



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

G. Petri

The Sense 23/11/2023



Network Science Institute
at Northeastern University





Higher-order 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

G. Petri

The Sense 23/11/2023



Network Science Institute
at Northeastern University

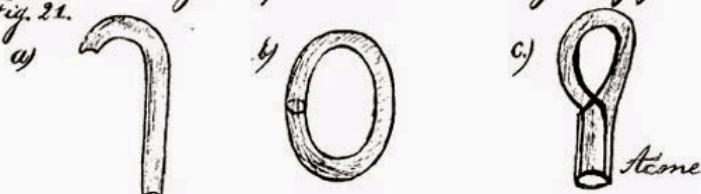


What is topology?

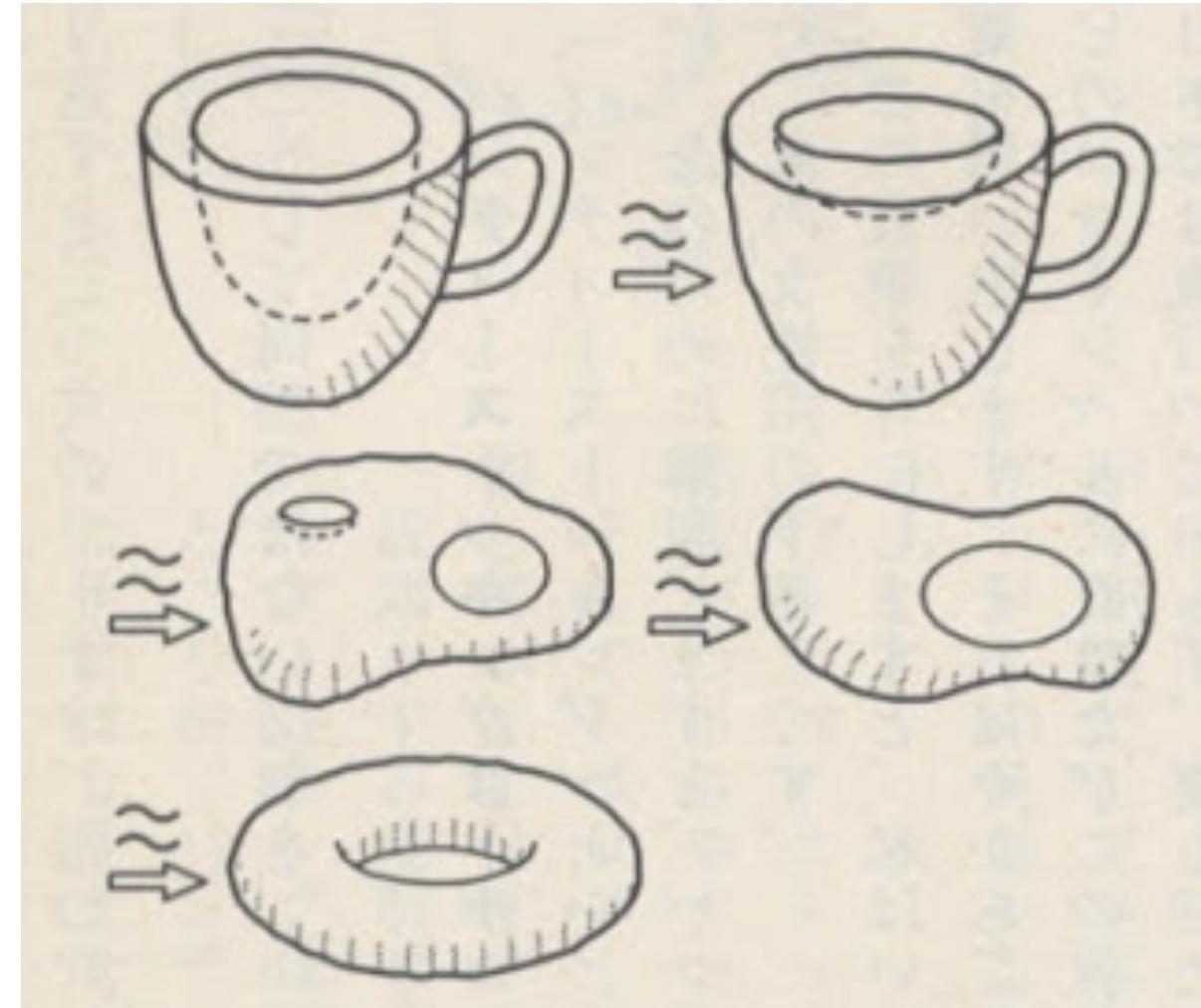
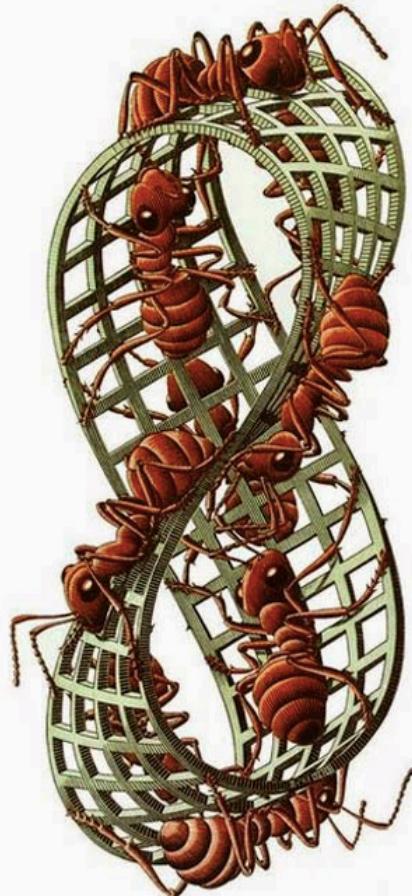
— 102. —

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.

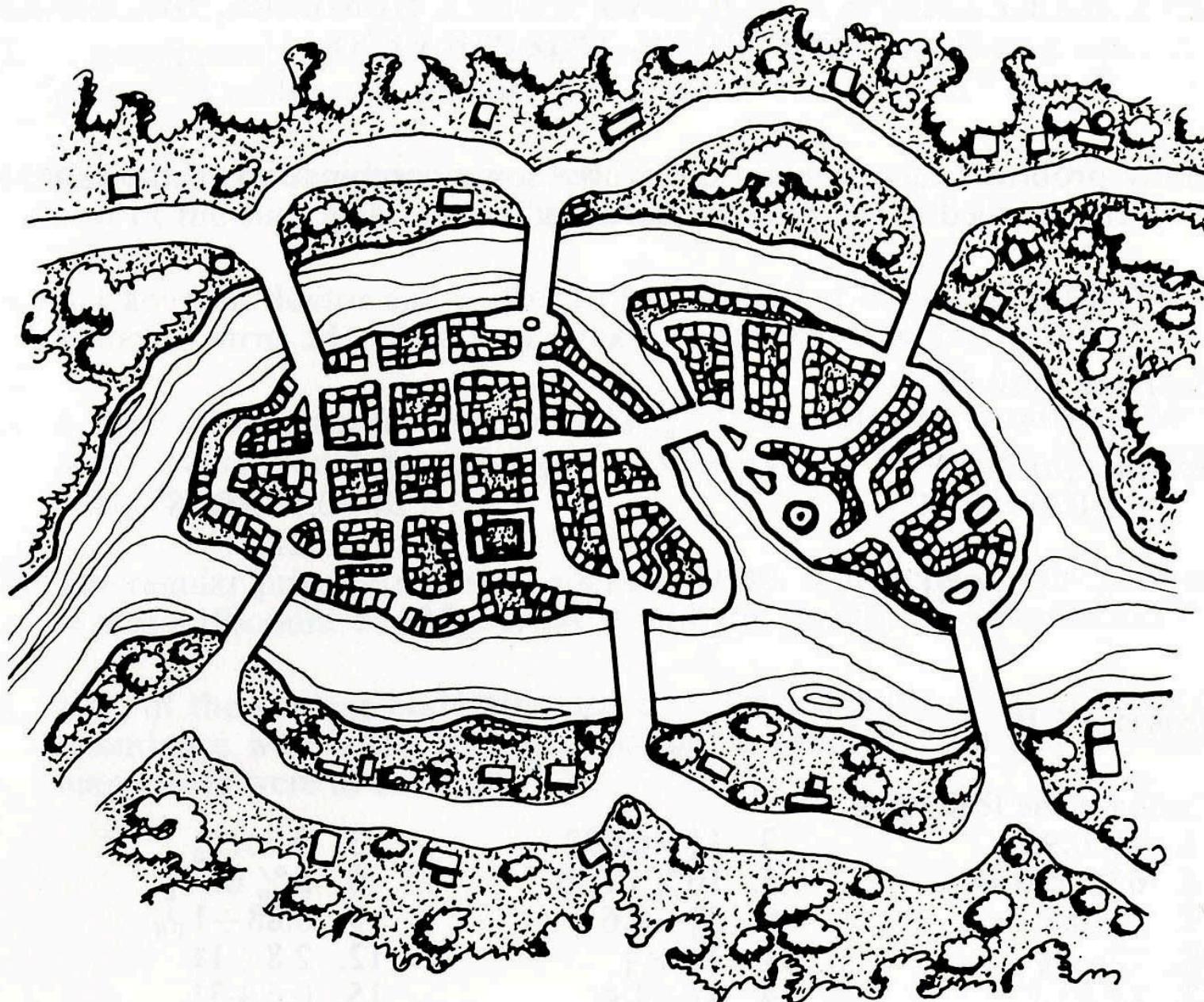
Fig. 21.



