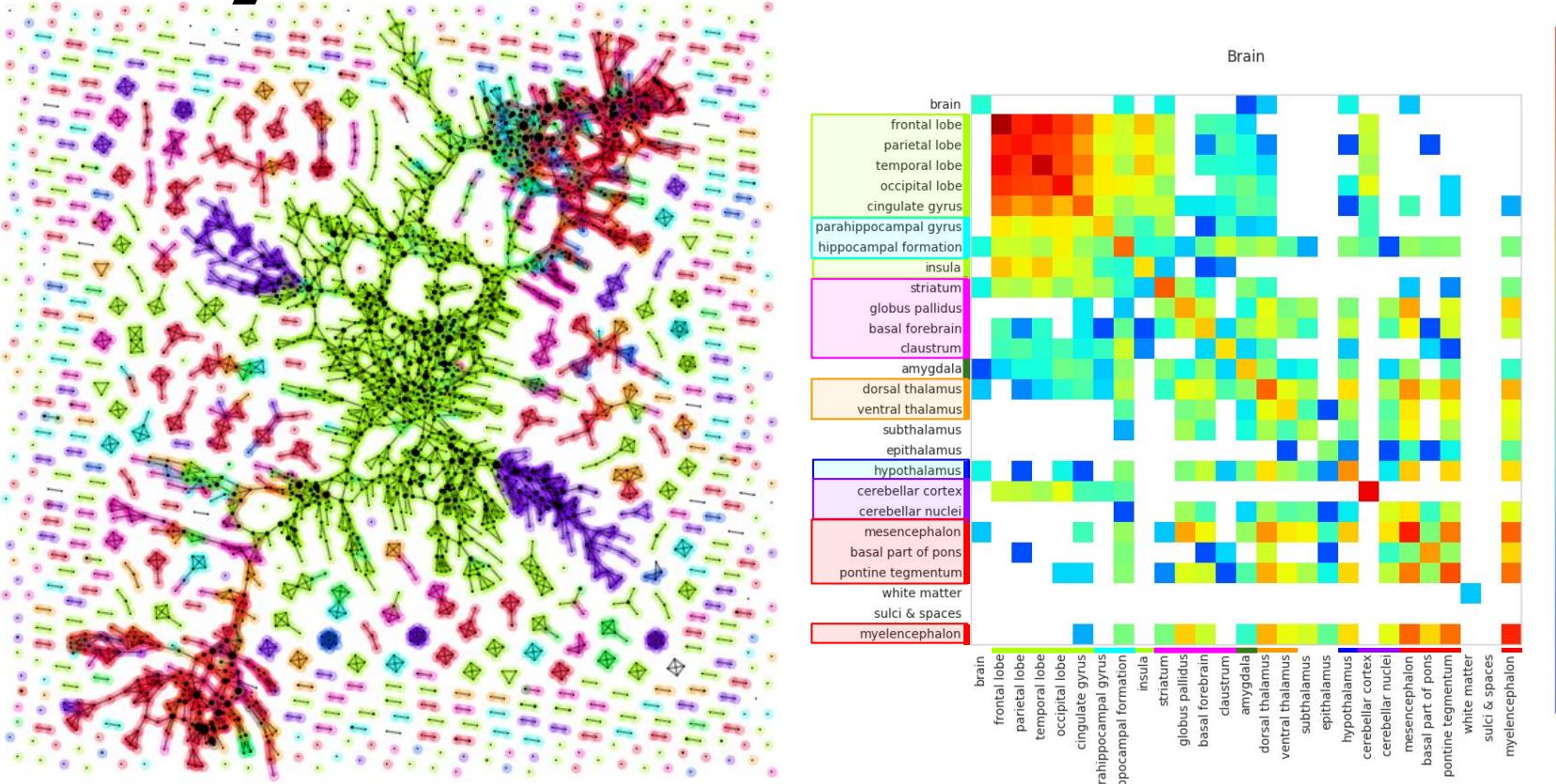
## Mapper Pipeline (Singh et al 2007)



# What does it mean in practice?



# Do topological gene-backbones carry information?



Patania, Selvaggi, di Pasquale, Veronese, Expert, Petri, Net, Neuroscience 2019

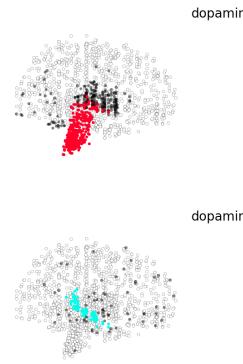
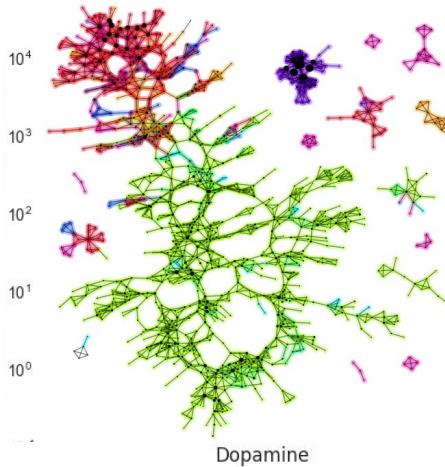


ALLEN INSTITUTE for  
BRAIN SCIENCE

# Do topological gene-backbones carry information?

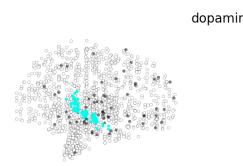
dopamine

\*\*\* basal\_ganglia    \*\*\* hypothalamus    \*\*\* amygdala    \*\*\* thalamus  
 \*\*\* cerebellum    \*\*\* hippocampus    \*\*\* neocortex    \*\*\* brainstem

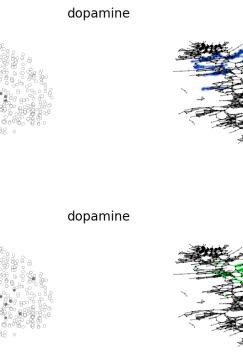


dopamine

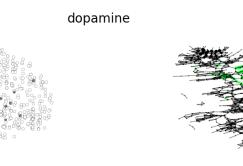
\*\*\* hippocampus



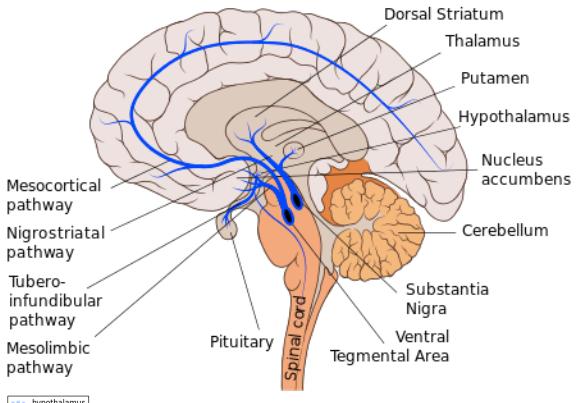
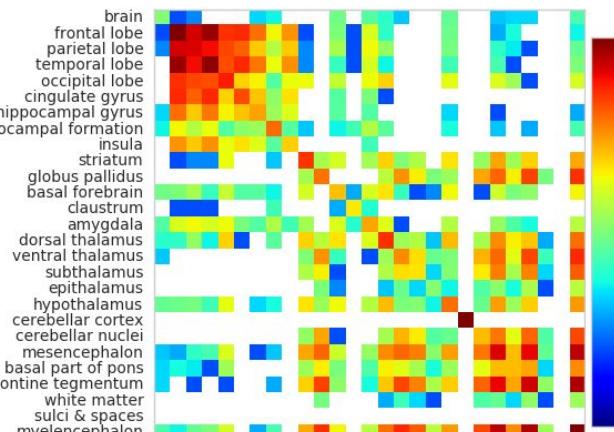
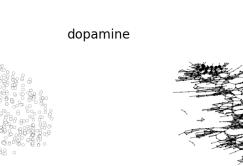
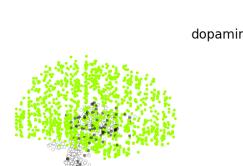
\*\*\* amygdala



\*\*\* basal\_ganglia



\*\*\* cerebellum



Pantano, A., Salvagno, P., Veronesi, M., Diogo, J., D'Onghia, G., Ercoli, F., & Triccas, G. (2019). Topological gene-expression networks recapitulate brain anatomy and function. *Network Neuroscience*. Advance publication. [https://doi.org/10.1162/neto\\_a\\_00091](https://doi.org/10.1162/neto_a_00091)

RESEARCH

Topological gene-expression networks recapitulate brain anatomy and function

Alice Pantano<sup>1</sup>, Pierluigi Salvagno<sup>2</sup>, Mattia Veronesi<sup>2</sup>, Ottavia Dipasquale<sup>2</sup>, Paul Expert<sup>2,3,4</sup> and Giovanni Petri<sup>2,5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Network Science Institute, Indian University, Bloomington, USA

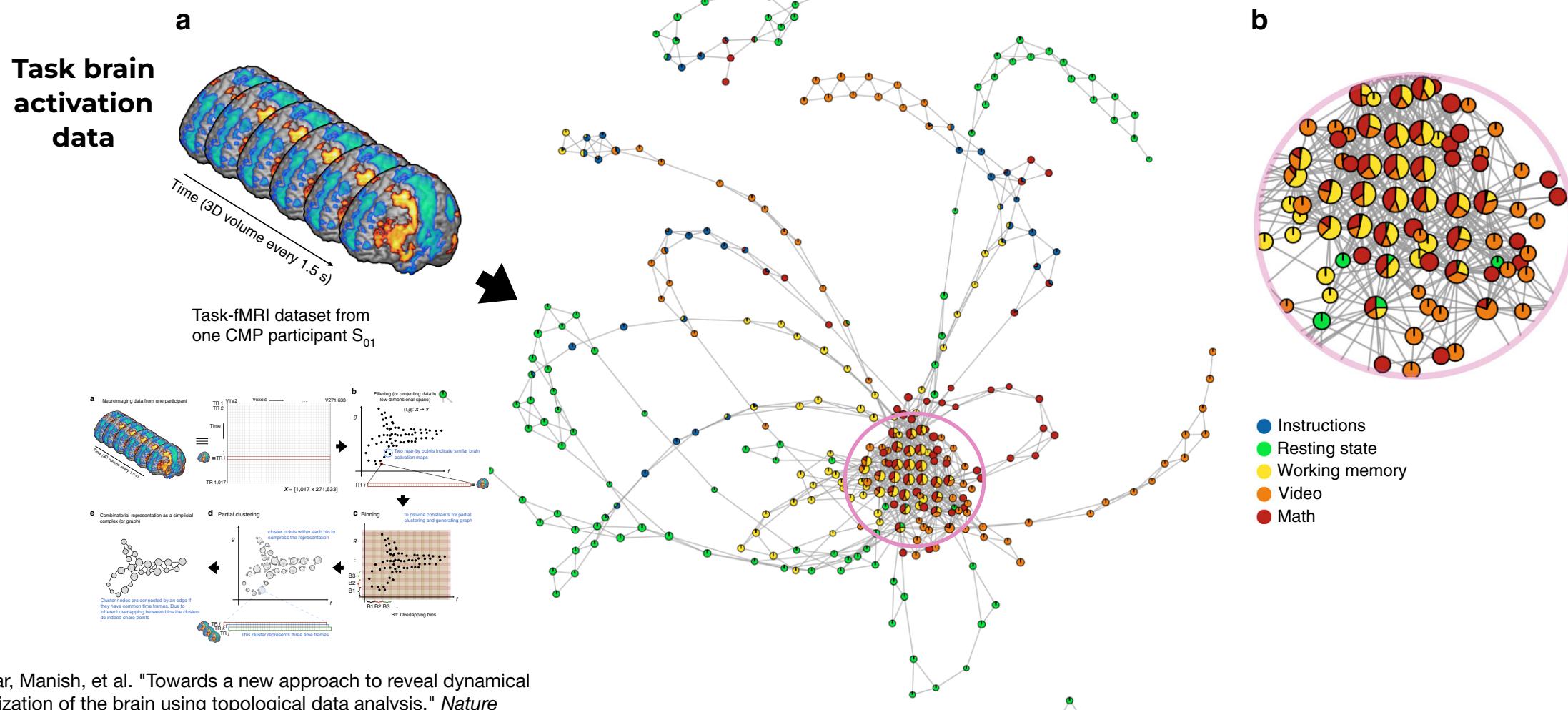
<sup>2</sup> Department of Neuroimaging, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience, King's College London, London, UK

<sup>3</sup> Department of Mathematics, Imperial College London, London, UK

<sup>4</sup> EPSRC Centre for Mathematics of Precision Healthcare, Imperial College London, London, UK

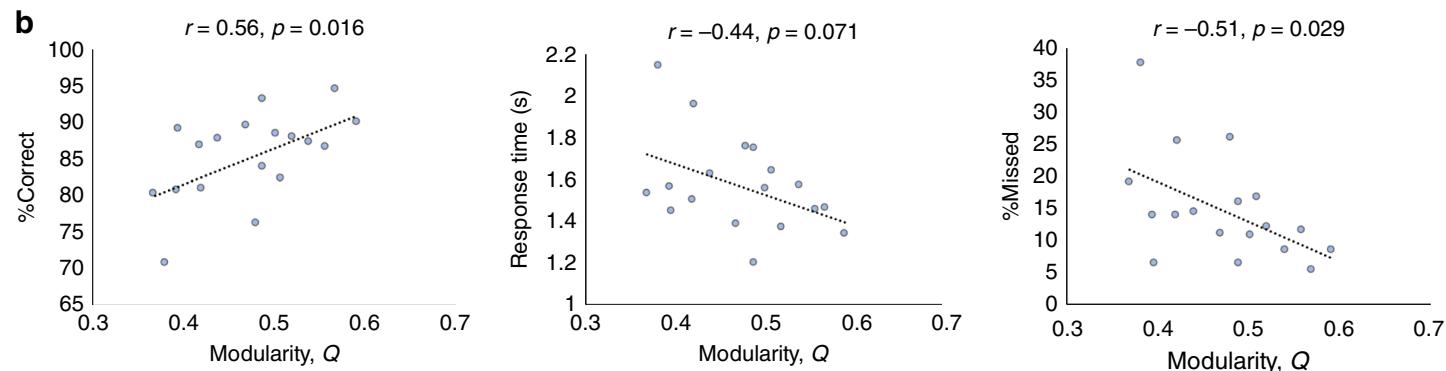
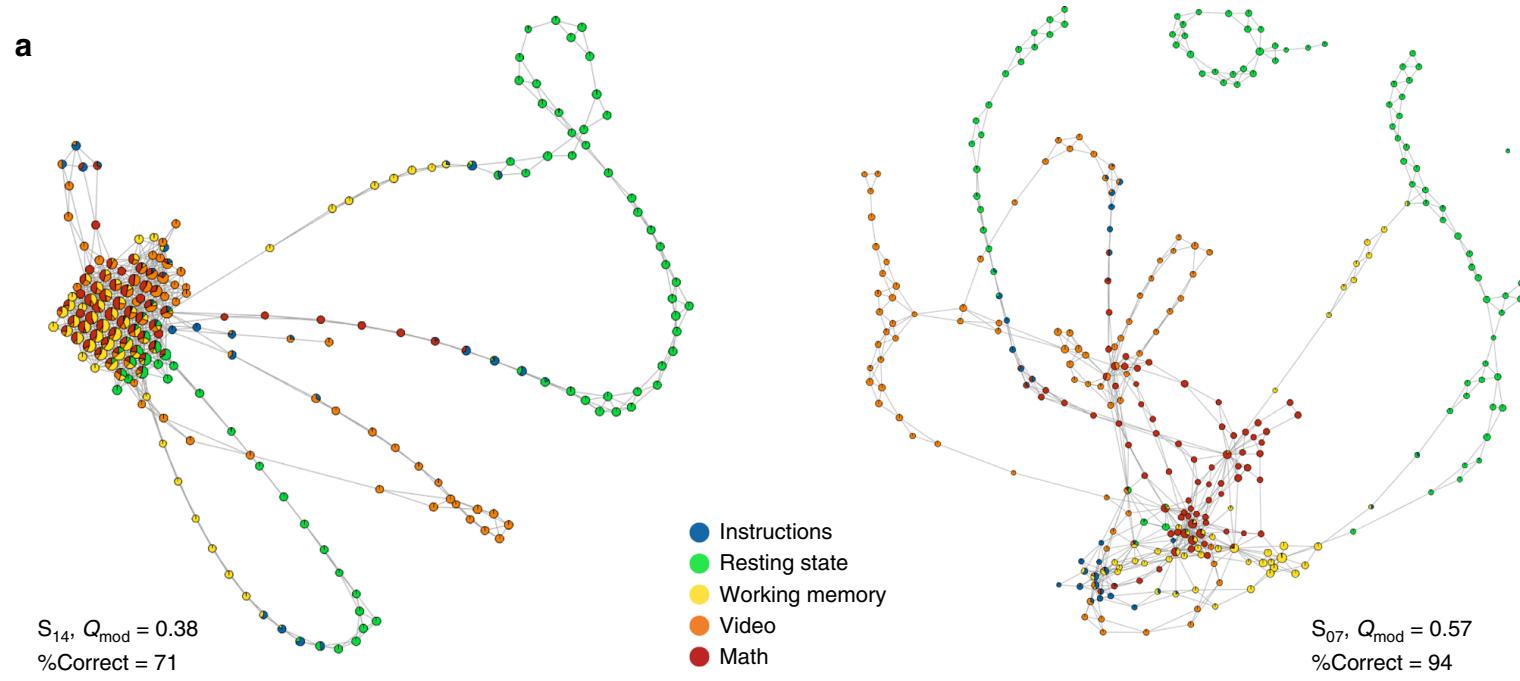