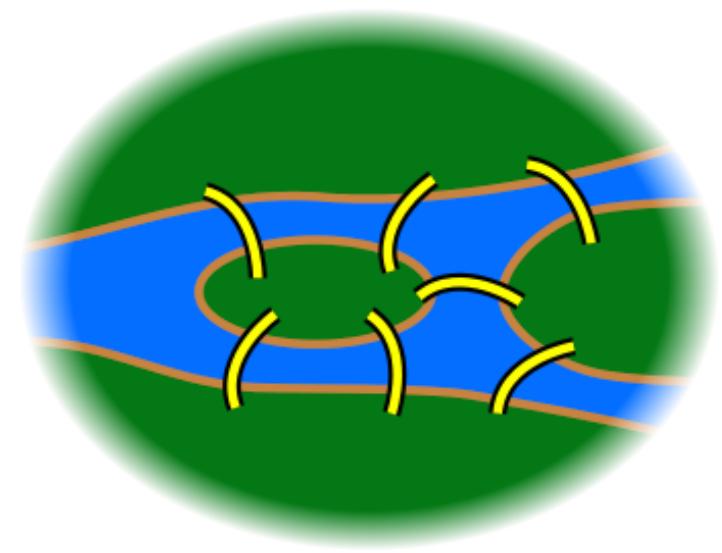
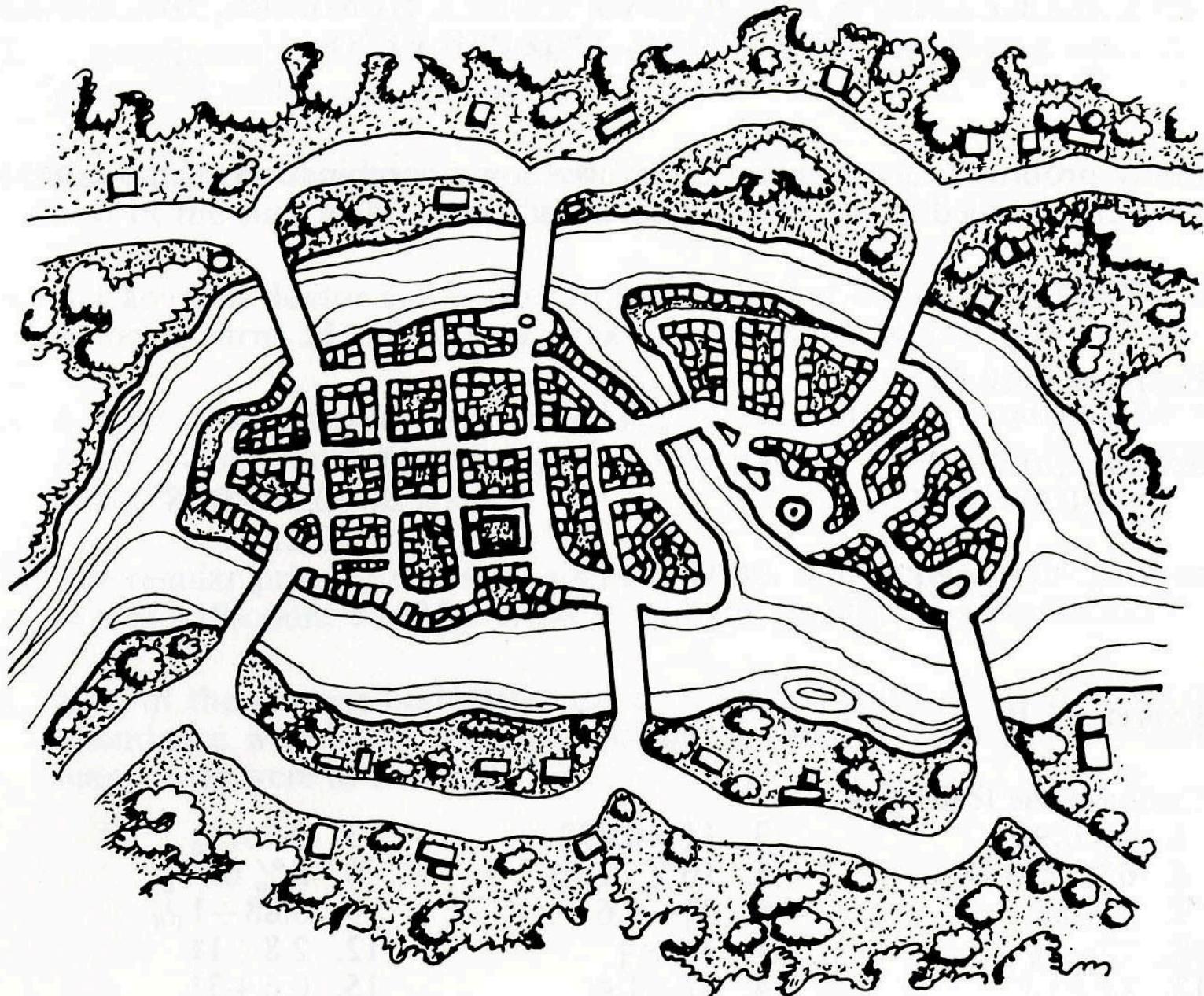
So medire Wiso haben wir eine durchaus zusammenhängende Doppelfläche gewonnen, bei welcher eine Innere- und Außenseite etwa durch besonderen farbigen Anstrich nicht mehr zu unterscheiden ist. Denken wir uns auf dieser Fläche ein zweidimensionales Wesen, so wird dies, indem es an seinen früheren Ort zurückgelangt,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



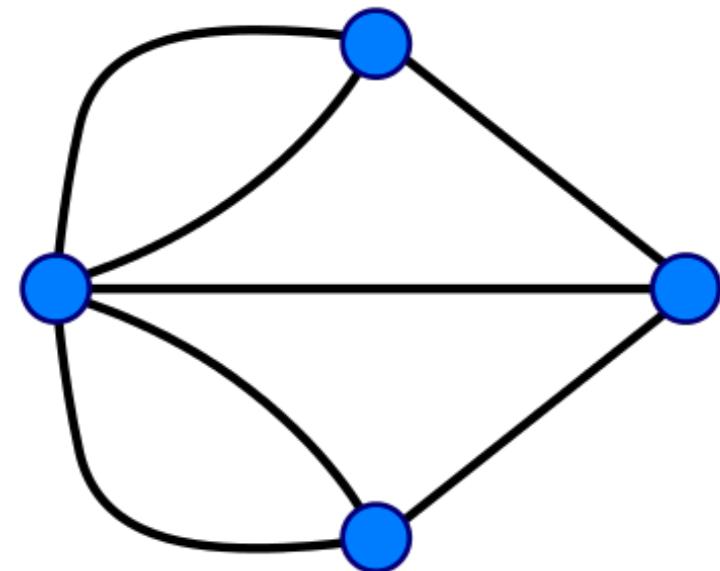
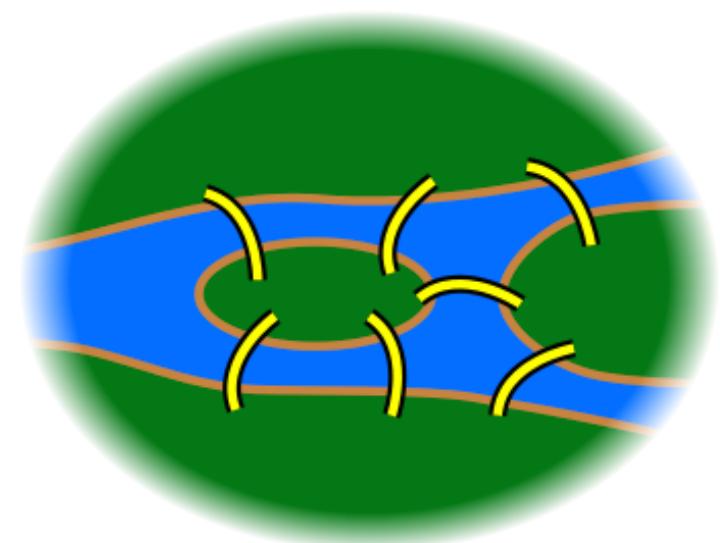
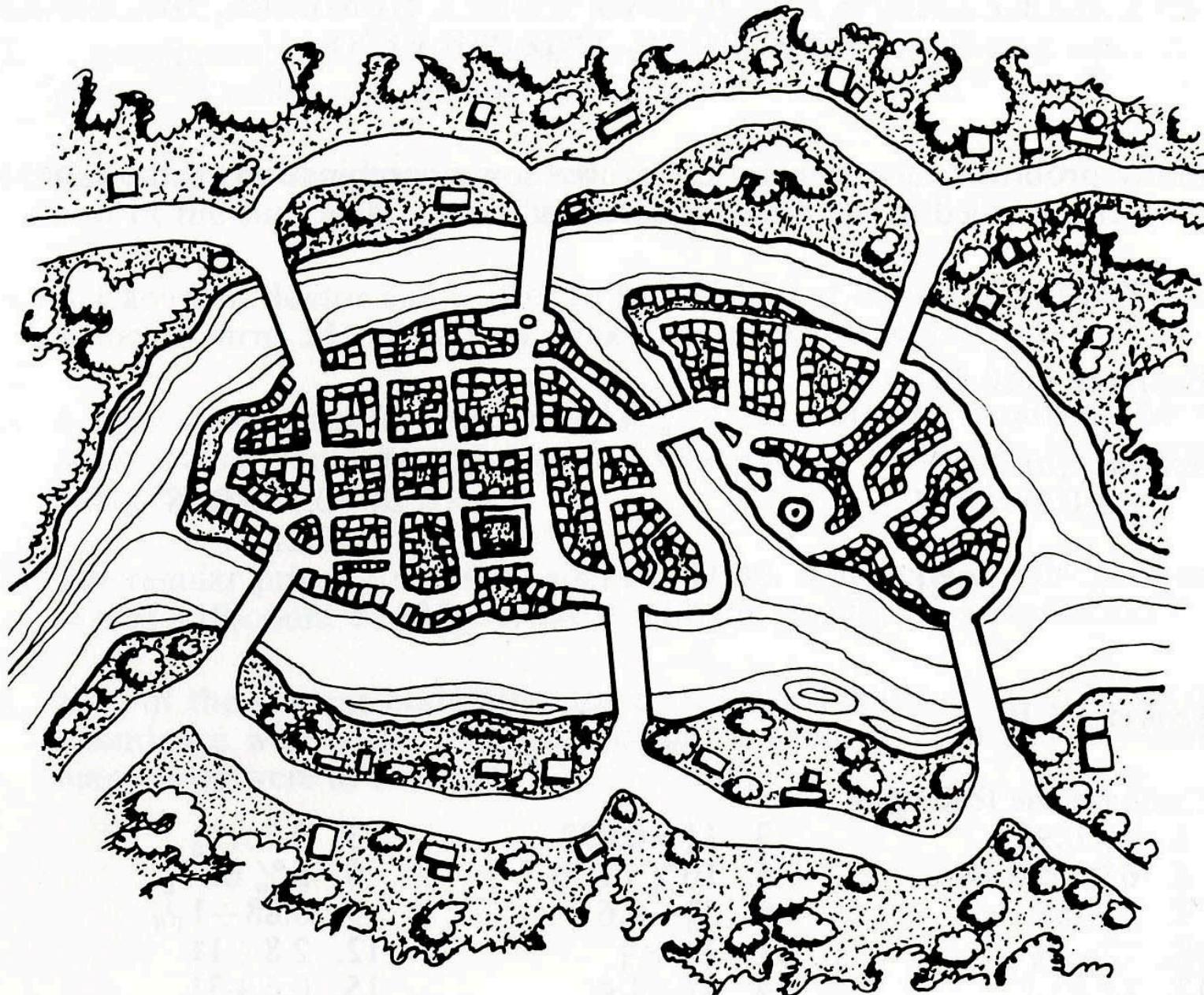
THE BRIDGES OF KONIGSBERG



THE BRIDGES OF KONIGSBERG



THE BRIDGES OF KONIGSBERG



Why topology?

DOT
= 0-simplex



EDGE =
1-simplex



Why topology?

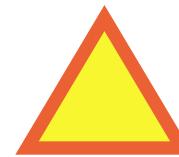
DOT
= 0-simplex



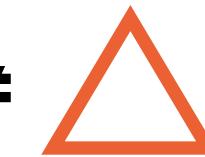
EDGE =
1-simplex



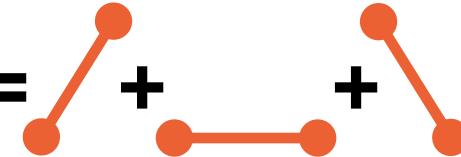
TRIANGLE
= 2-simplex



\neq



$=$



Why topology?

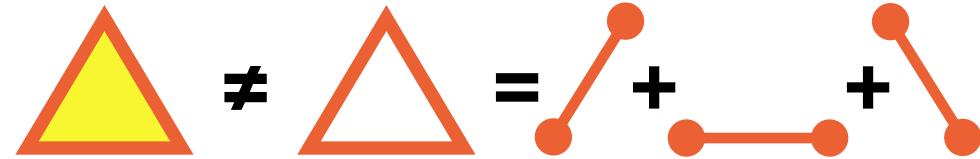
DOT
= 0-simplex



EDGE =
1-simplex



TRIANGLE
= 2-simplex



Definition of k-simplex

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

Why topology?

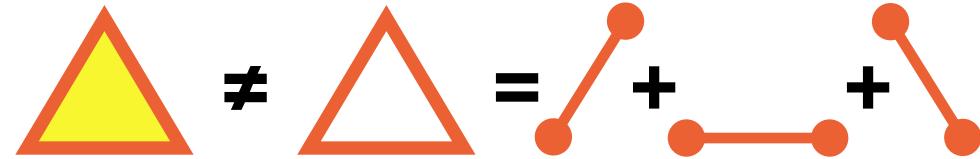
DOT
= 0-simplex



EDGE =
1-simplex



TRIANGLE
= 2-simplex



Definition of k-simplex

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

Multivariate information

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

Why topology?

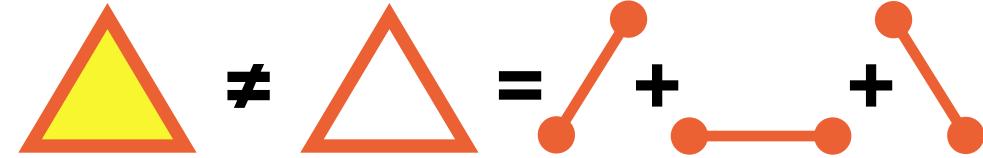
DOT
= 0-simplex



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!**

Why topology?

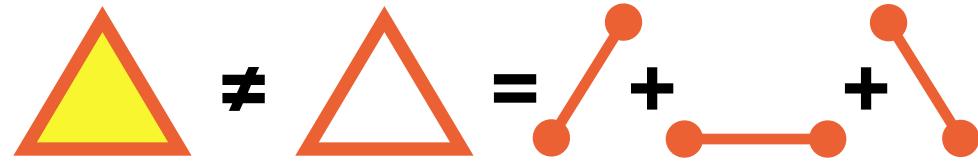
DOT
= 0-simplex



EDGE =
1-simplex



TRIANGLE
= 2-simplex



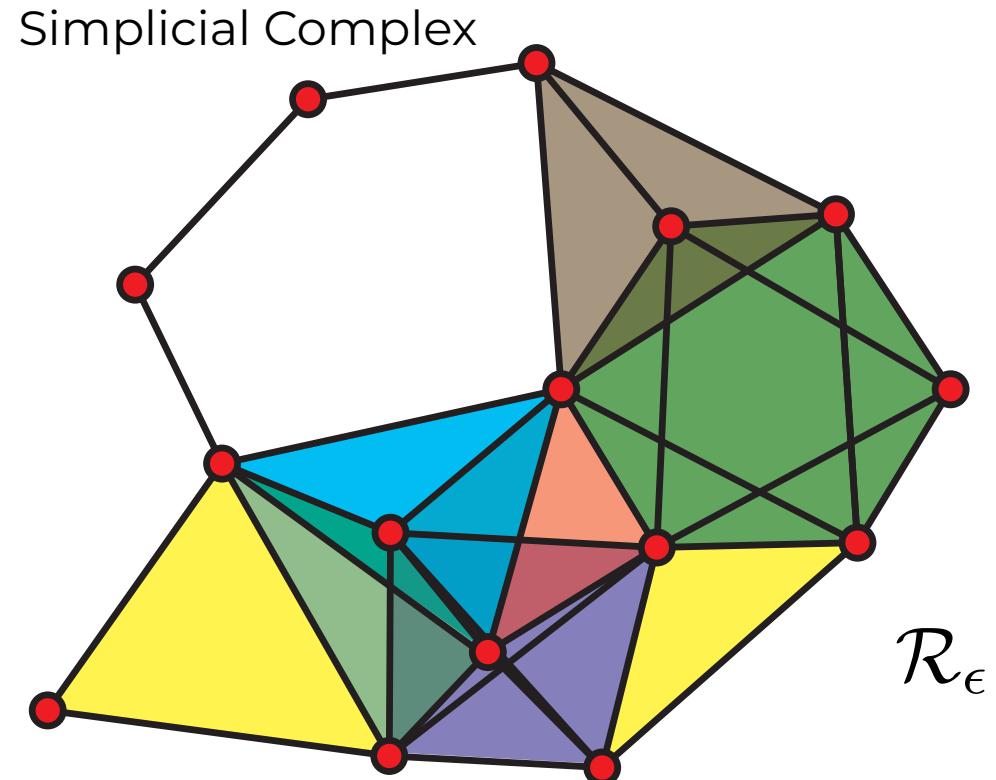
Definition of k-simplex

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

Multivariate information

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

**Intrinsically
higher-order!**



Why topology?