# Approximate activity landscapes using topology

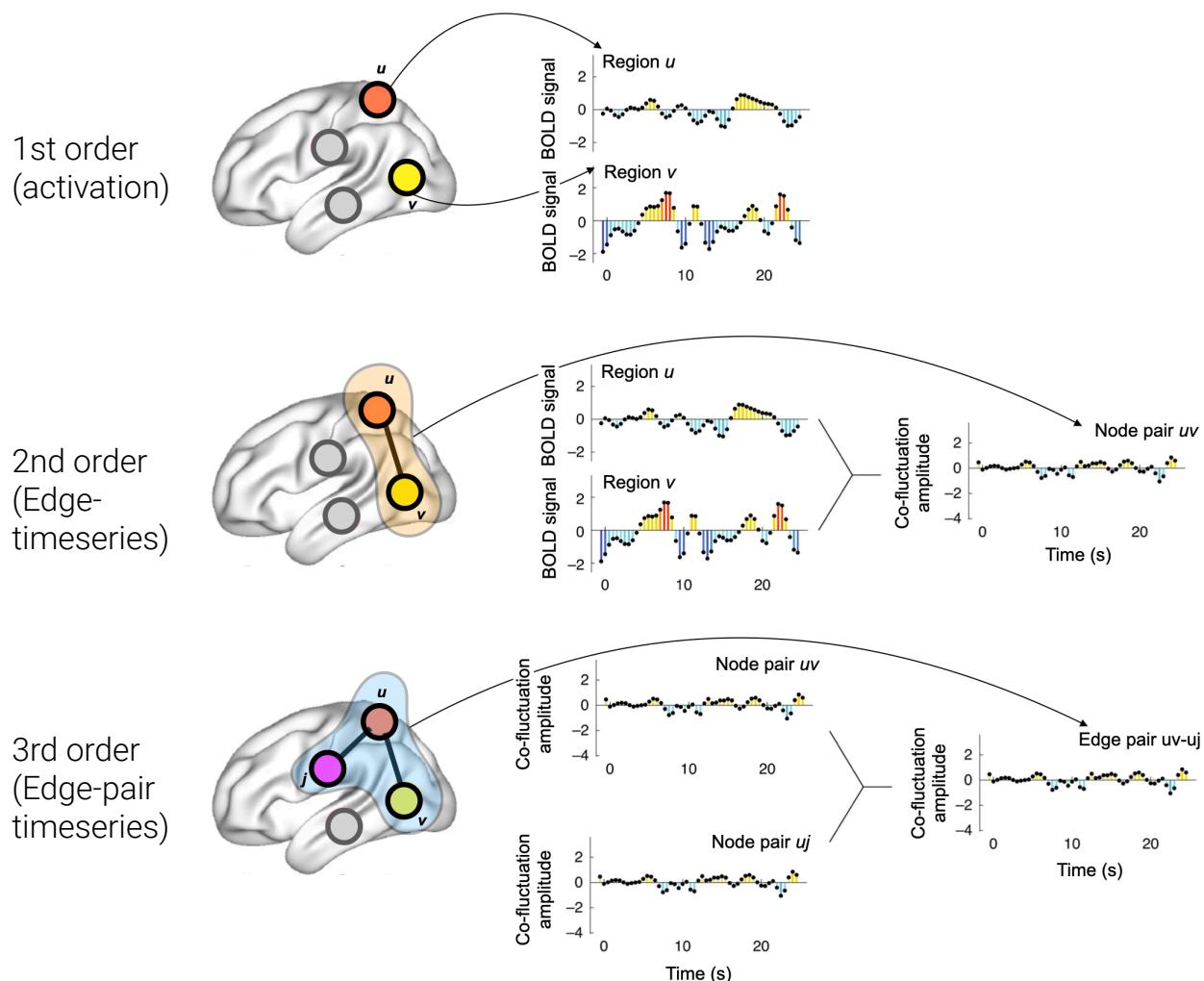


Saggar, Manish, et al. "Towards a new approach to reveal dynamical organization of the brain using topological data analysis." *Nature communications* 9.1 (2018): 1399.

# Approximate activity landscapes using topology



# Approximate activity landscapes using topology

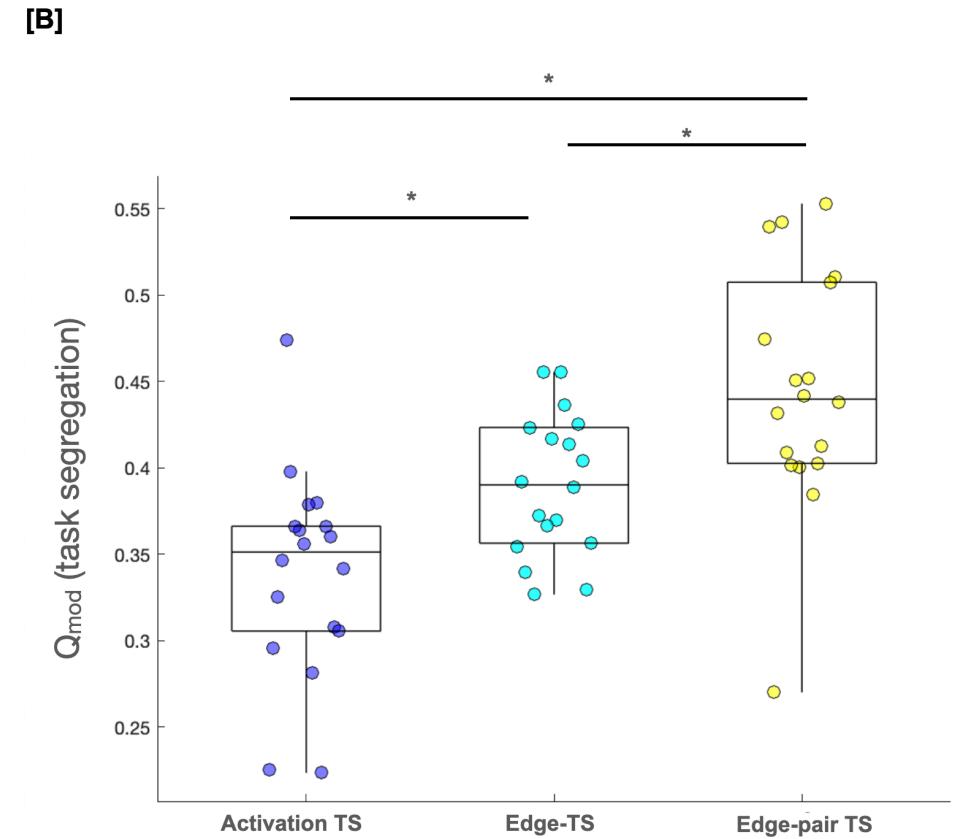
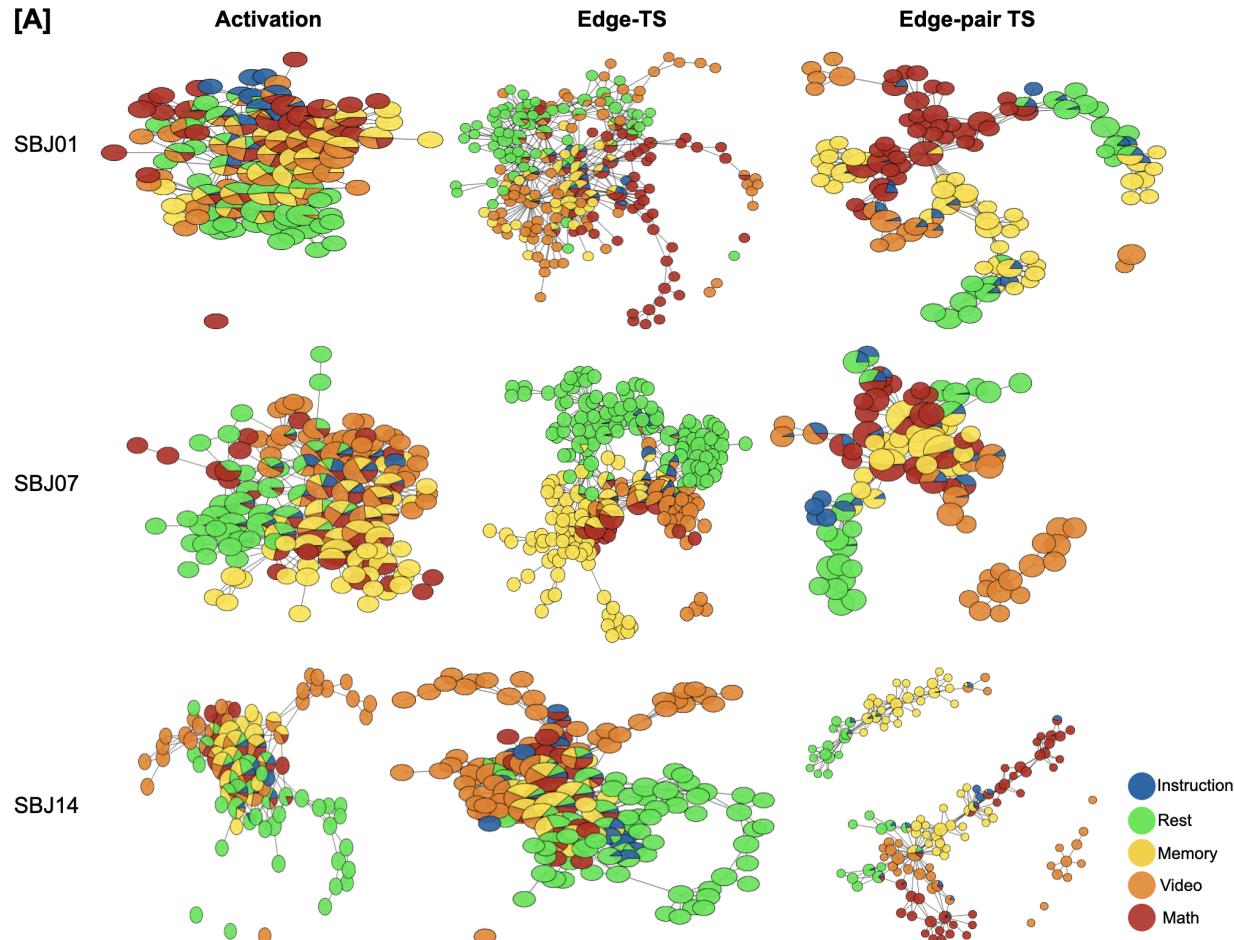


TECHNICAL REPORT  
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41593-020-00719-y>  
nature  
neuroscience  
Check for updates

Edge-centric functional network representations of human cerebral cortex reveal overlapping system-level architecture

Joshua Faskowitz<sup>1,2</sup>, Farnaz Zamani Esfahani<sup>1</sup>, Younghun Jo<sup>1</sup>, Olaf Sporns<sup>1,2,3,4</sup> and Richard F. Betzel<sup>1,2,3,4,5</sup>

# Approximate activity landscapes using topology



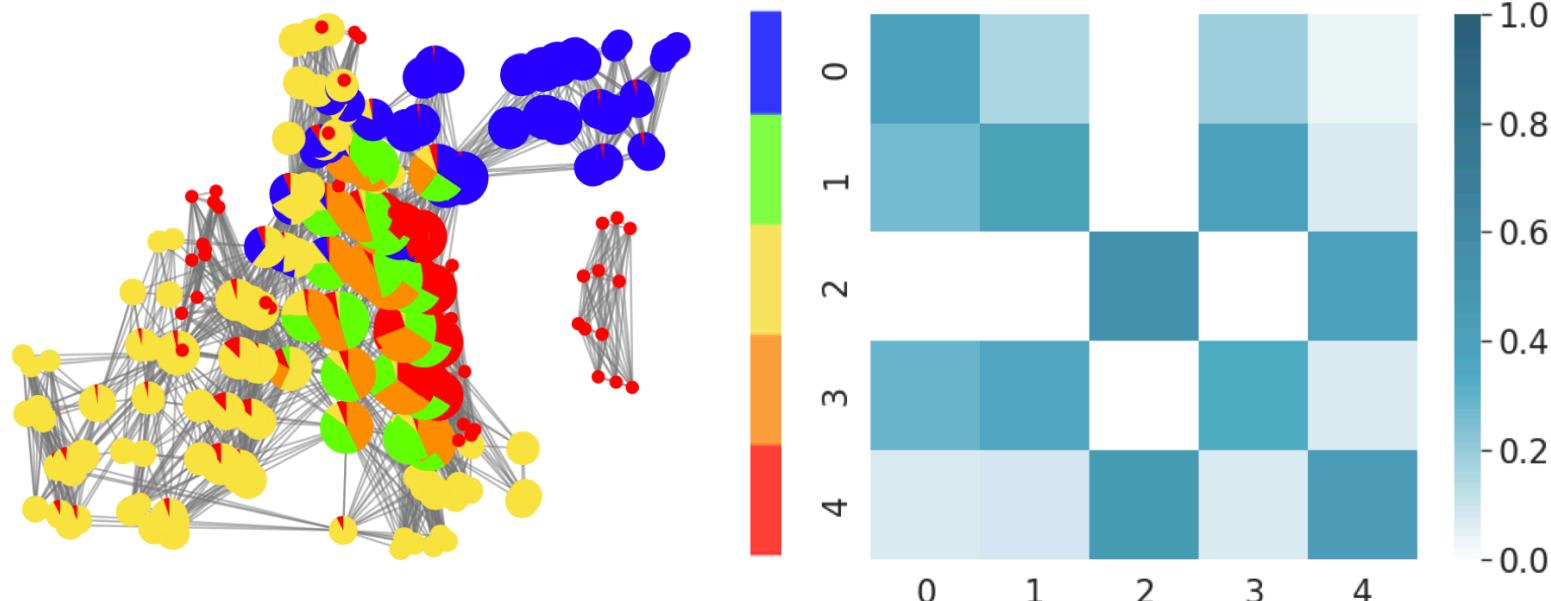
\* $p<0.05$

# Topological fingerprinting (in general)

**Def. Connectivity Mixing Matrix.** Given  $C$  the number of classes:

$$\mathbf{C} = (c_{ij})_{i,j=1}^C \quad c_{ij} = \sum_{t_i \in i} \sum_{t_j \in j} \chi_{t_i, t_j},$$

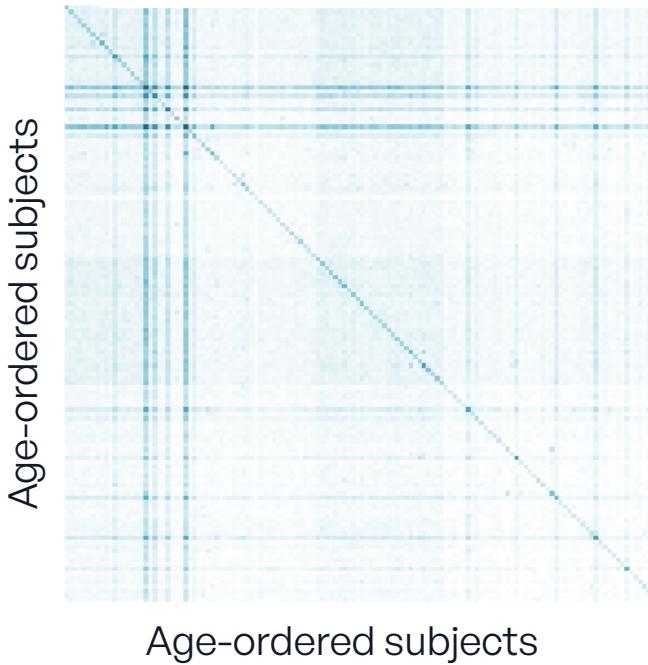
where  $\chi_{t_i, t_j} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } node_{t_i} = node_{t_j} \text{ or } \exists \text{ edge}(node_{t_i}, node_{t_j}) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ .



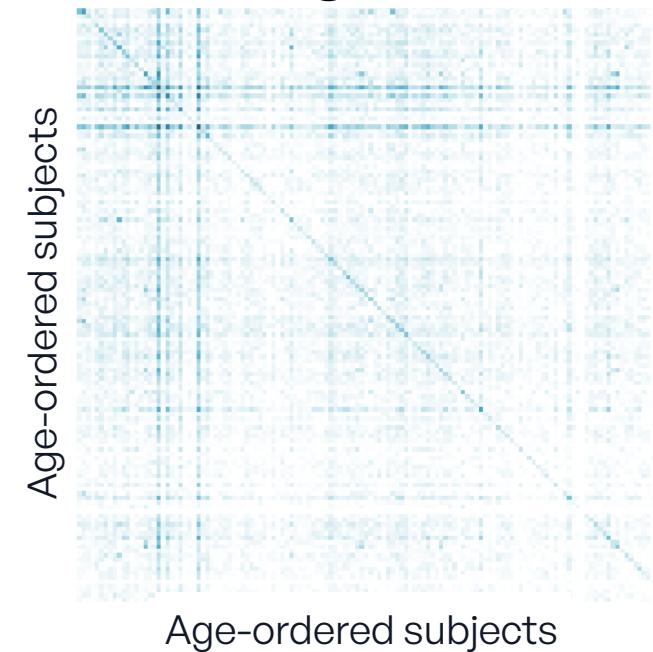
# Topological brain fingerprinting

Is the signal strong enough across subjects?

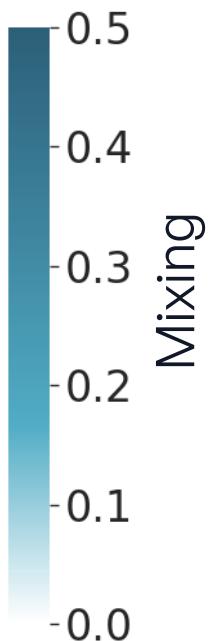
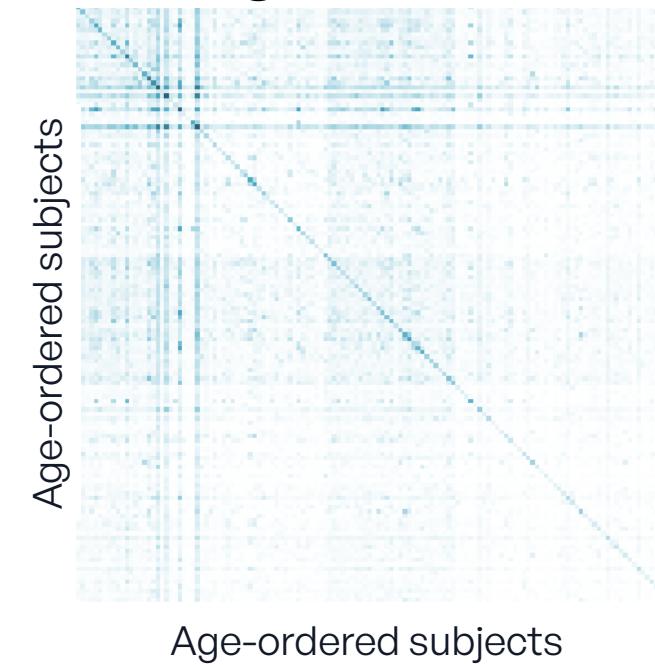
Activation TS



Edge TS



Edge-Pair TS



# Topological brain fingerprinting

Is the signal strong enough across subjects?

**Def. Mixing Matrix.** Given the classes  $1, \dots, C$ , assigned to each node, be  $M_{ij}$  the number of links between nodes from class  $i$  to class  $j$ . The mixing matrix of the network is

$$e = \frac{\mathbf{M}}{E},$$

where  $E$  is the total number of ordered links.

**Def. Attribute assortativity coefficient.** Assigned every node to a class:

$$r = \frac{\text{Tr}(e) - \|\mathbf{e}^2\|_2}{1 - \|\mathbf{e}^2\|_2}.$$

—Intensive—

**Def. Modularity.** Assigned a class  $c_i$  to each node  $i$ :

$$Q = \frac{1}{2L} \sum_{i,j=1}^N \left( a_{ij} - \frac{k_i k_j}{2L} \right) f(c_i, c_j).$$

$f(c_i, c_j) = D_{JS}(c_i || c_j)$   
Jensen-Shannon divergence

—Discriminative—

**Def. Self-identifiability.** Given  $C$  the number of classes and  $\mathbf{C}$  the CMM:

$$I_{self}(i) = c_{ii}$$

**Def. Others-identifiability.** Given  $C$  the number of classes and  $\mathbf{C}$  the CMM:

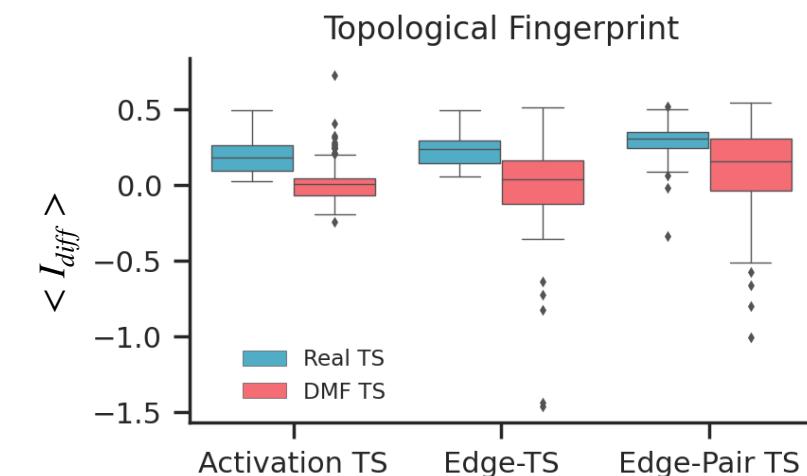
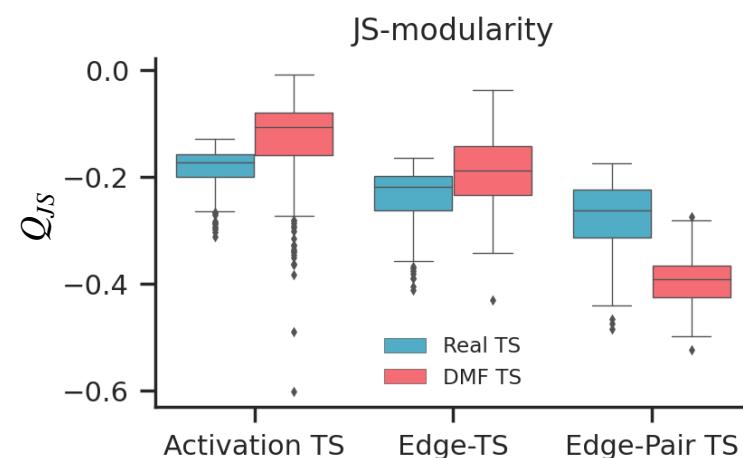
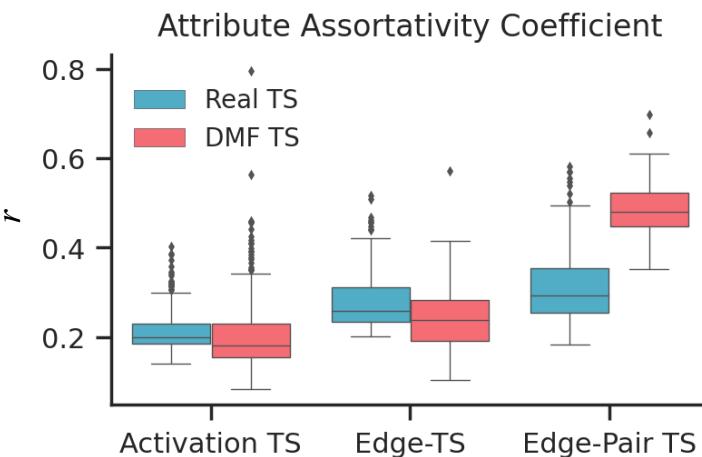
$$I_{others}(i) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j \neq i} (c_{ij} + c_{ji}).$$

**Def. Topological fingerprint.** Given  $C$  the number of classes and  $\mathbf{C}$  the CMM:

$$\langle I_{diff} \rangle = \frac{\langle I_{self} \rangle - \langle I_{others} \rangle}{\langle I_{self} \rangle},$$

where  $\langle I_{self} \rangle$  and  $\langle I_{others} \rangle$  are the average self and others identifiability.

Van De Ville, Dimitri, et al. "When makes you unique: temporality of the human brain fingerprint." *Science advances* 7.42 (2021): eabj0751.



# Topo+Info brain fingerprinting

**Def. Shannon Entropy.** Expected surprise of a random discrete variable  $X$ , distributed according to  $p : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow [0,1]$ :

$$H(X) = - \sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} p(x) \log(p(x)).$$

**Def.  $\Omega$ -information.**

$$\Omega(\mathbf{X}) = \Omega(X_1, \dots, X_n) = (n-2)H(\mathbf{X}) - \sum_{i=1}^n (H(X_i) - H(\mathbf{X}_{-i})).$$

**Def. Joint Entropy.** Expected surprise of a set of random discrete variables  $\mathbf{X} = X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ , distributed according to  $p_i : \mathcal{X}_i \rightarrow [0,1], i = 1, \dots, n$ :

$$H(\mathbf{X}) = H(X_1, \dots, X_n) = - \sum_{x_i \in \mathcal{X}_i, i=1, \dots, n} p(x_1, \dots, x_n) \log(p(x_1, \dots, x_n)).$$

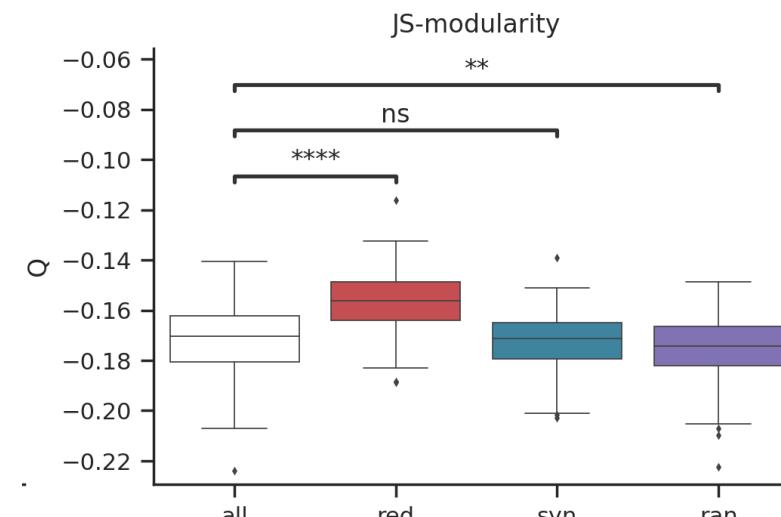
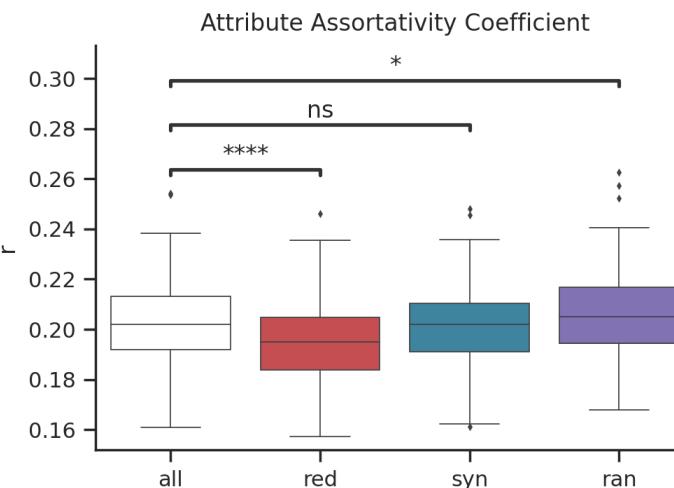
$$\Omega(\mathbf{X}) > 0$$

REDUNDANCY

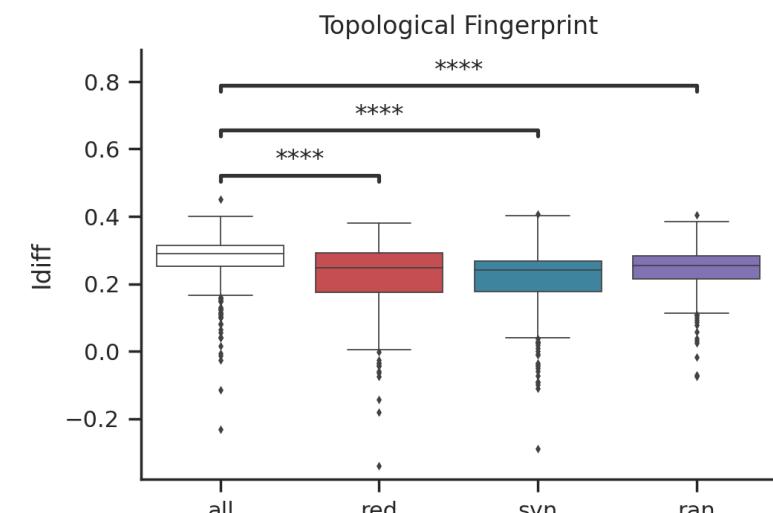
$$\Omega(\mathbf{X}) < 0$$

SYNERGY

—Intensive—



—Discriminative—



# Topo+Info brain fingerprinting

## Summing up

- Topological information (simplification) discriminates well across individuals
- Stronger effect for higher-order timeseries
- Global markers, but no relation to the actual synergy/redundancy patterns

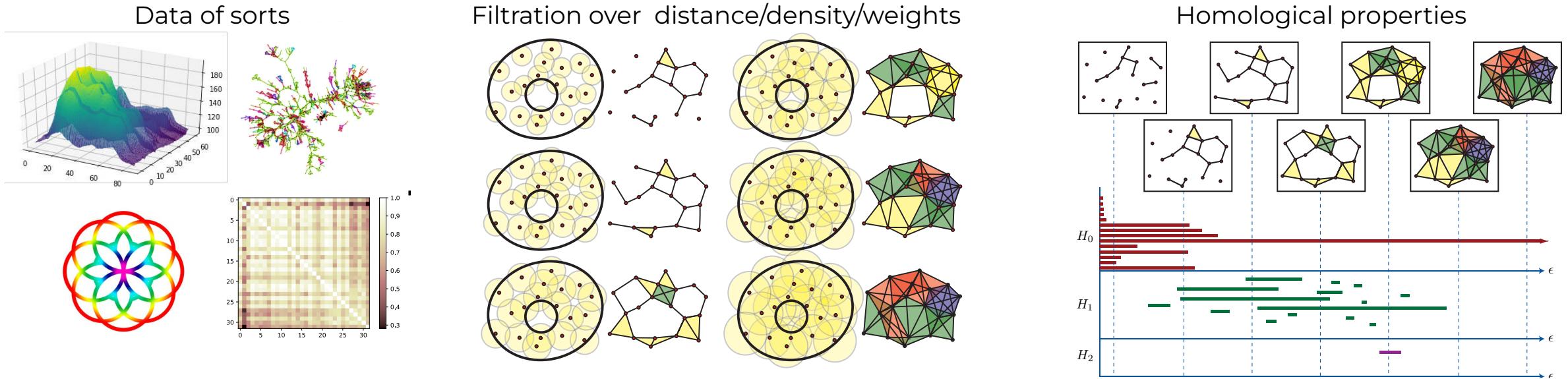


**Can topology  
quantify  
local shapes?**

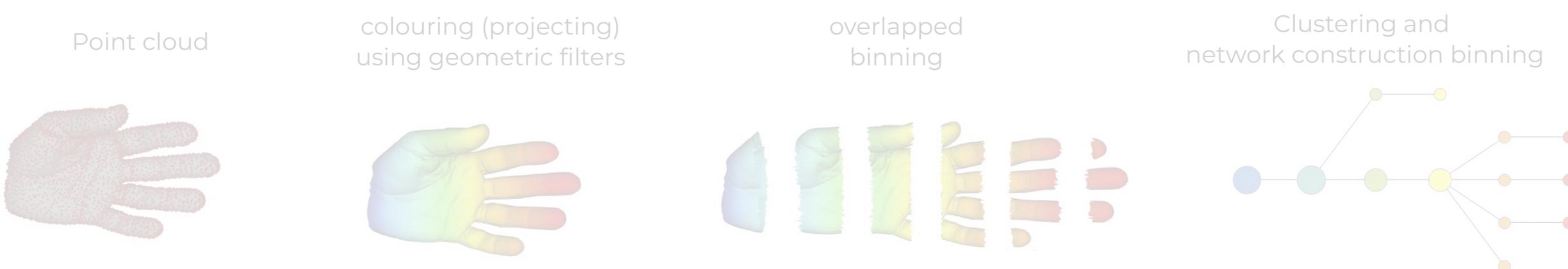
Functional, structural, you name it...