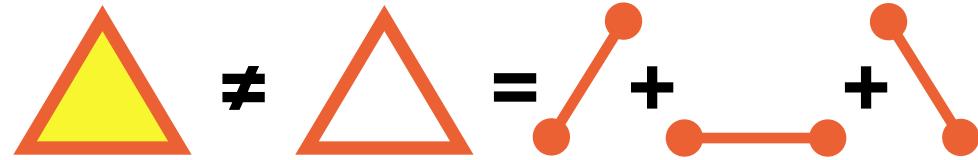
DOT
= 0-simplex



EDGE =
1-simplex



TRIANGLE
= 2-simplex



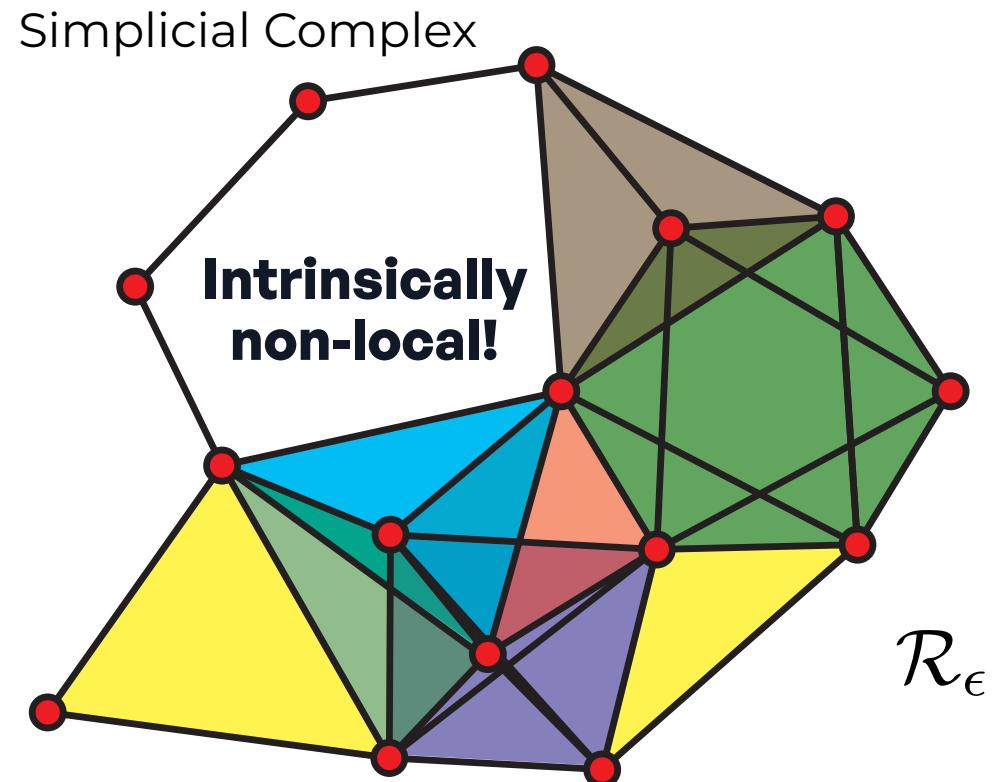
Definition of k-simplex

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

Multivariate information

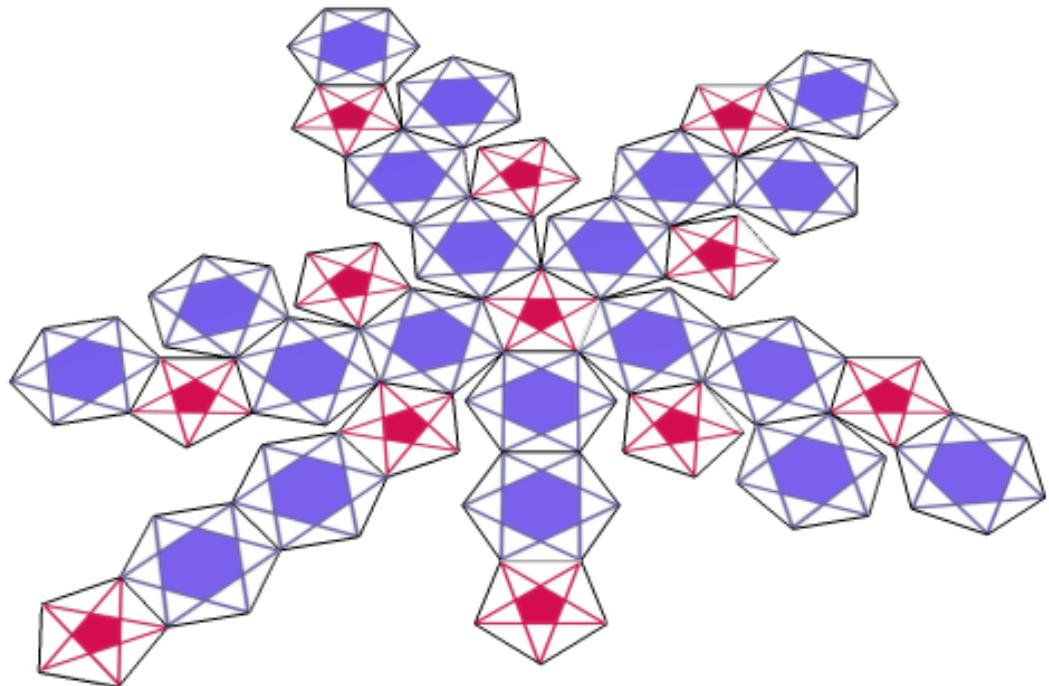
$$P(\mathbf{X}) = P(X_0, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{k-1})$$

**Intrinsically
higher-order!**

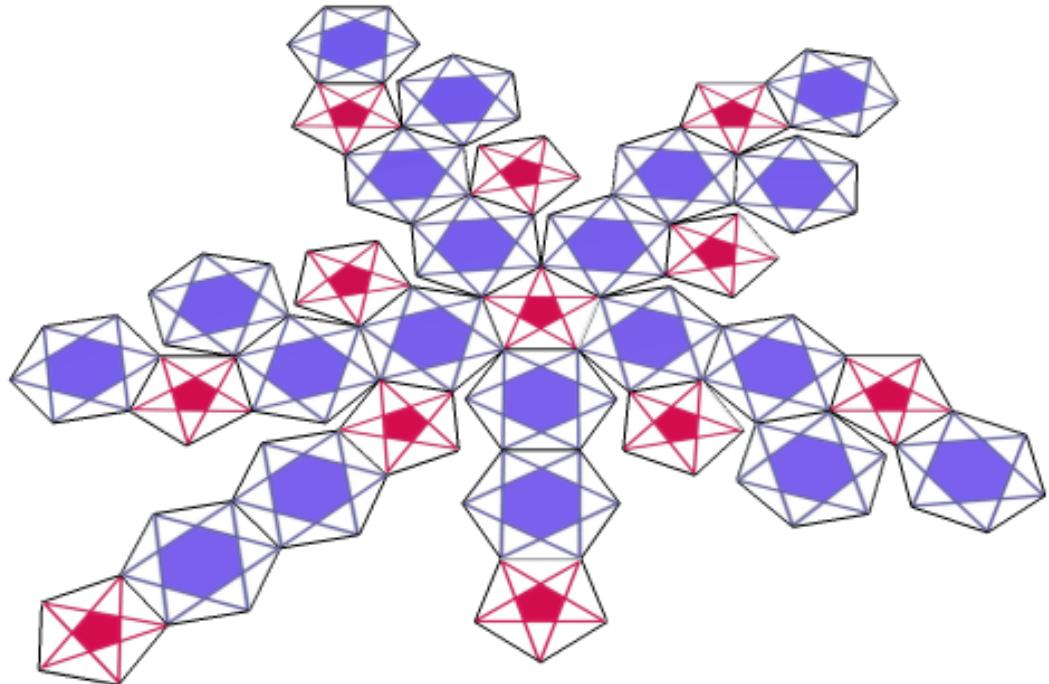


Topology in the wild

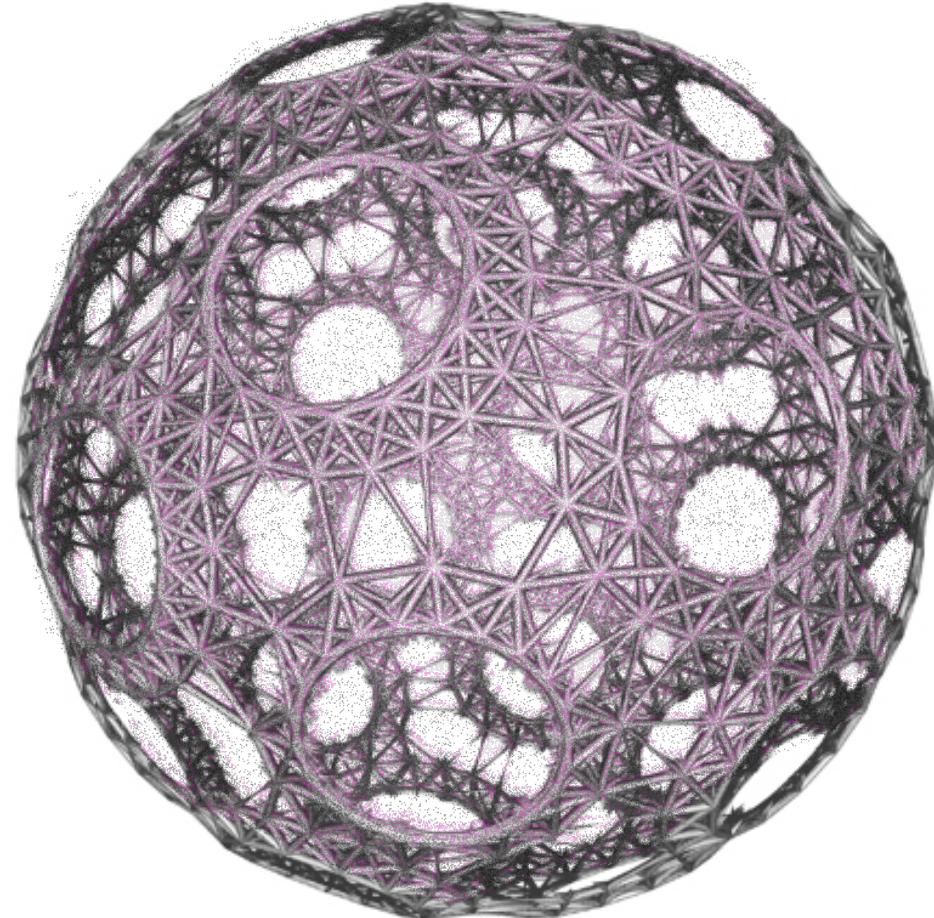
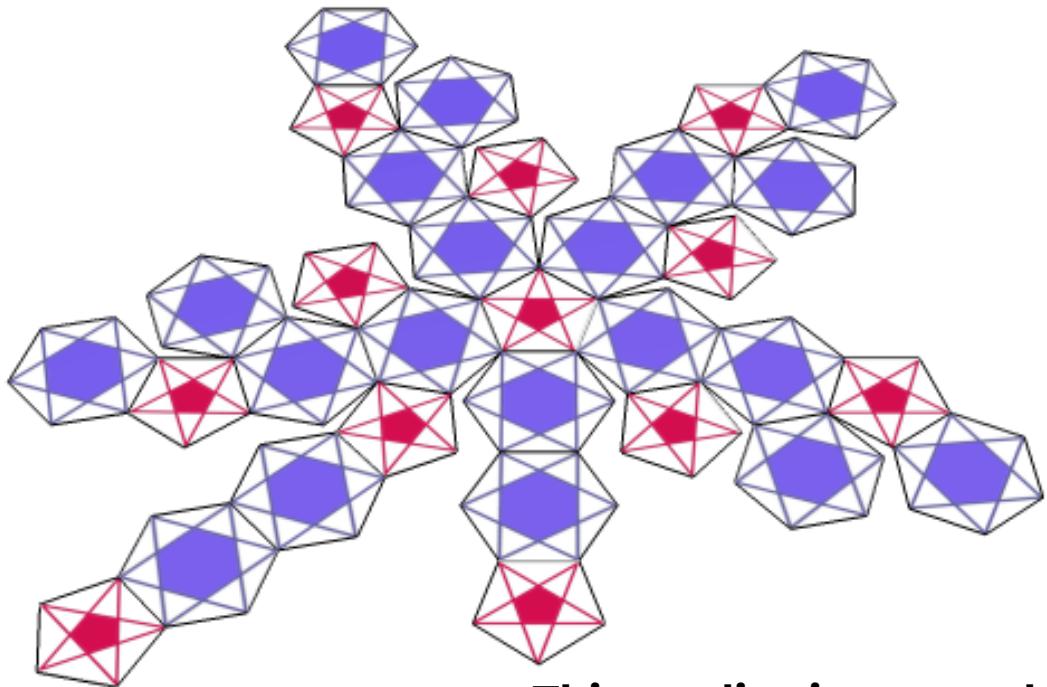
Topology in the wild



Topology in the wild



Topology in the wild



This applies in networks as well as to data spaces

What does it mean in practice?

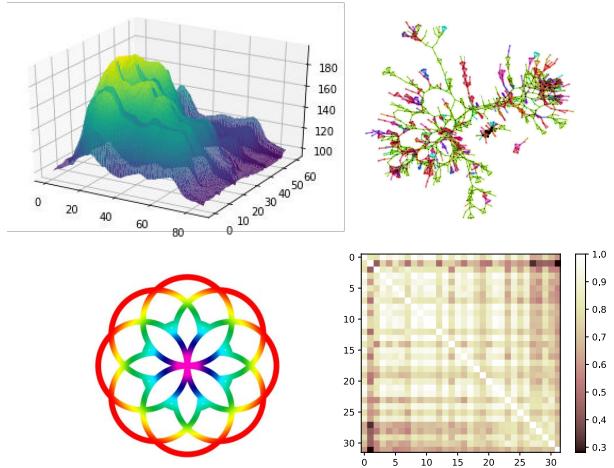
What does it mean in practice?

Persistent homology pipeline (Christ 2008)

What does it mean in practice?

Persistent homology pipeline (Christ 2008)

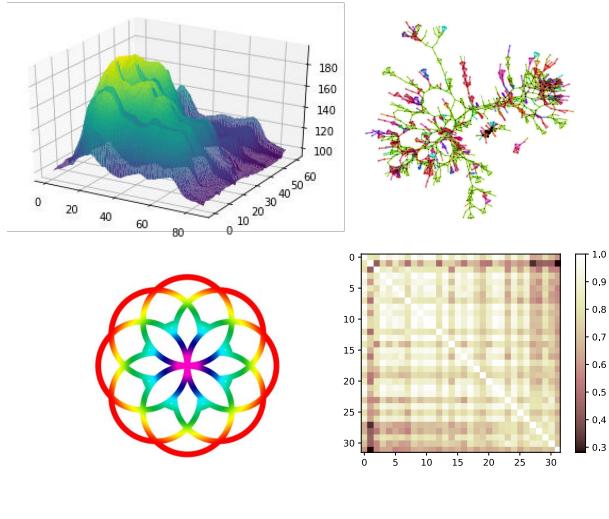
Data of sorts



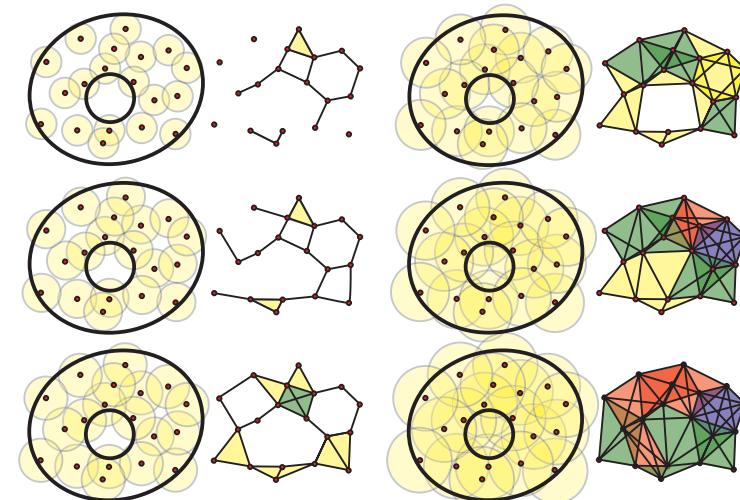
What does it mean in practice?

Persistent homology pipeline (Christ 2008)

Data of sorts



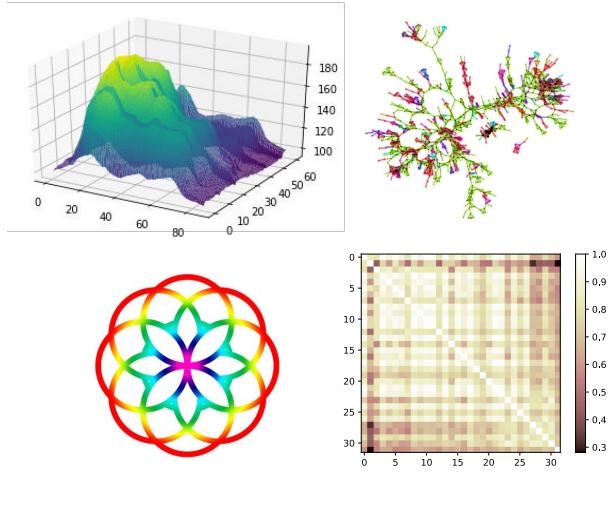
Filtration over distance/density/weights



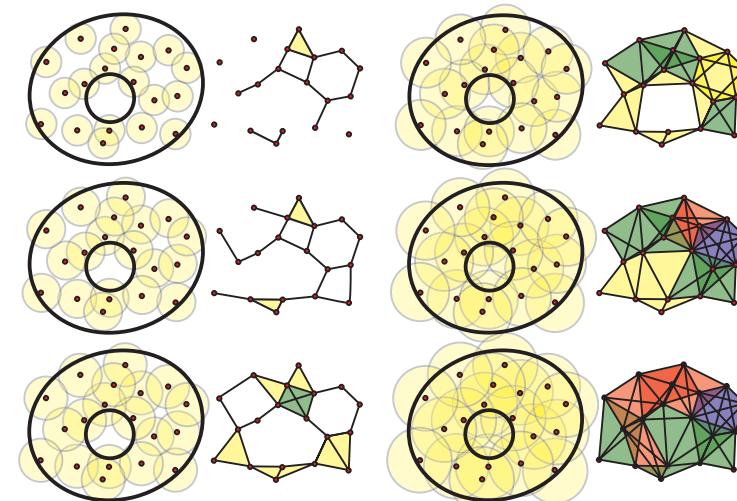
What does it mean in practice?

Persistent homology pipeline (Christ 2008)

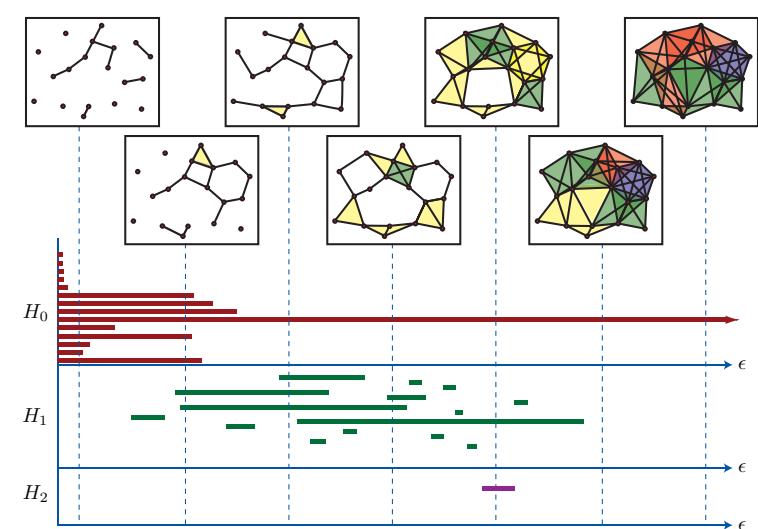
Data of sorts



Filtration over distance/density/weights



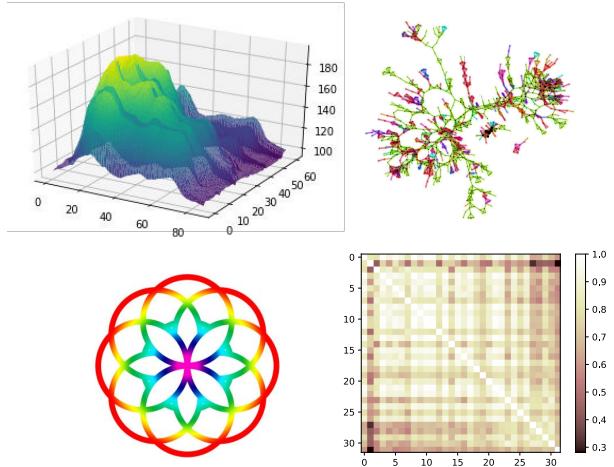
Homological properties



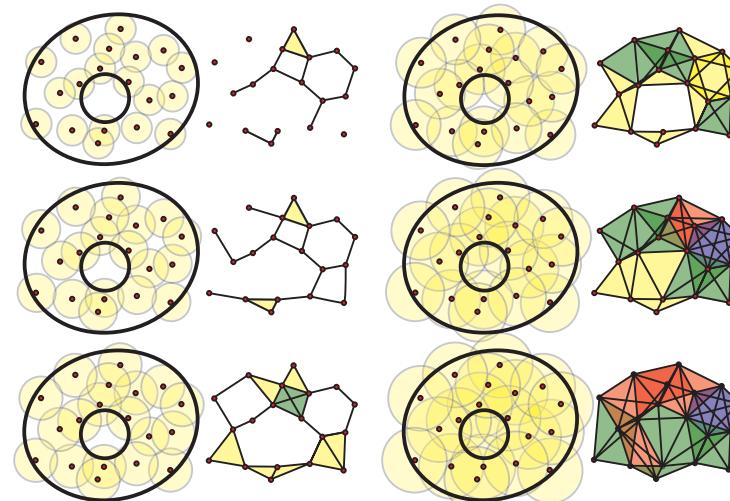
What does it mean in practice?