# What does it mean in practice?

## Persistent homology pipeline (Christ 2008)



## Mapper Pipeline (Singh et al 2007)



# From data to simplices

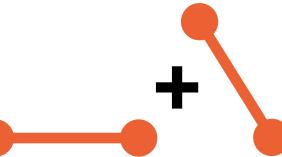
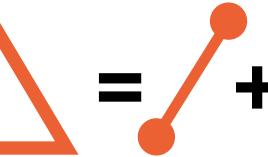
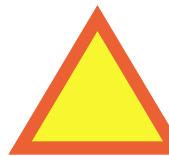
DOT  
= 0-simplex



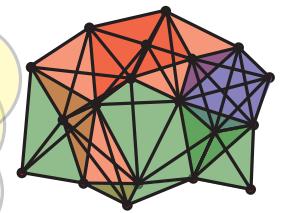
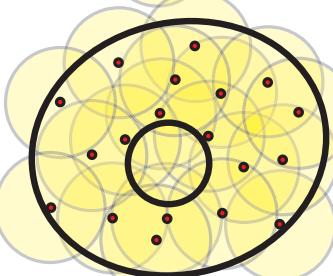
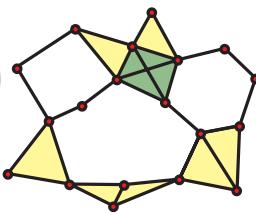
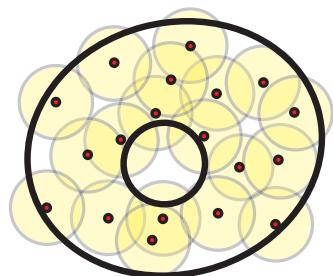
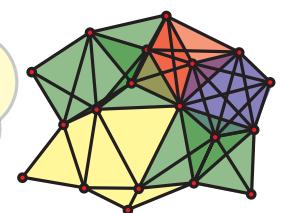
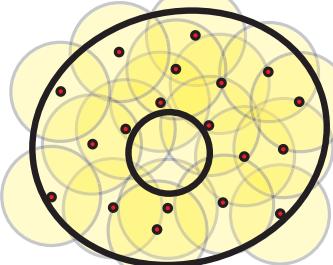
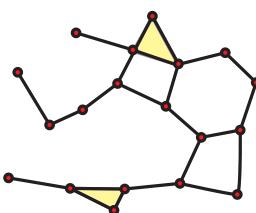
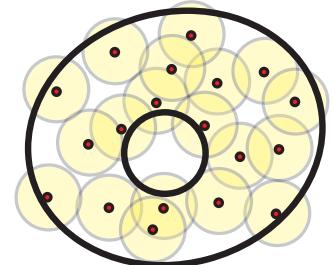
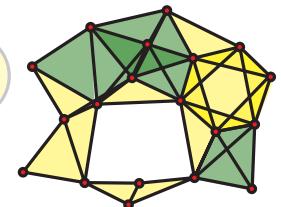
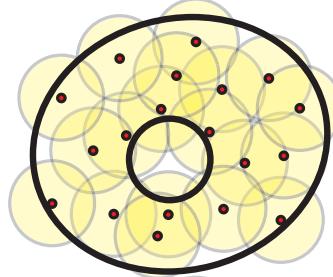
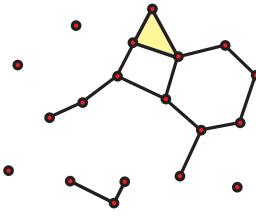
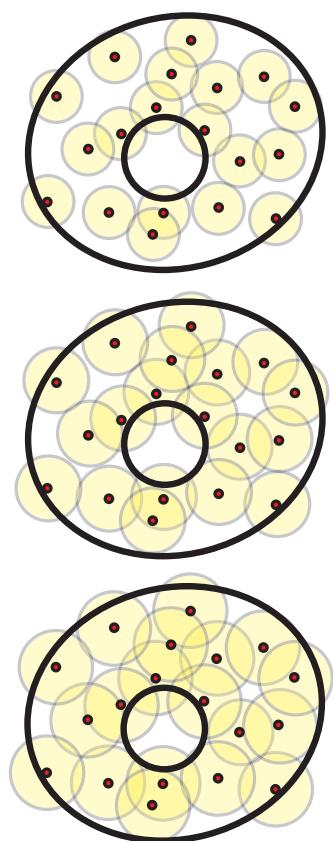
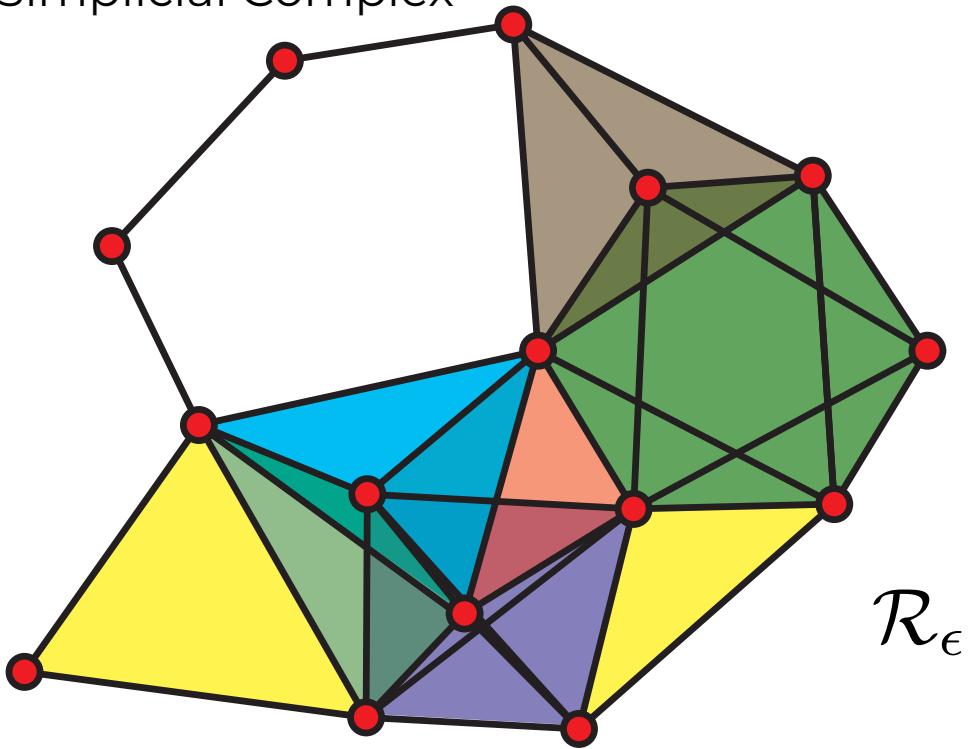
EDGE =  
1-simplex



TRIANGLE  
= 2-simplex



Simplicial Complex



# From data to simplices

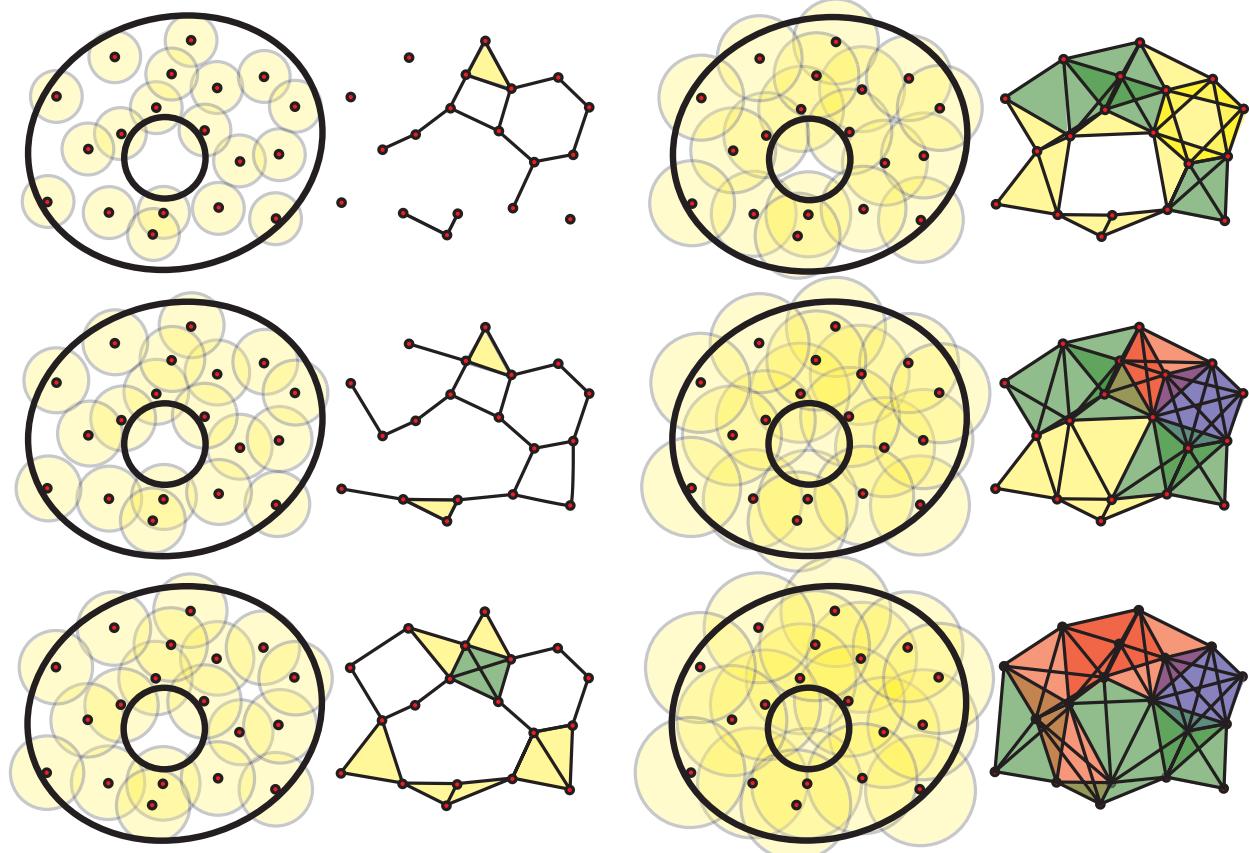
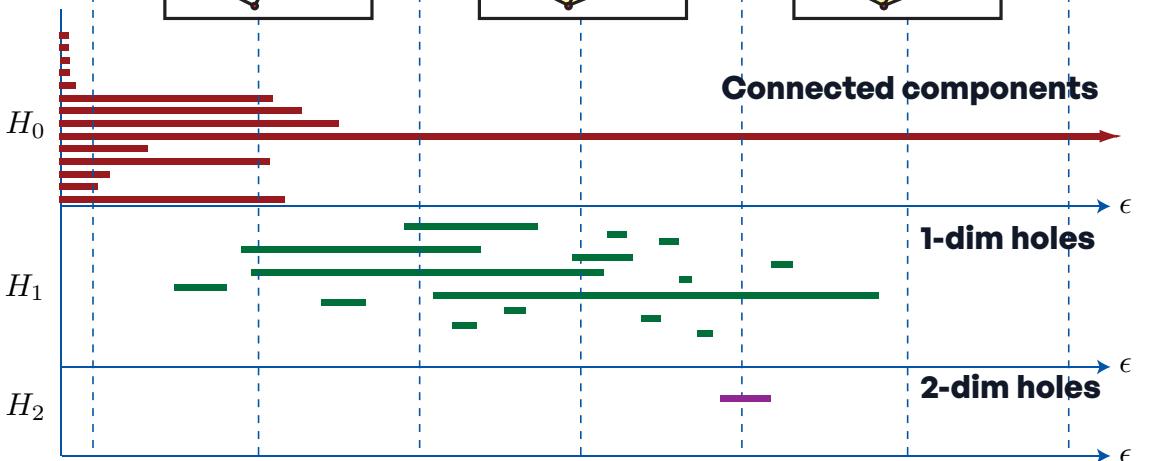
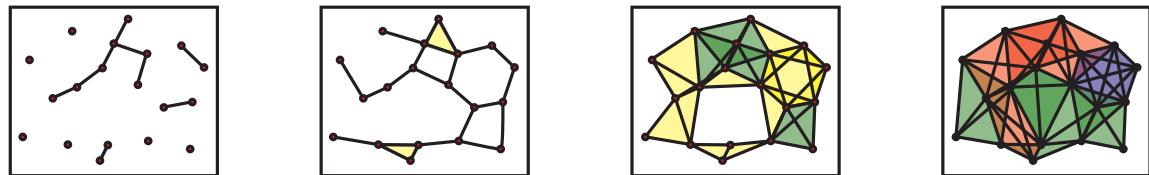
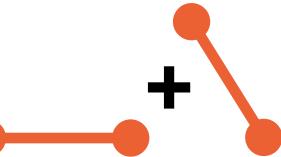
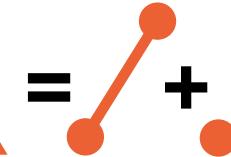
DOT  
= 0-simplex