Persistent homology pipeline (Christ 2008)

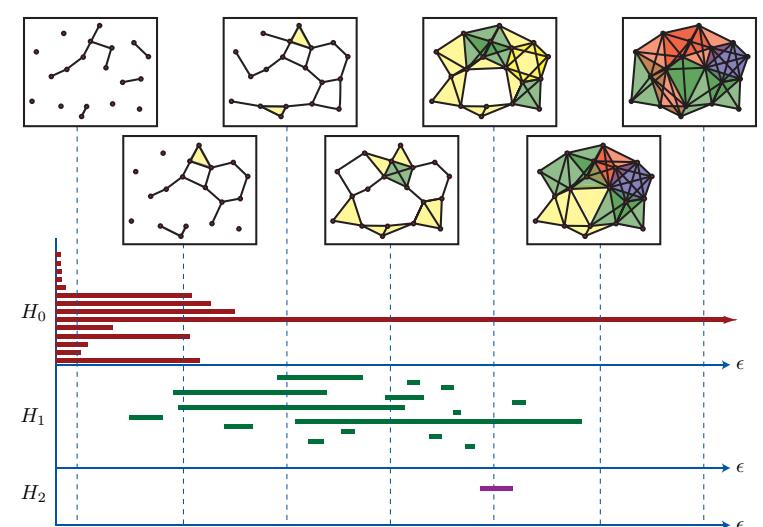
Data of sorts



Filtration over distance/density/weights



Homological properties

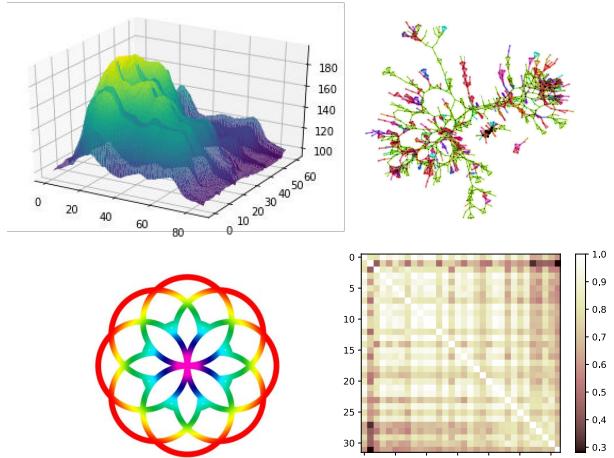


Mapper Pipeline (Singh et al 2007)

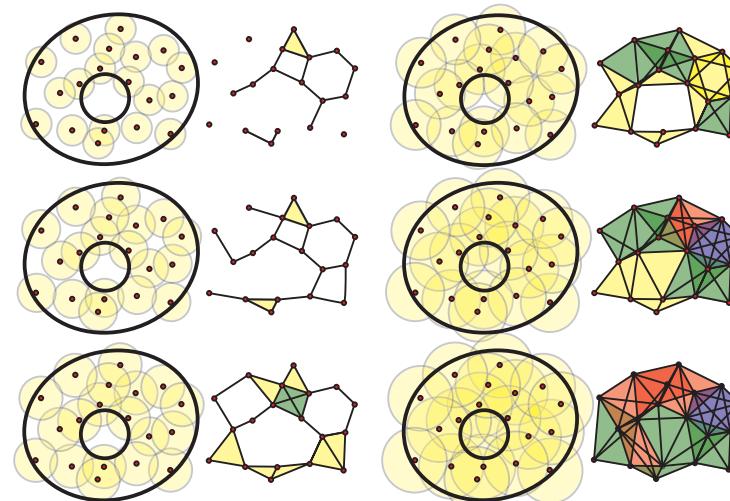
What does it mean in practice?

Persistent homology pipeline (Christ 2008)

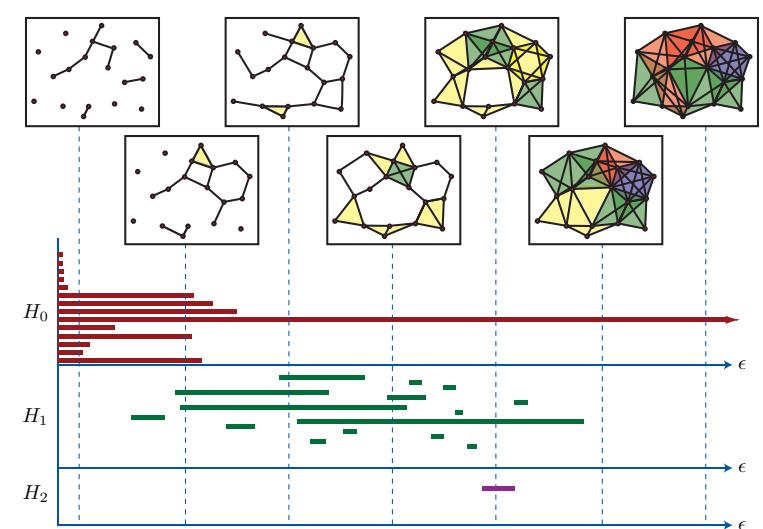
Data of sorts



Filtration over distance/density/weights



Homological properties



Mapper Pipeline (Singh et al 2007)

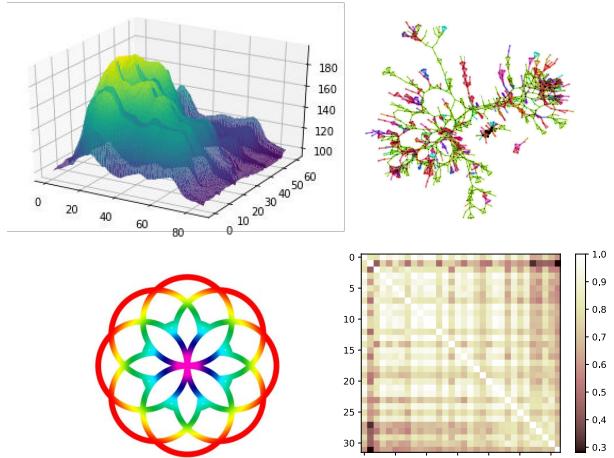
Point cloud



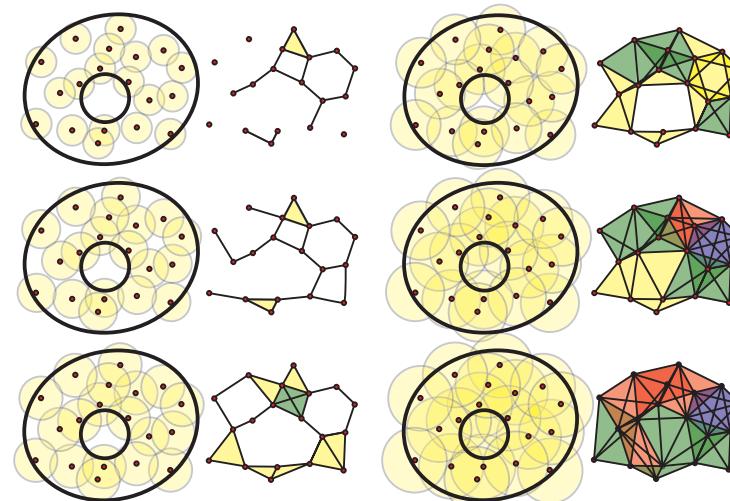
What does it mean in practice?

Persistent homology pipeline (Christ 2008)

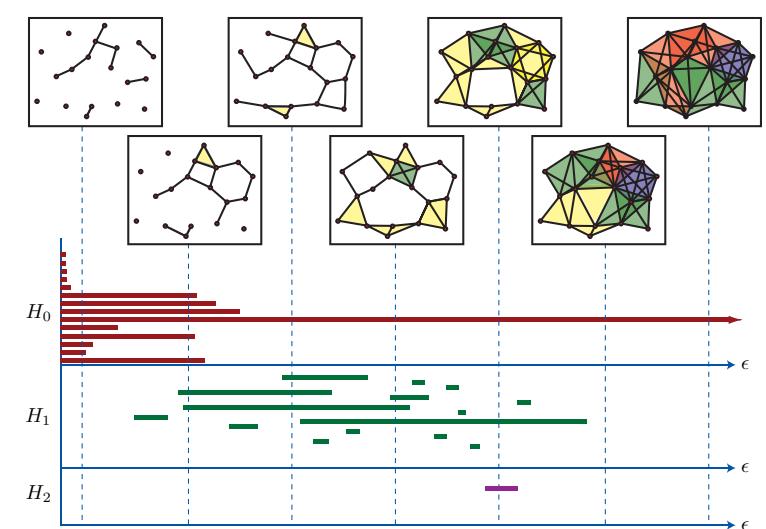
Data of sorts



Filtration over distance/density/weights

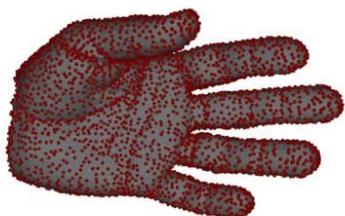


Homological properties

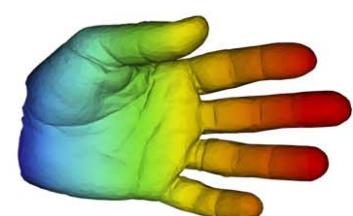


Mapper Pipeline (Singh et al 2007)

Point cloud

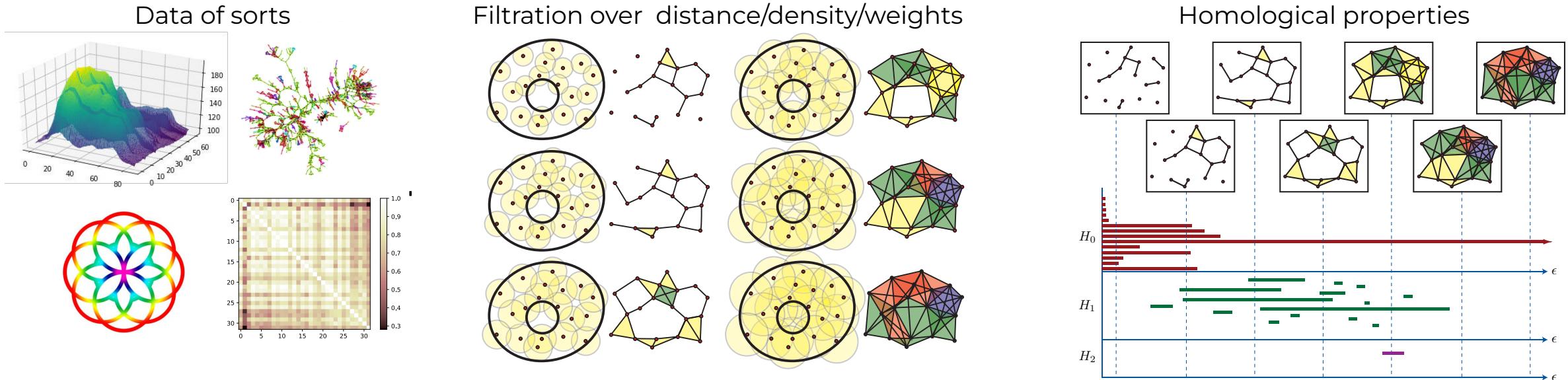


colouring (projecting)
using geometric filters



What does it mean in practice?

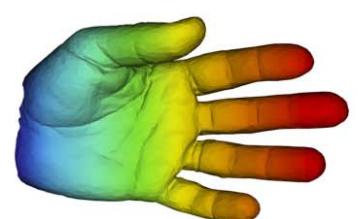
Persistent homology pipeline (Christ 2008)



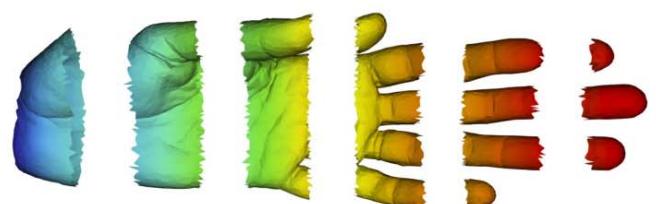
Mapper Pipeline (Singh et al 2007)



colouring (projecting)
using geometric filters

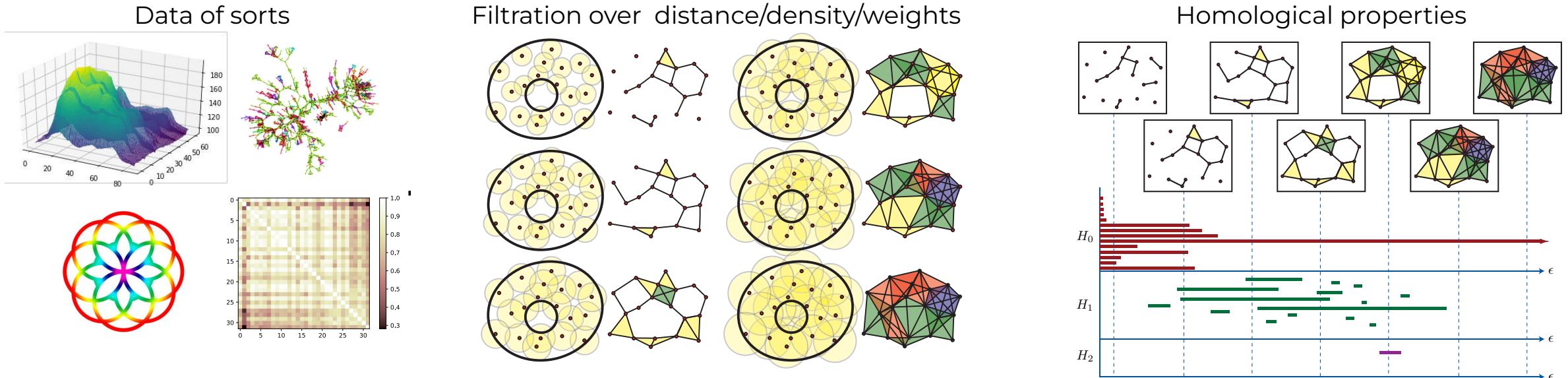


overlapped
binning

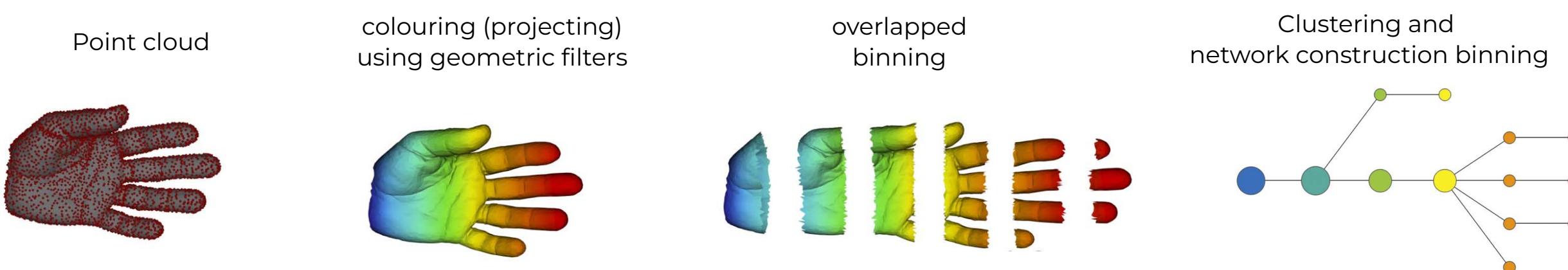


What does it mean in practice?

Persistent homology pipeline (Christ 2008)

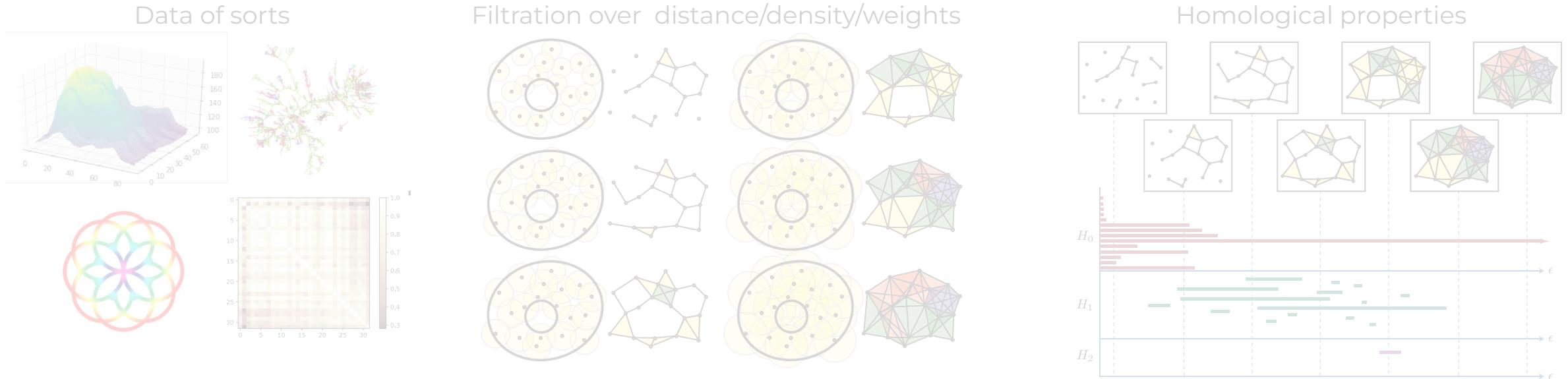


Mapper Pipeline (Singh et al 2007)

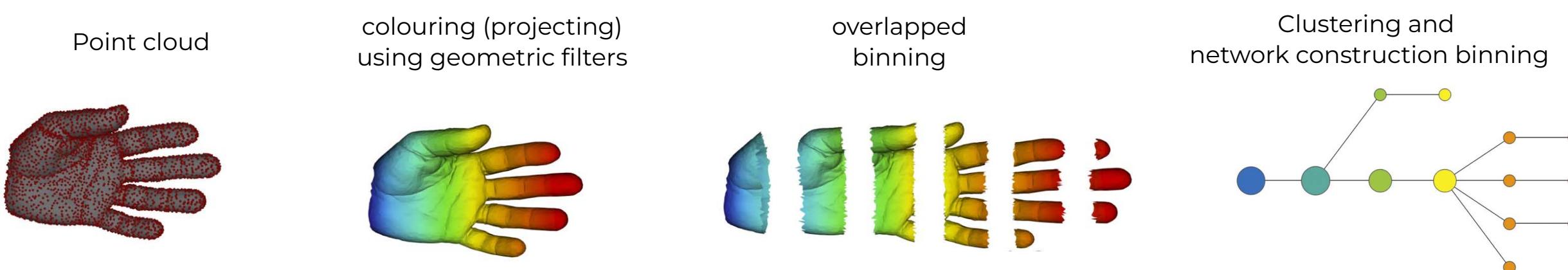


What does it mean in practice?

Persistent homology pipeline (Ghrist 2008)

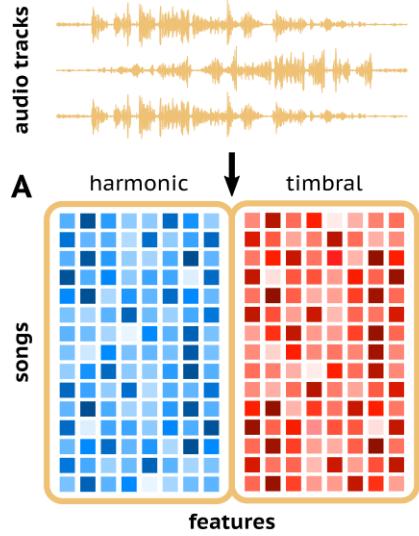


Mapper Pipeline (Singh et al 2007)