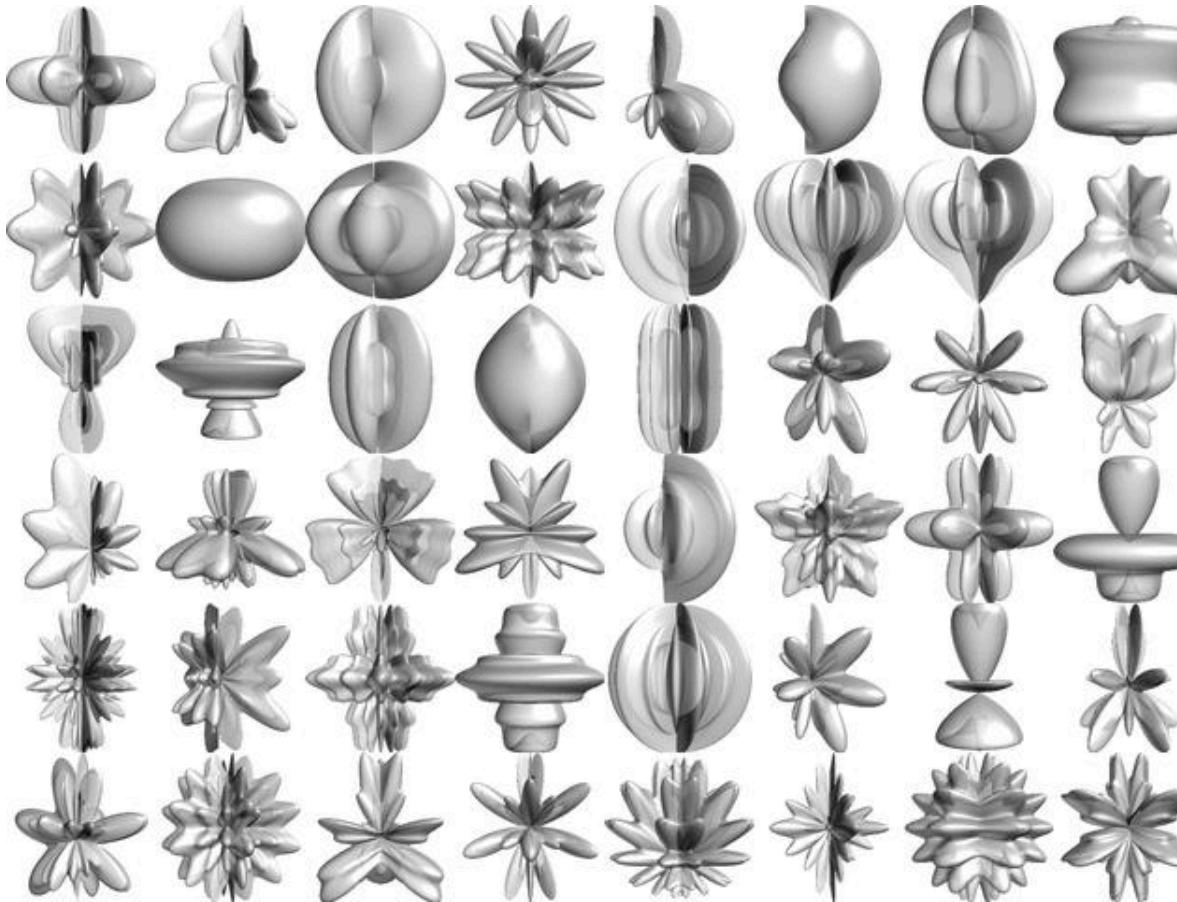
EDGE =  
1-simplex



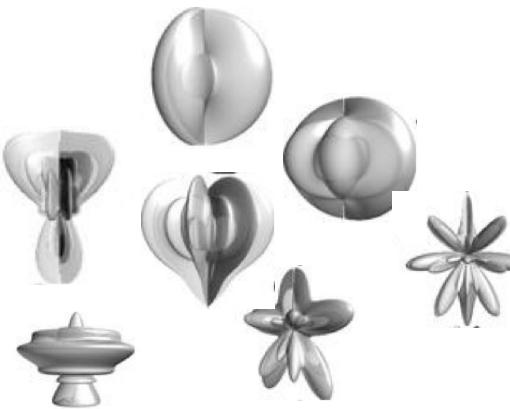
TRIANGLE  
= 2-simplex



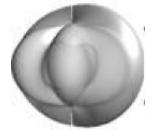
# Quantitative topological comparison



# Quantitative topological comparison



# Quantitative topological comparison



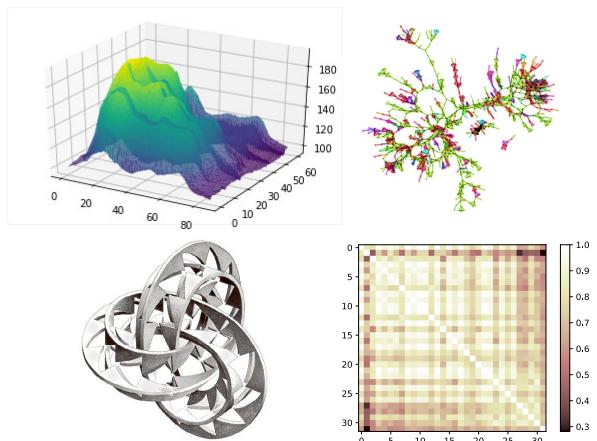
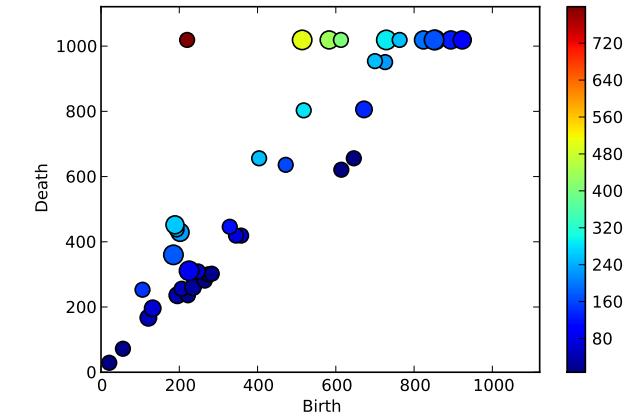
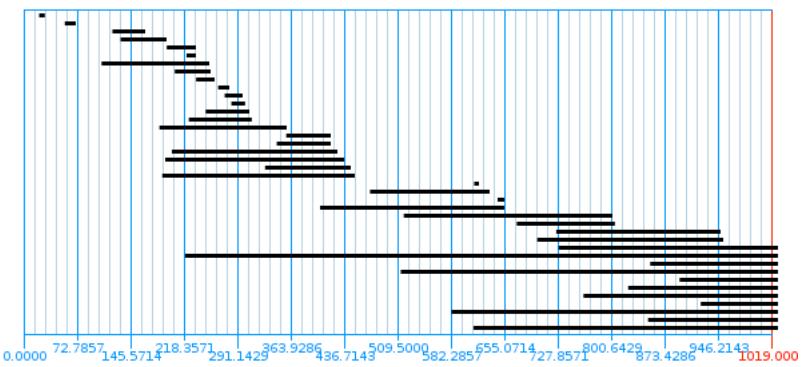
Aktas, Mehmet E., Esra Akbas, and Ahmed El Fatmaoui. "Persistence homology of networks: methods and applications." *Applied Network Science* 4.1 (2019): 1-28.

Fasy, Brittany, et al. "Comparing distance metrics on vectorized persistence summaries." *TDA \& Beyond*. 2020.

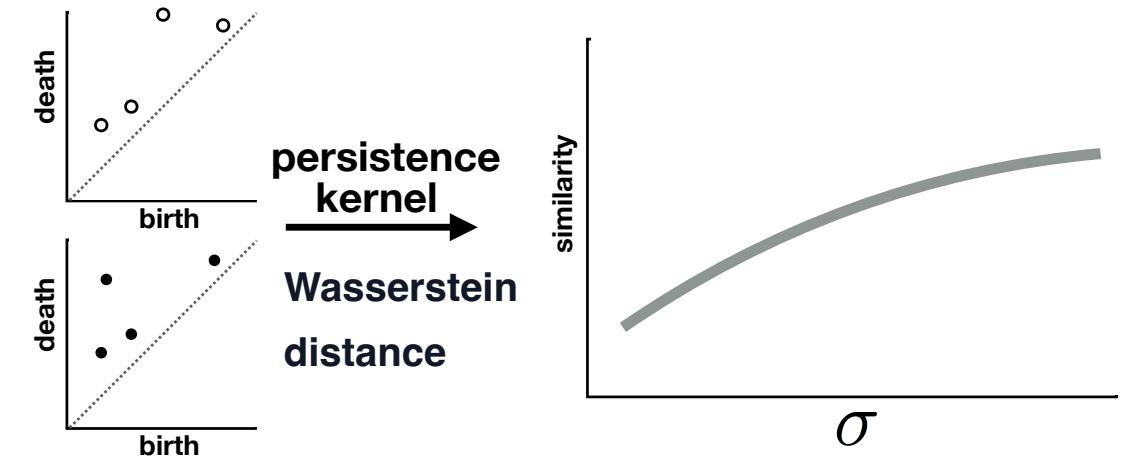
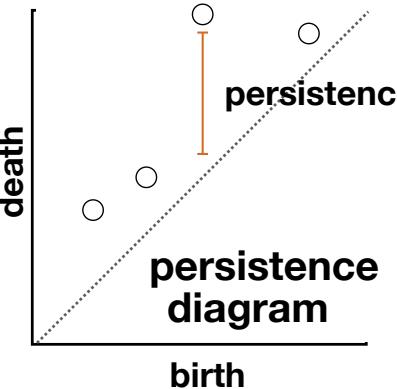
Chung, Moo K., et al. "Topological distances between brain networks." *Connectomics in Neuroimaging: First International Workshop, CNI 2017, Held in Conjunction with MICCAI 2017, Quebec City, QC, Canada, September 14, 2017, Proceedings* 1. Springer International Publishing, 2017.



# Quantitative topological comparison



**topology**



# BrainZ

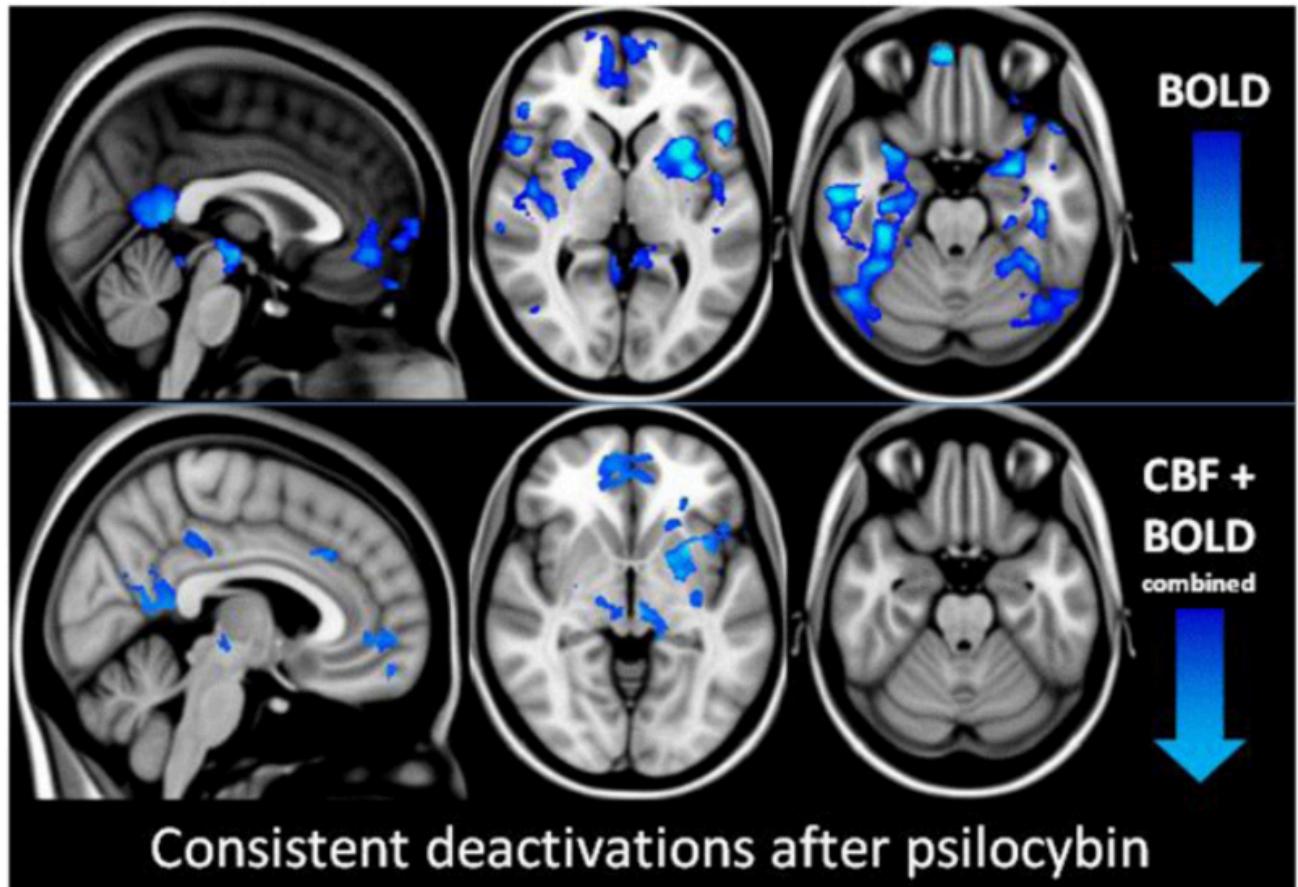


# Altered functional topology



rs-fMRI  
15 subjects, 2 sessions  
1 recording condition

[Carhart-Harris, Robin L., et al. "Neural correlates of the psychedelic state as determined by fMRI studies with psilocybin." \*Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences\* 109.6 \(2012\): 2138-2143.](#)



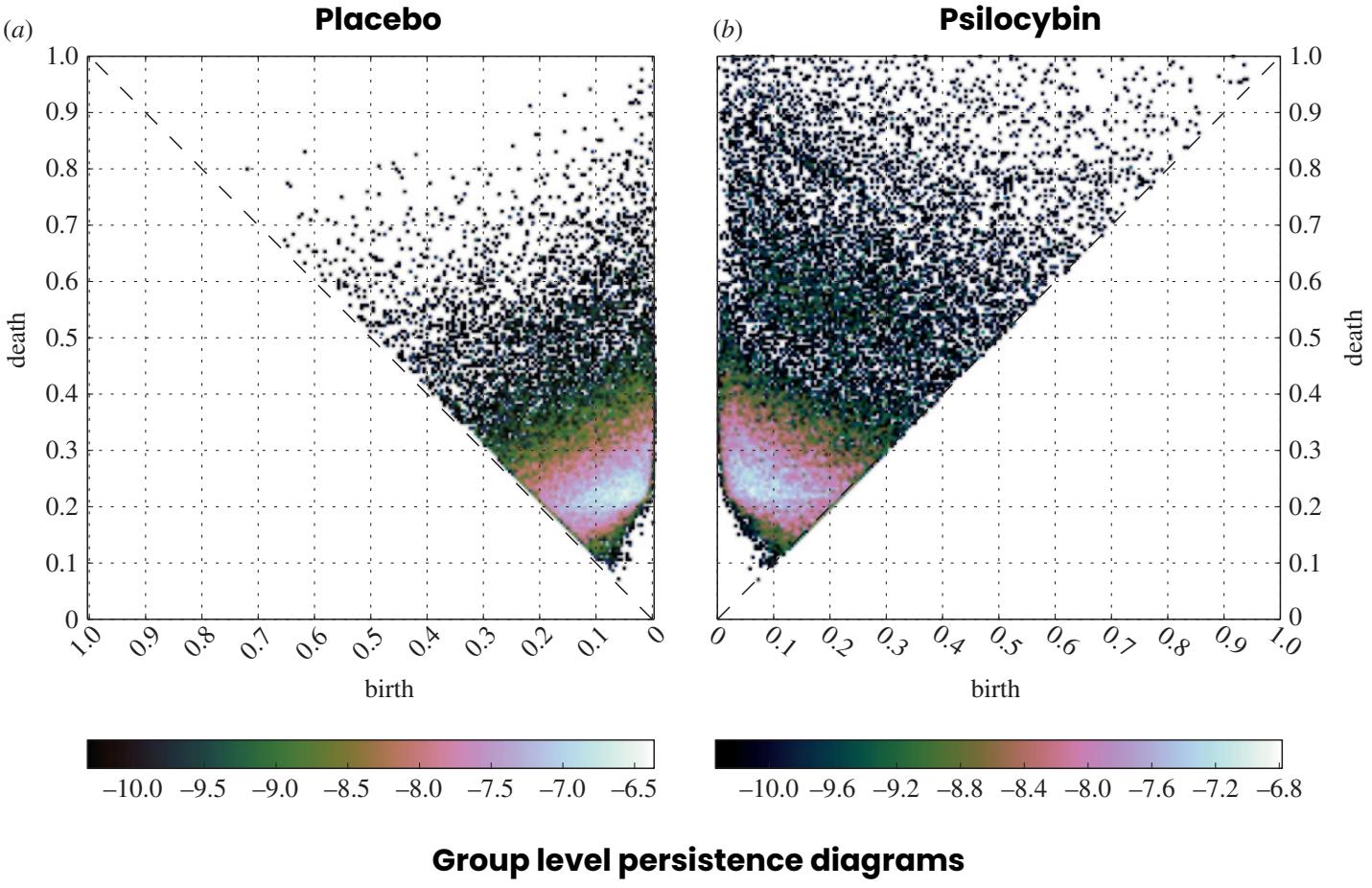
Consistent deactivations after psilocybin

# Altered functional topology



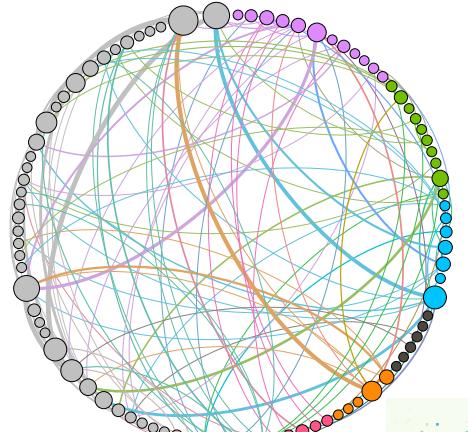
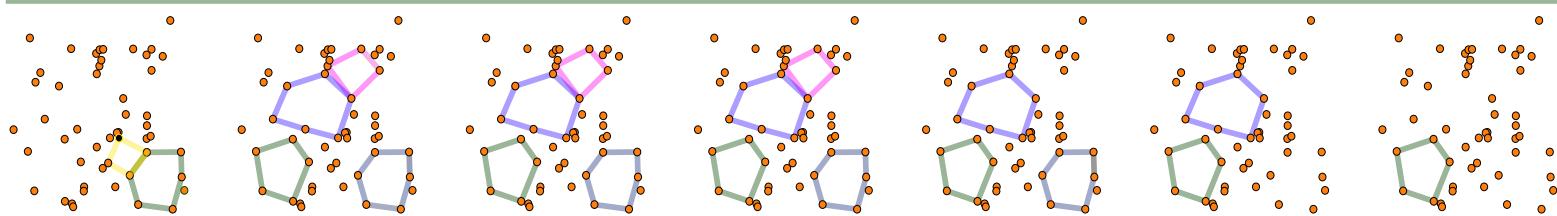
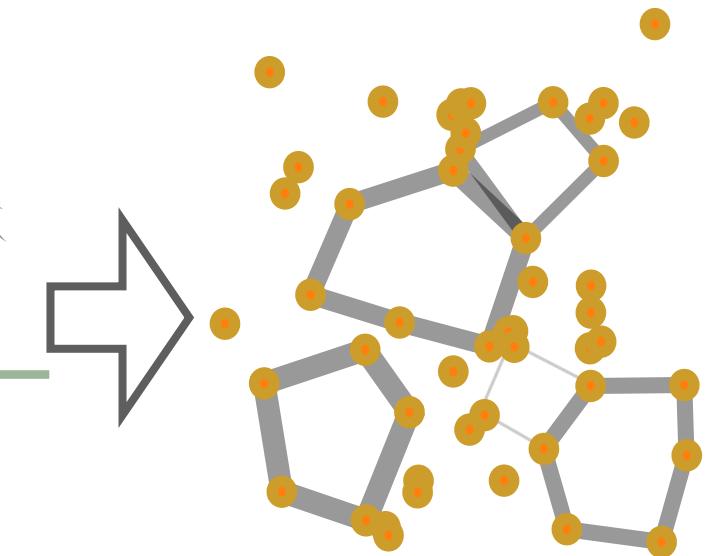
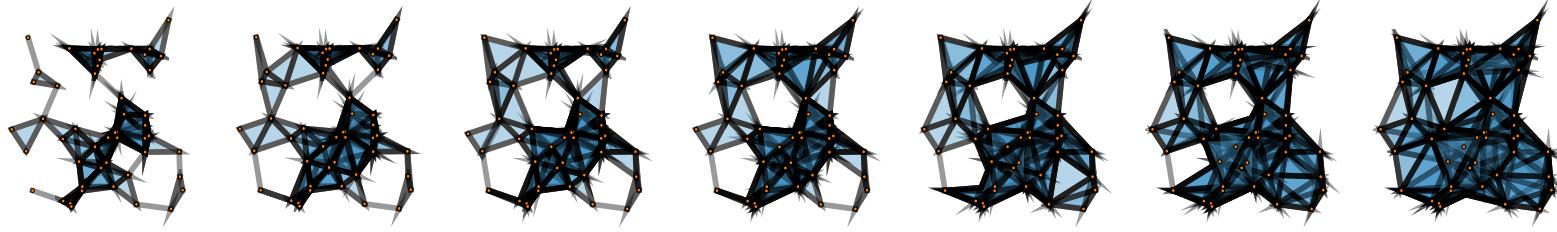
rs-fMRI  
15 subjects, 2 sessions  
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[Carhart-Harris, Robin L., et al. "Neural correlates of the psychedelic state as determined by fMRI studies with psilocybin." \*Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences\* 109.6 \(2012\): 2138-2143.](#)

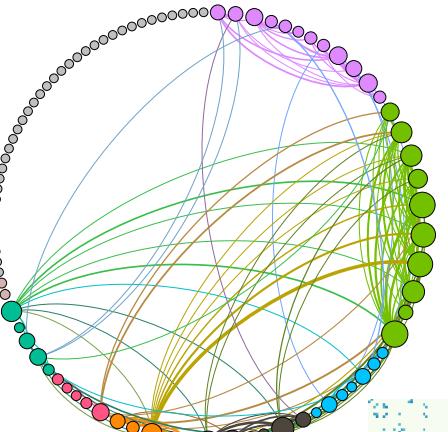
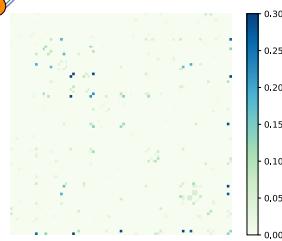


Localisation of information?