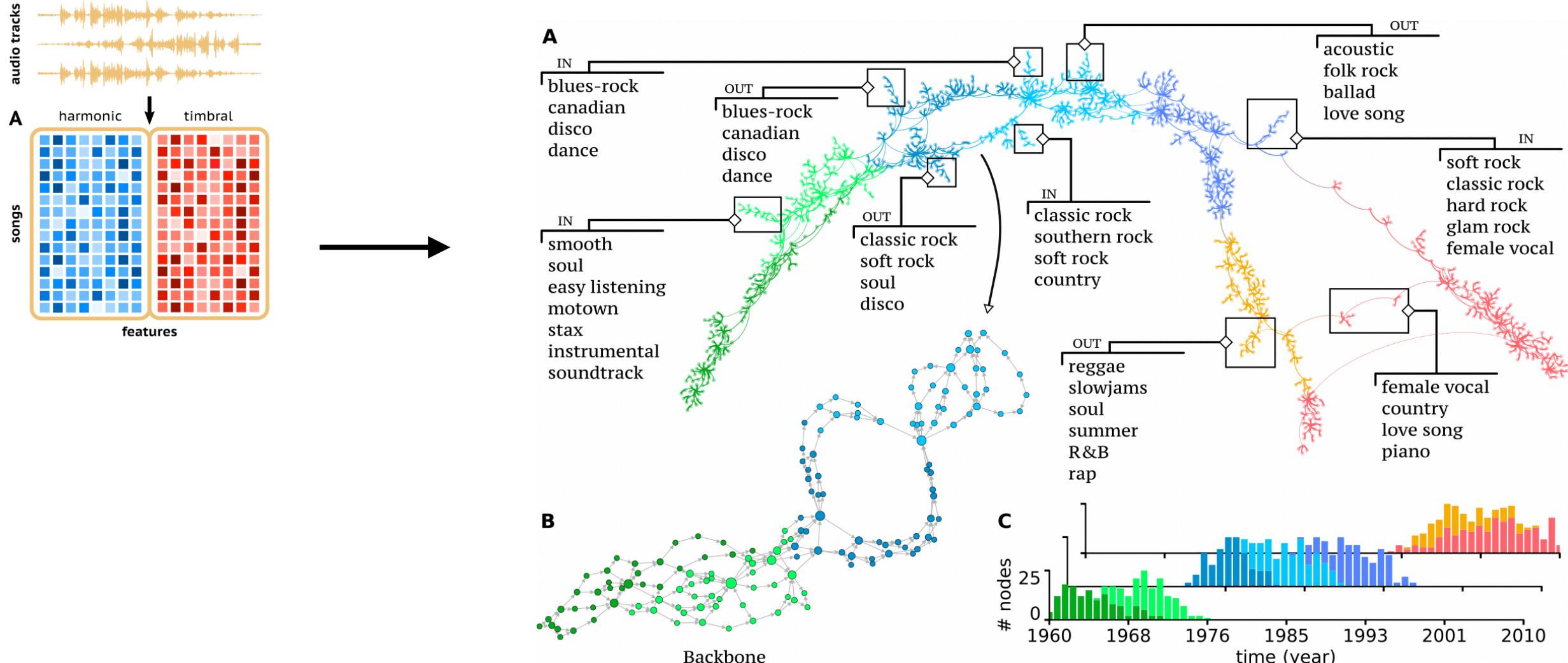


What does it mean in practice?

What does it mean in practice?



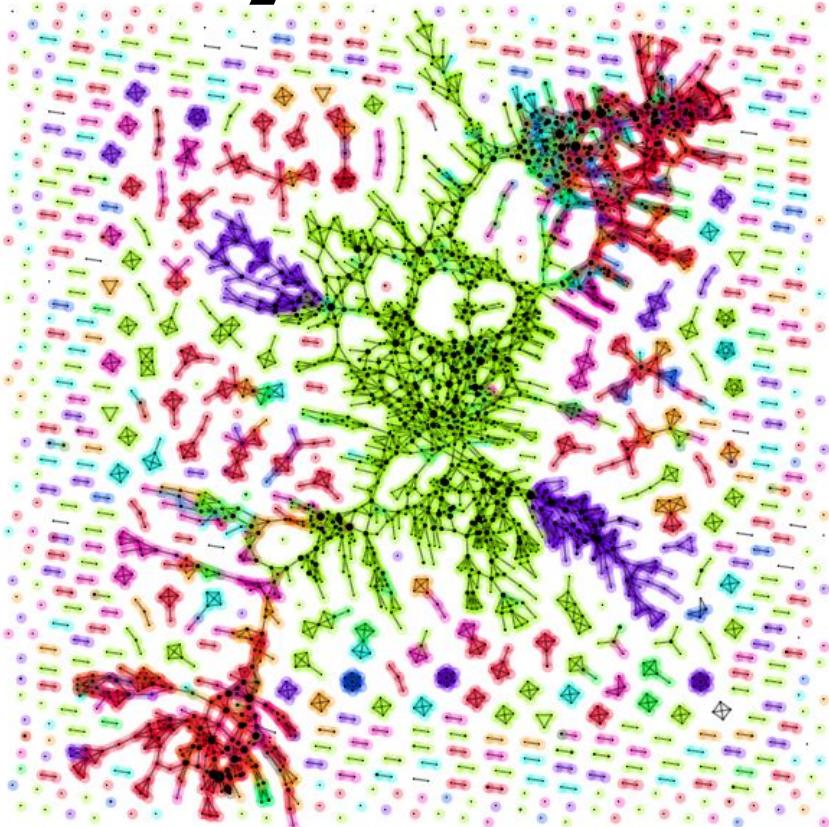
What does it mean in practice?



Do topological gene-backbones carry information?



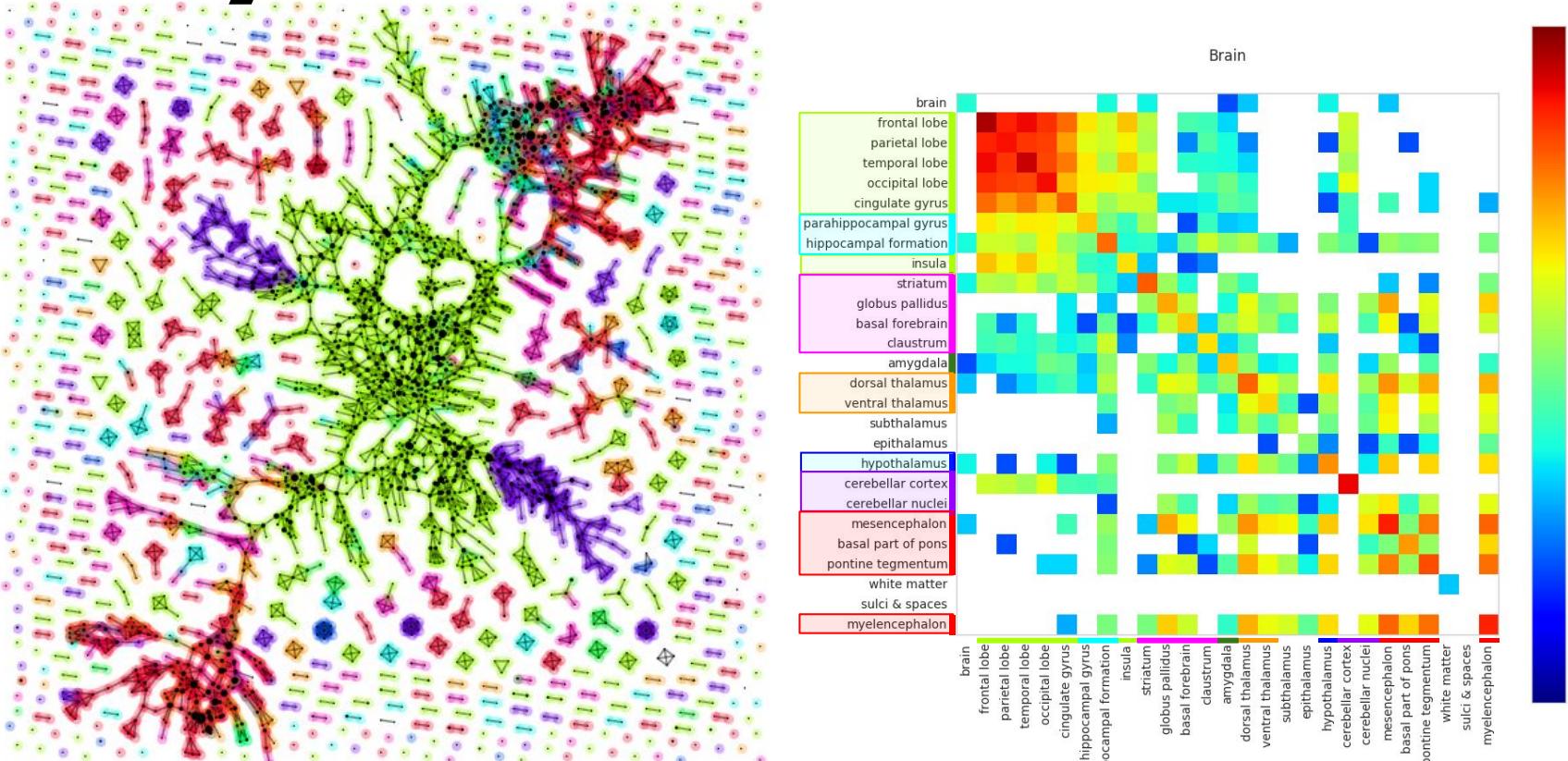
Do topological gene-backbones carry information?



••• basal_ganglia	••• hypothalamus	••• amygdala	••• thalamus
••• cerebellum	••• hippocampus	••• neocortex	••• brainstem



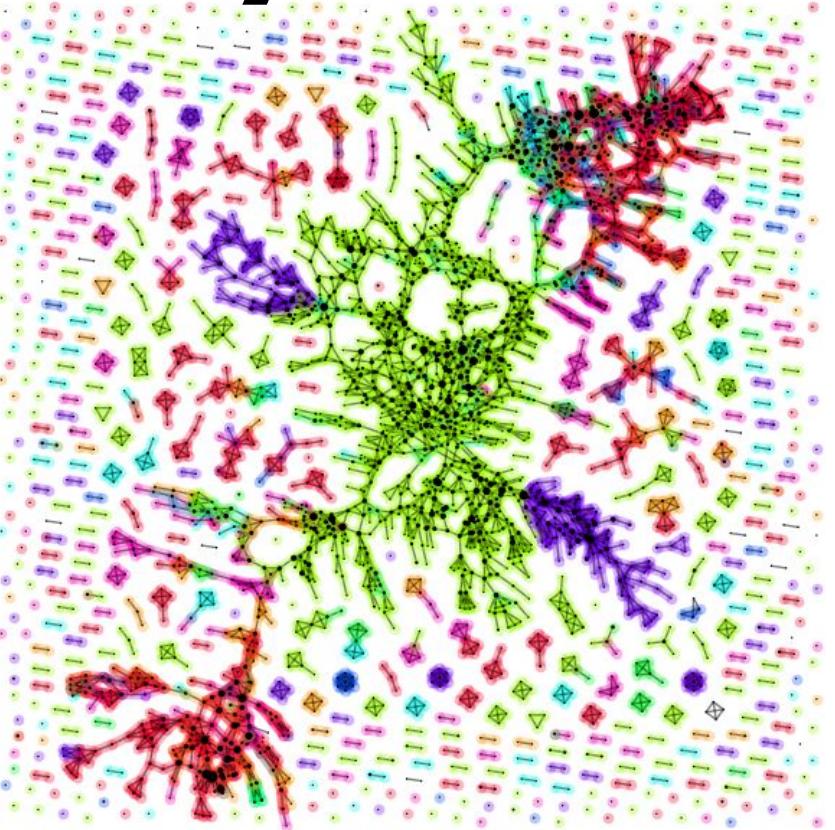
Do topological gene-backbones carry information?