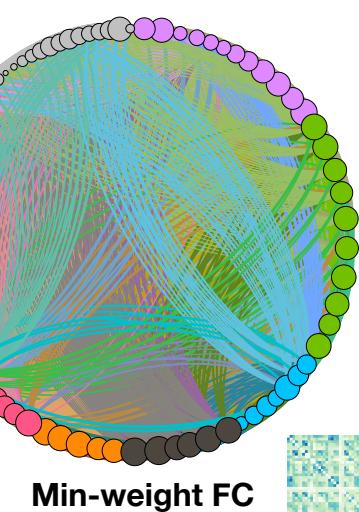
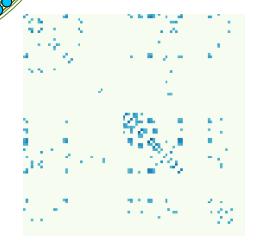
# Scaffolds in one slide



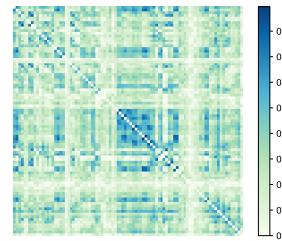
Scaffold



Diluted FC

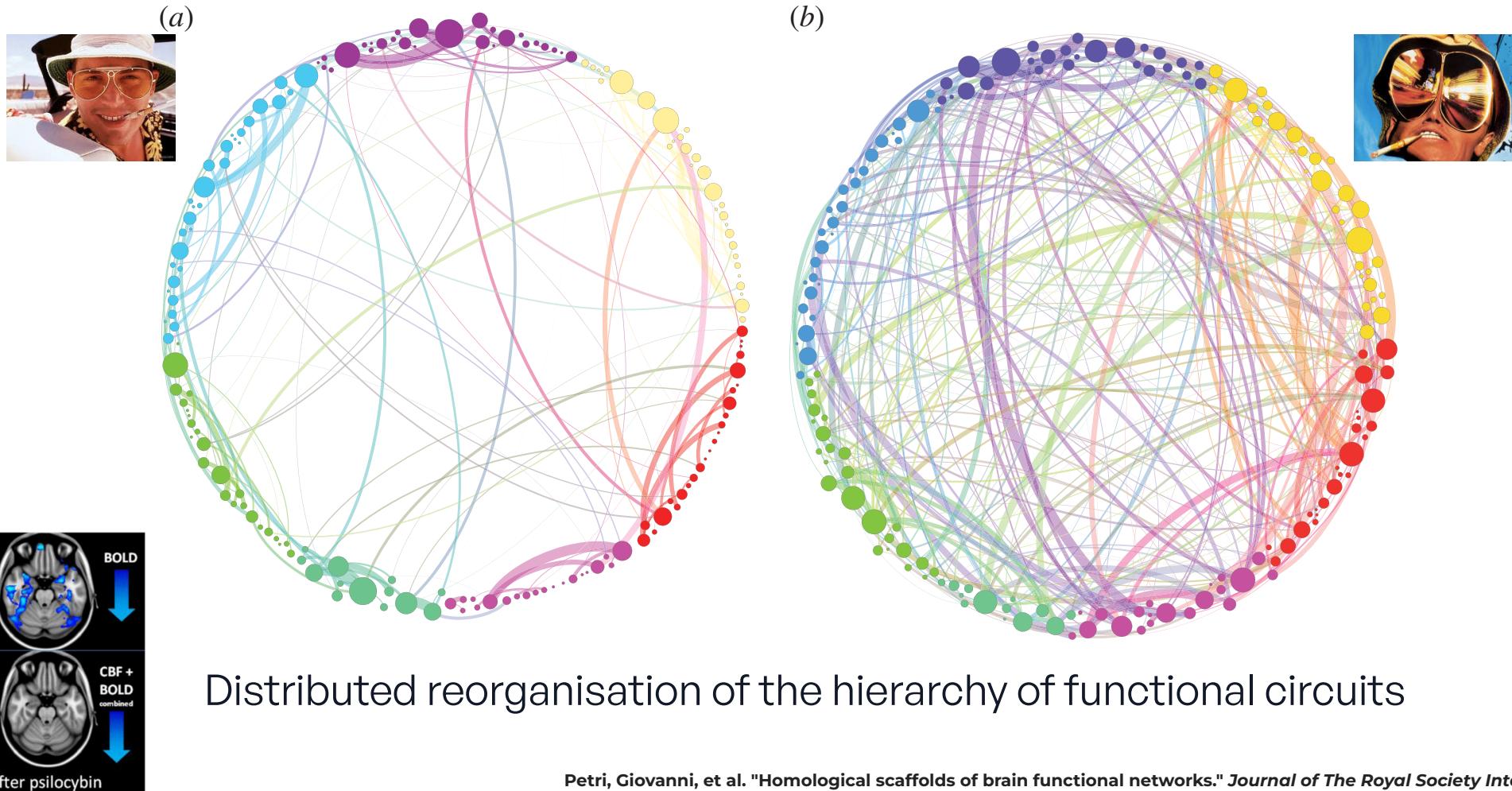


Min-weight FC

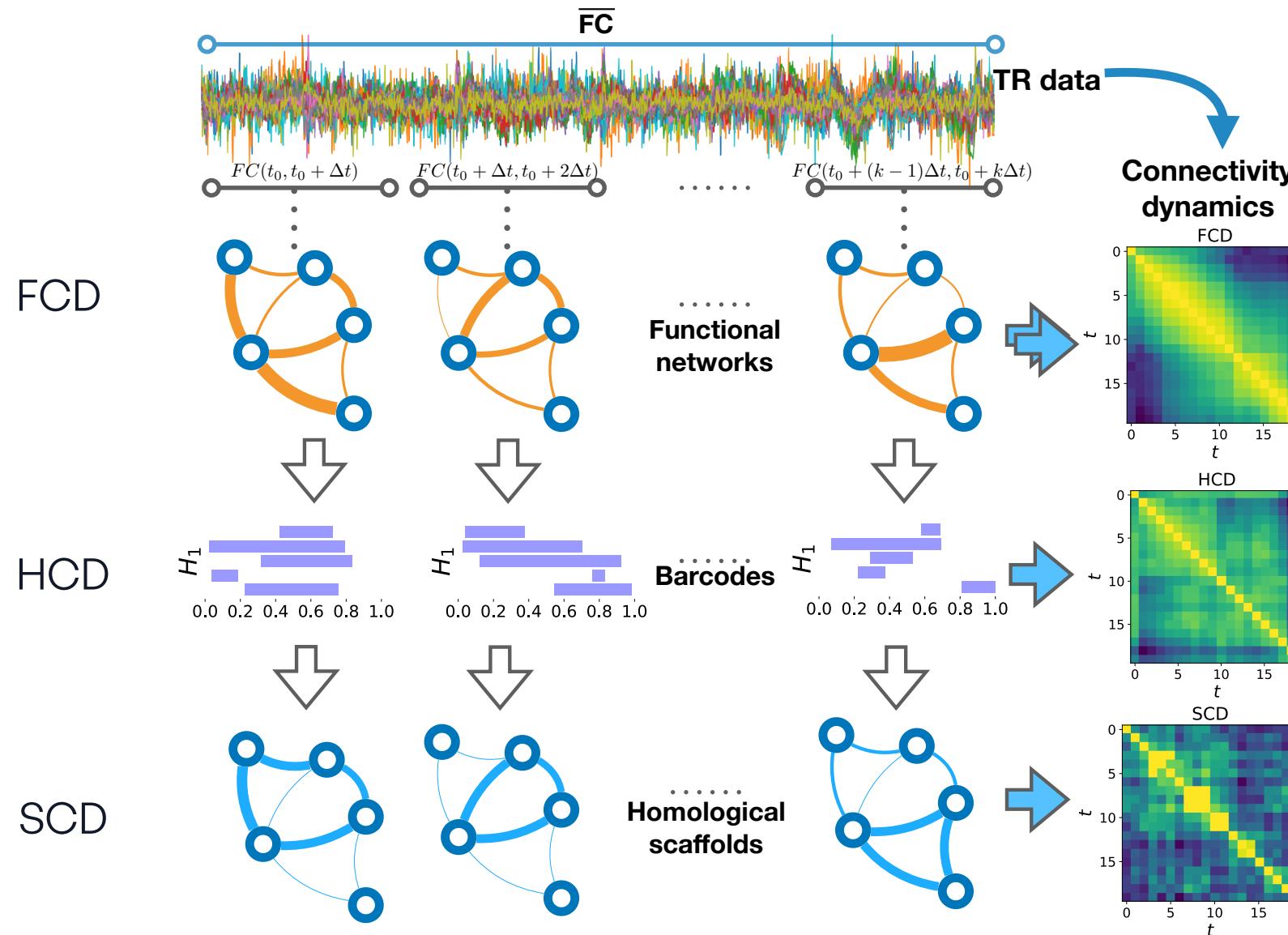


# Brain scaffolds: local alterations

distributed

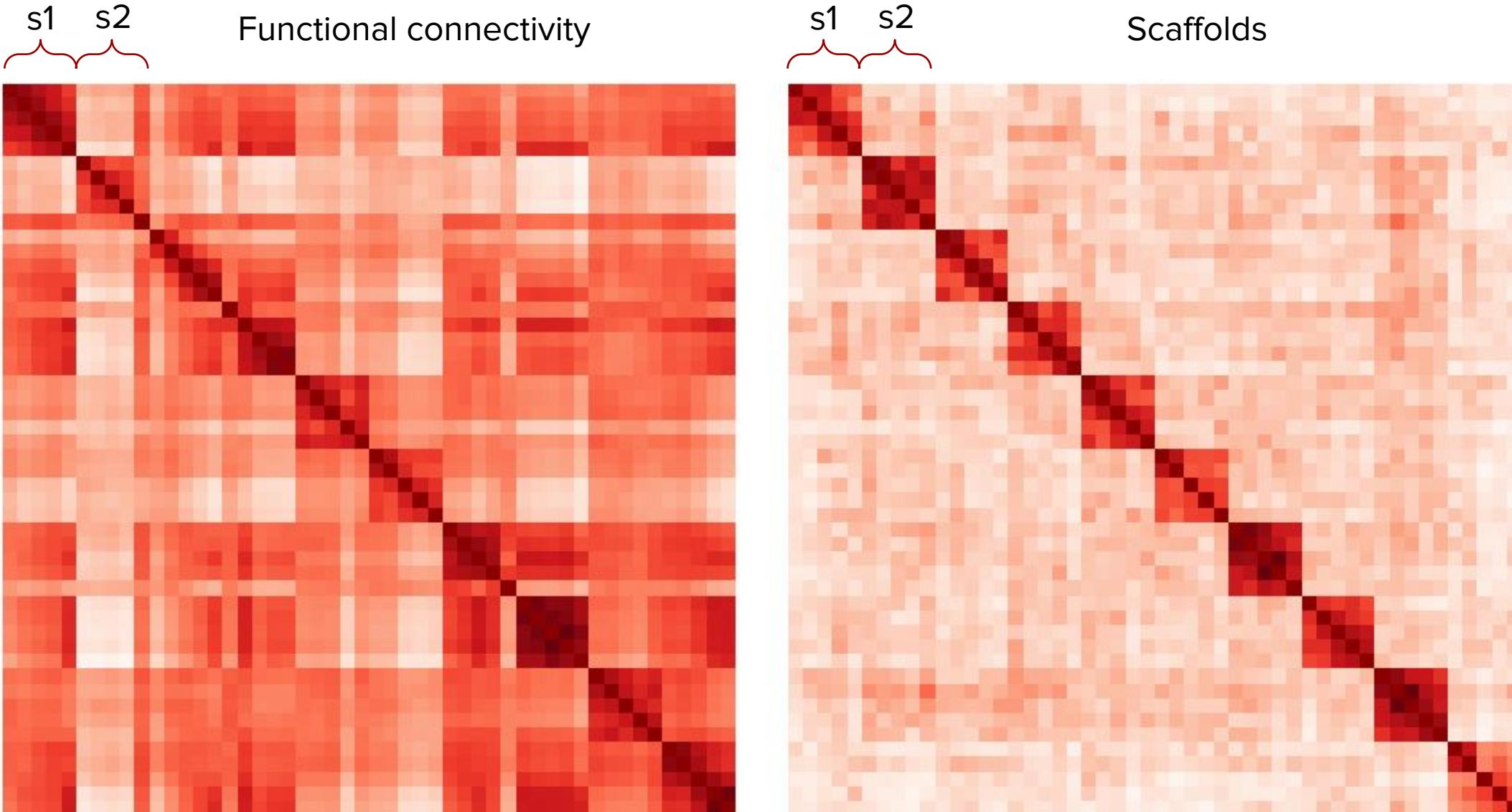


# Scaffold fingerprinting



# Scaffold fingerprinting

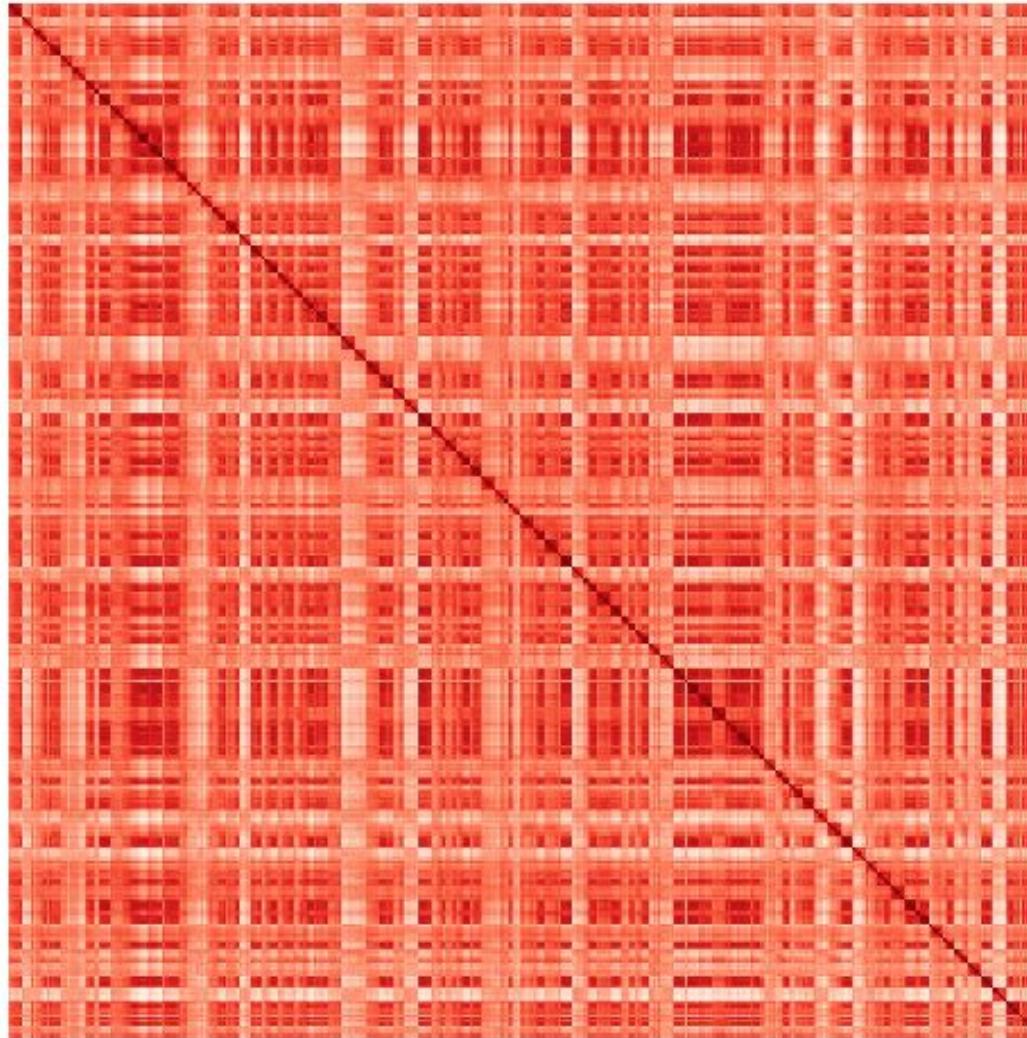
100 subjects (HCP), rs-fMRI, test+retest



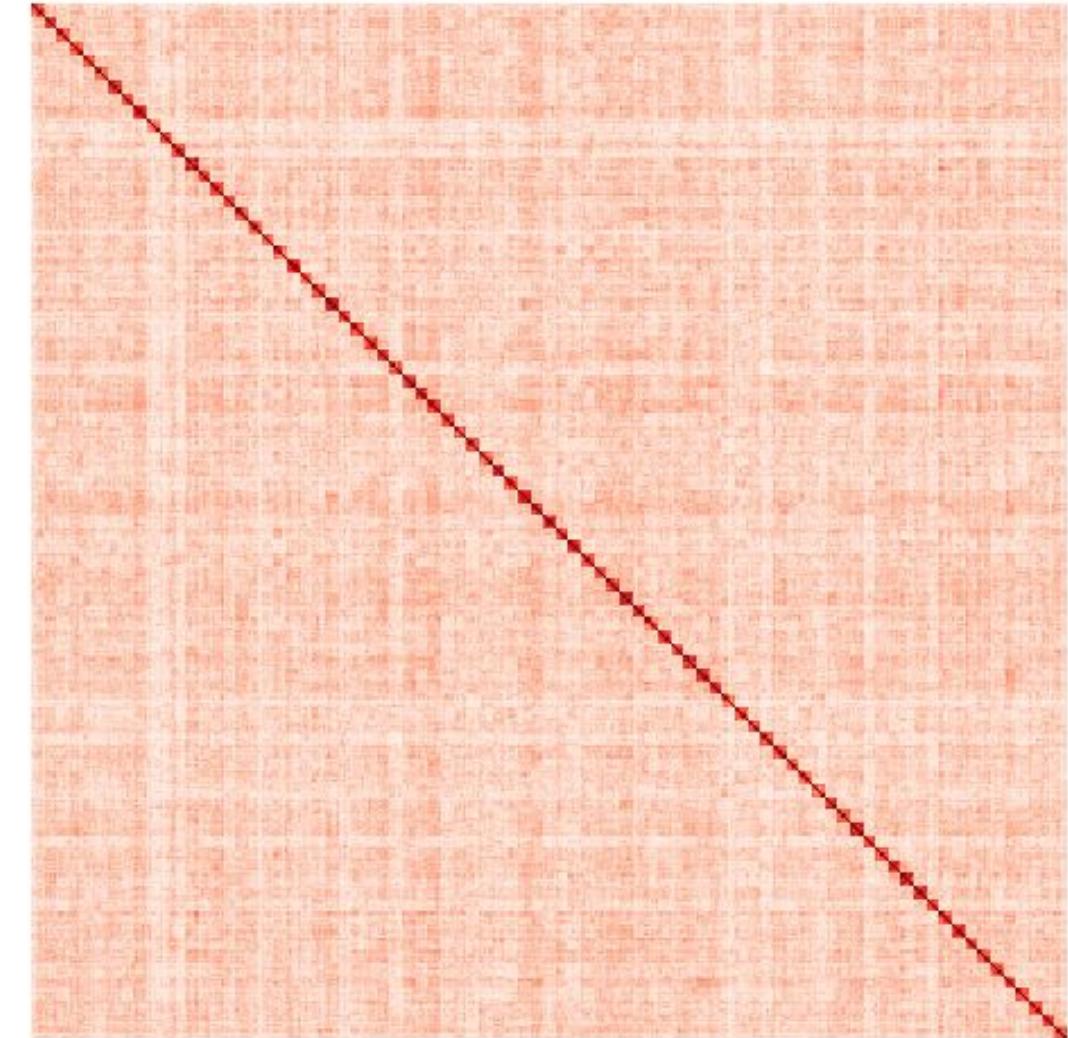
# Scaffold fingerprinting

100 subjects (HCP), rs-fMRI, test+retest

Functional connectivity

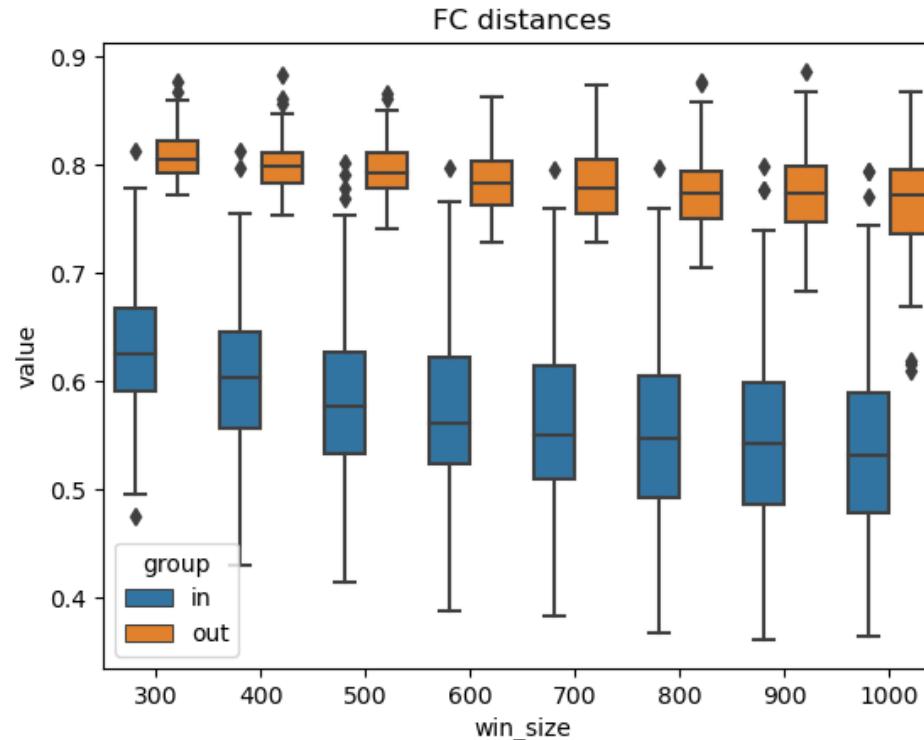
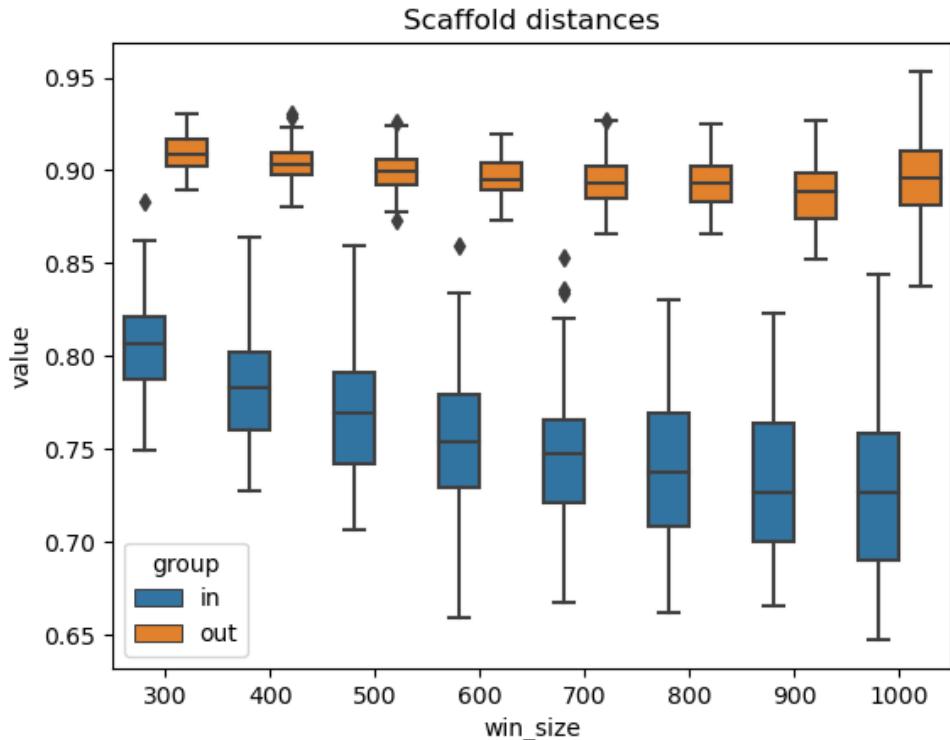


Scaffolds



# Scaffold fingerprinting

100 subjects (HCP), rs-fMRI, test+retest



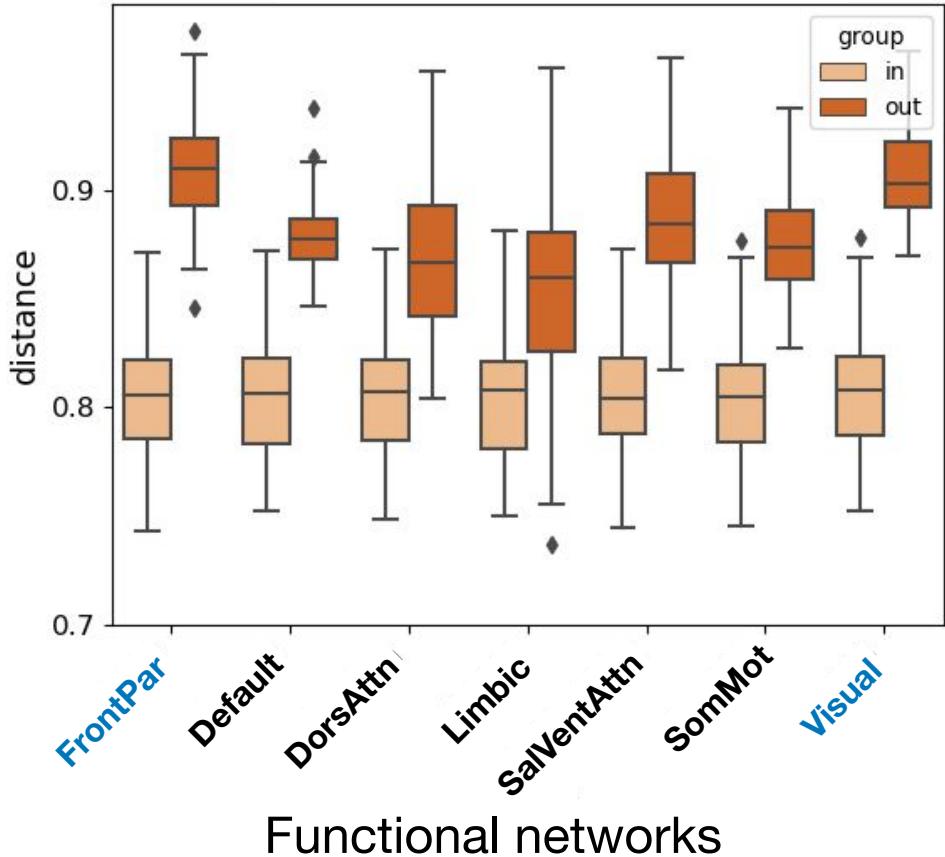
Incredible  
fingerprinting  
capacity!

**QUASI** idea on  
the origin!

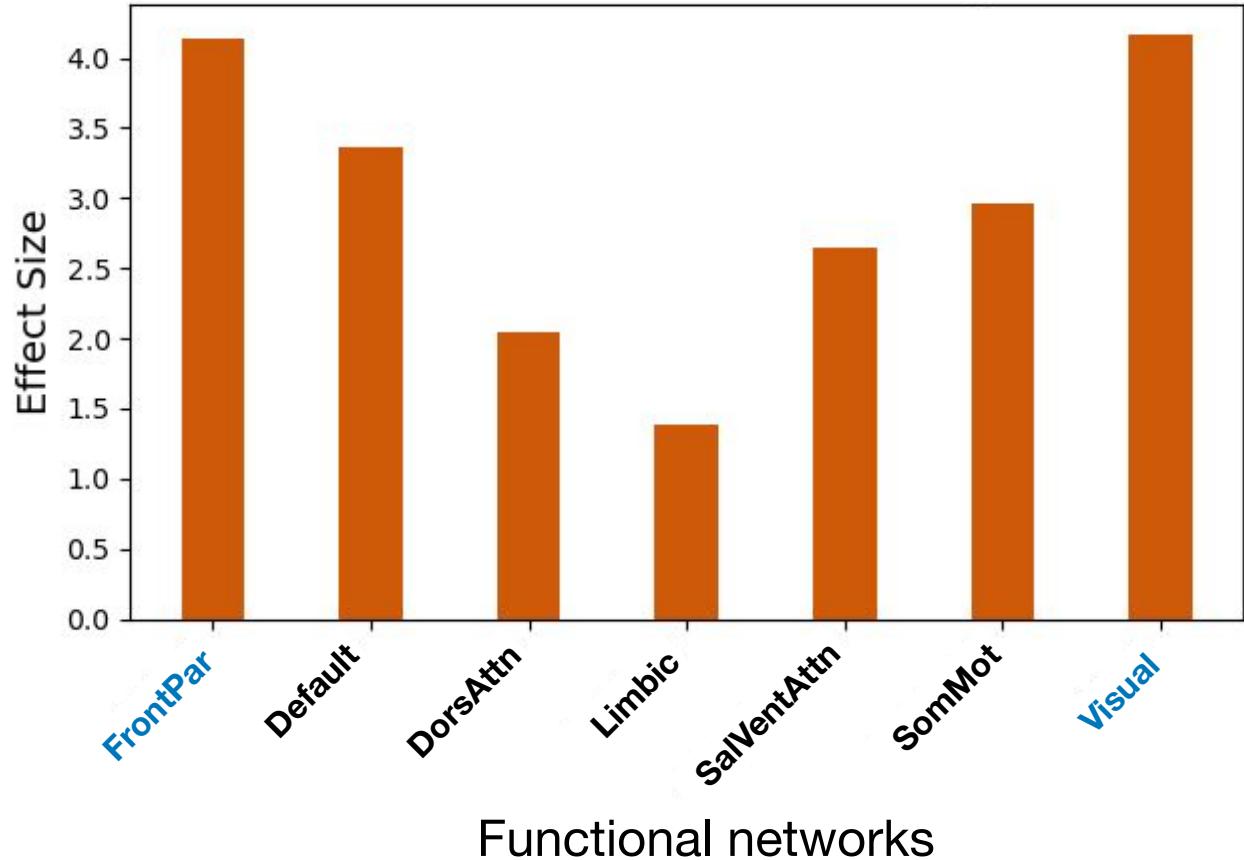
# Scaffold fingerprinting

100 subjects (HCP), rs-fMRI, test+retest

## Scaffold distances



## Effect sizes

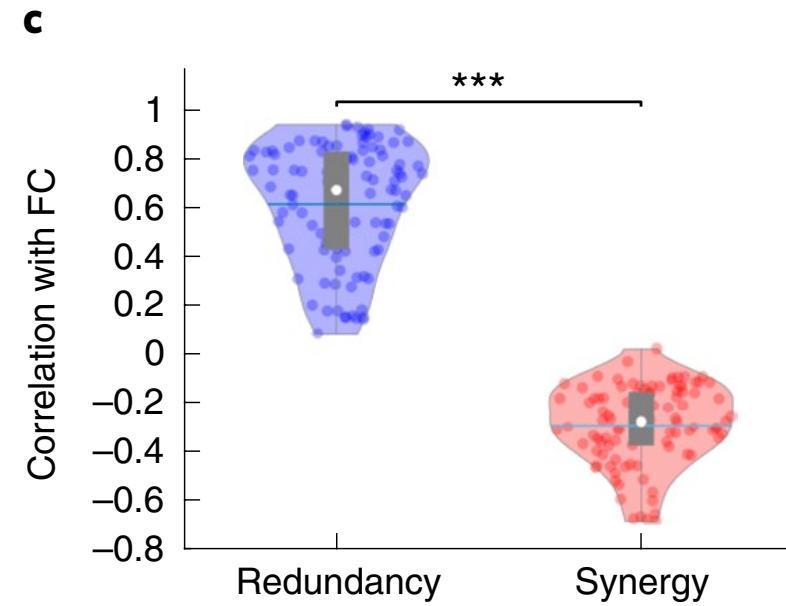
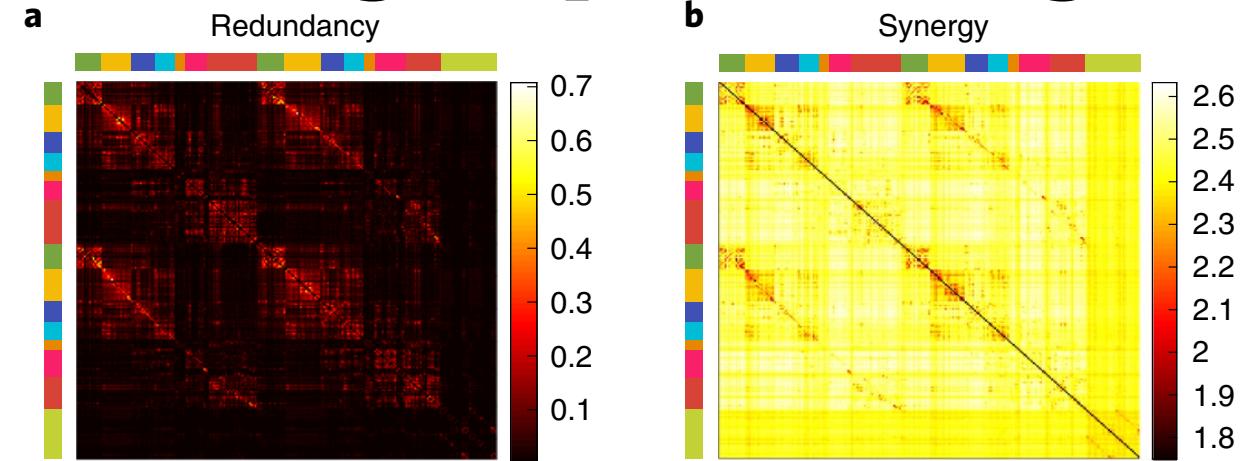
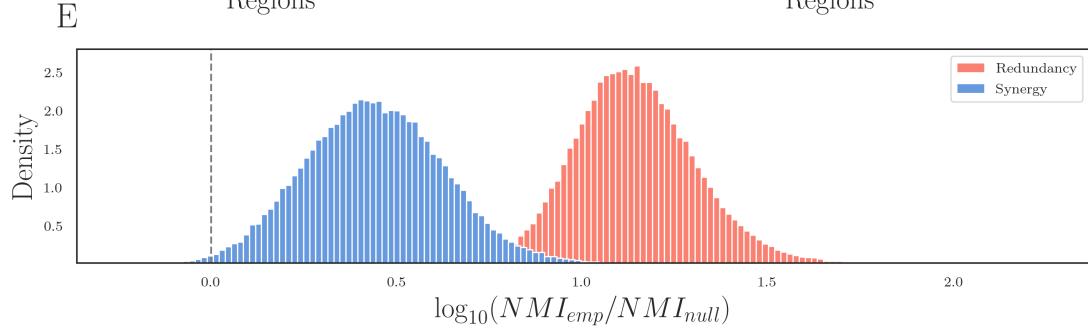
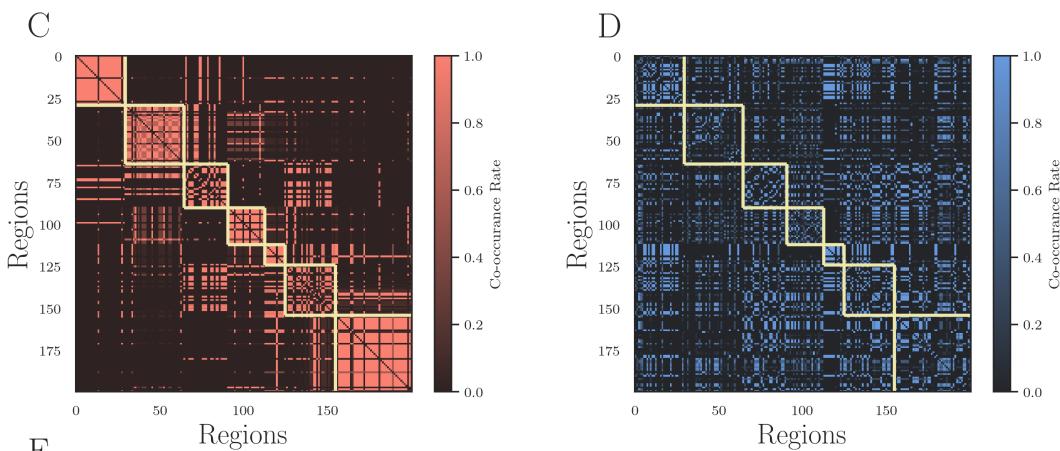
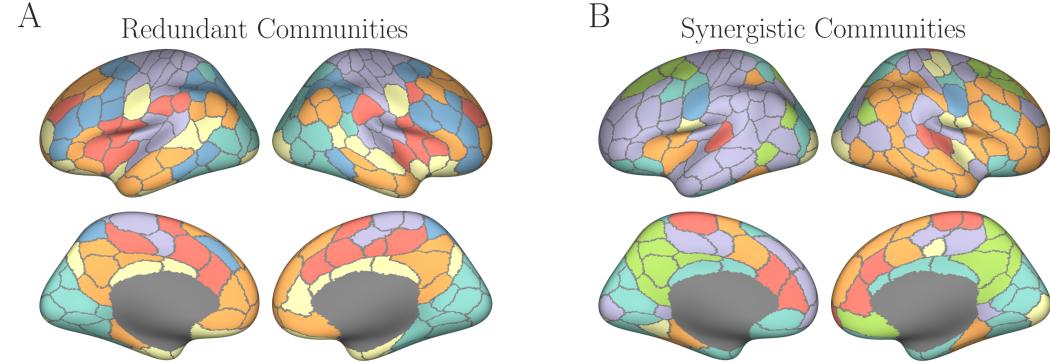


# Scaffold fingerprinting

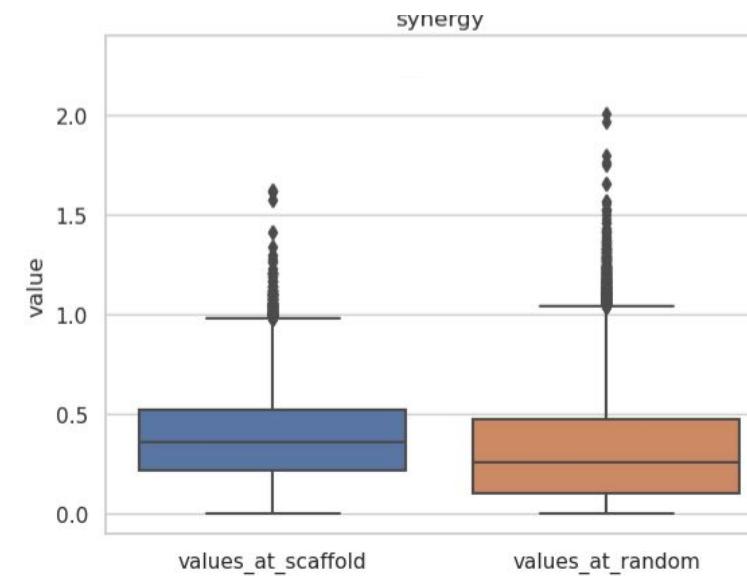
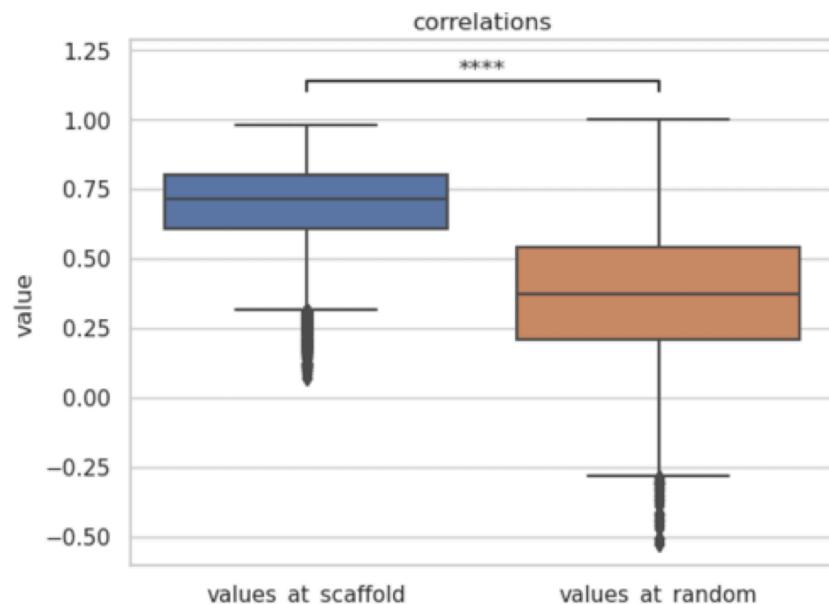
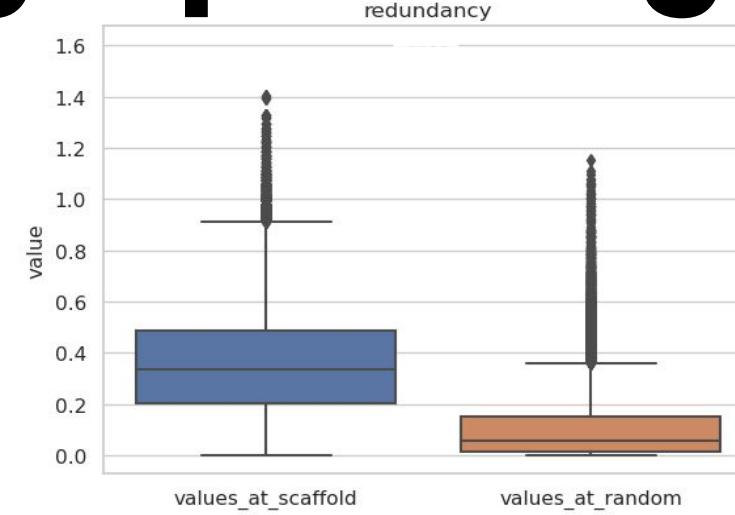
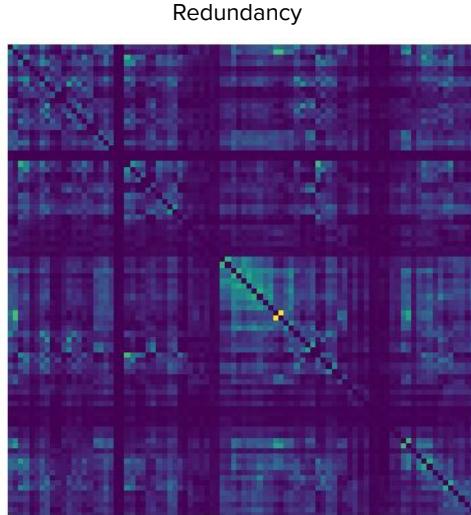
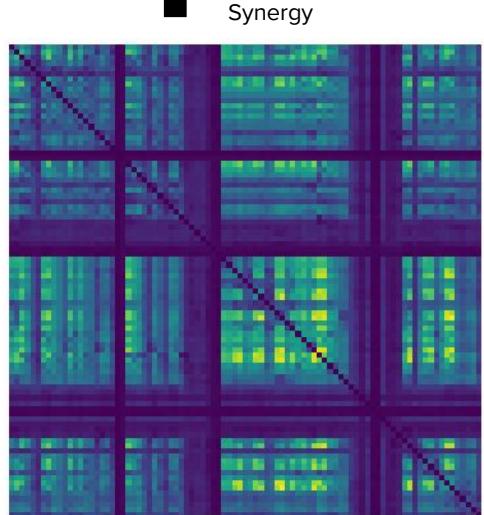
## Summing up

- Consistently better
- Works for the short windows
- Sparse representation
- Ok, but why?

# Brain informational fingerprinting



# Topo+Info brain fingerprinting



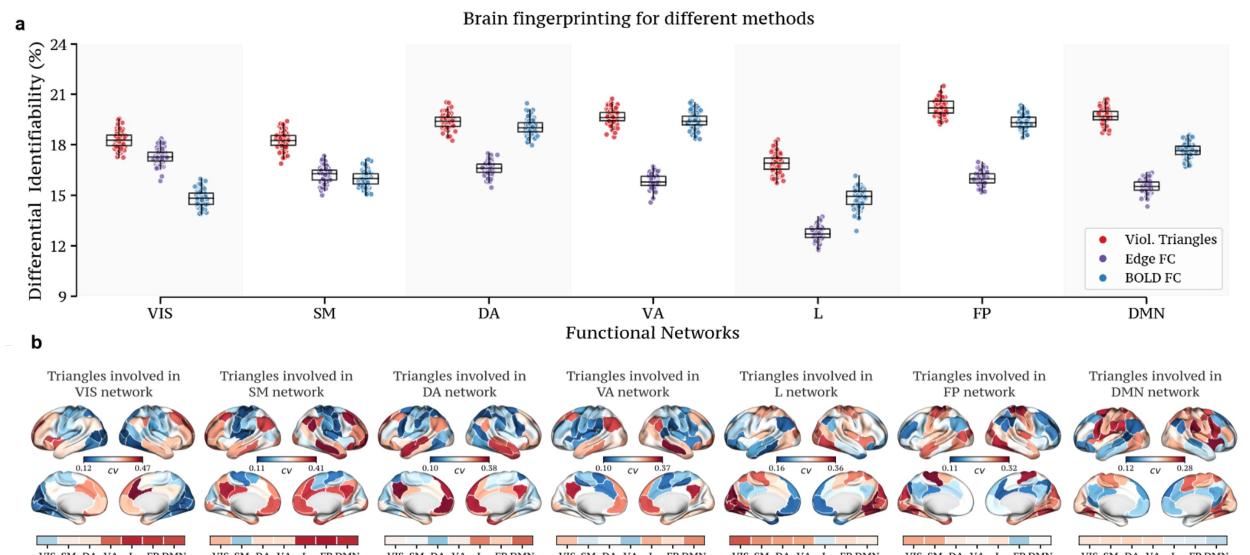
# Topo+Info brain fingerprinting

## Summing up

## To do

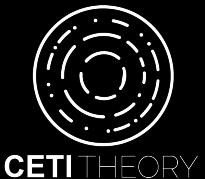
- Topological information (simplification) discriminates well across individuals
- Stronger effect for higher-order timeseries
- Global markers (Mapper) powerful
  - no relation to the actual synergy/redundancy patterns
- Local markers (scaffold) even more powerful.
  - Related to local HOI info-theory, but not sufficient to explain

- Time-resolved (a la Santoro, Andrea, et al. Nat. Phys. (2023))
- Distinguish by functional subnetwork
- Generative models of target topology



Santoro, Petri, Battiston, Amico, out soon!

Talk to me @[lordgrilo](https://www.twitter.com/lordgrilo) Check stuff out @ [lordgrilo.github.io](https://github.com/lordgrilo)



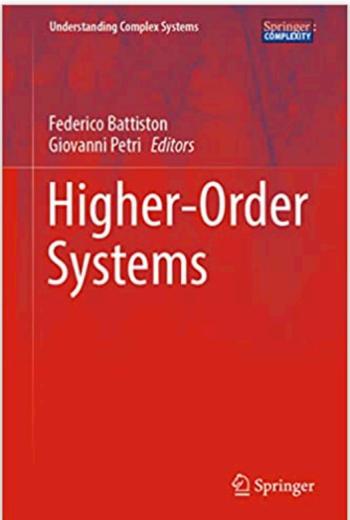
## PERSPECTIVE

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41567-021-01371-4>

Check for updates

# The physics of higher-order interactions in complex systems

Federico Battiston<sup>1</sup>✉, Enrico Amico<sup>2,3</sup>, Alain Barrat<sup>4,5</sup>, Ginestra Bianconi<sup>6,7</sup>,  
Guilherme Ferraz de Arruda<sup>10</sup>, Benedetta Franceschiello<sup>9,10</sup>, Iacopo Iacopini<sup>11</sup>, Sonia Kéfi<sup>11,12</sup>,  
Vito Latora<sup>6,13,14,15</sup>, Yamir Moreno<sup>8,15,16,17</sup>, Micah M. Murray<sup>18</sup>, Tiago P. Peixoto<sup>1,19</sup>,  
Francesco Vaccarino<sup>10</sup> and Giovanni Petri<sup>10,21</sup>✉



# Understanding Complex Systems

Book Series

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**Network Science Institute  
at Northeastern University  
We are hiring Phds+postdocs (in London!)**

## Main collaborators:

Marta Morandini



Maxime Lucas



Manish Saggar



Simone Poetto



Francesco Vaccarino



Demian Battaglia



Giovanni Rabuffo



**Thanks!**

Slides here:

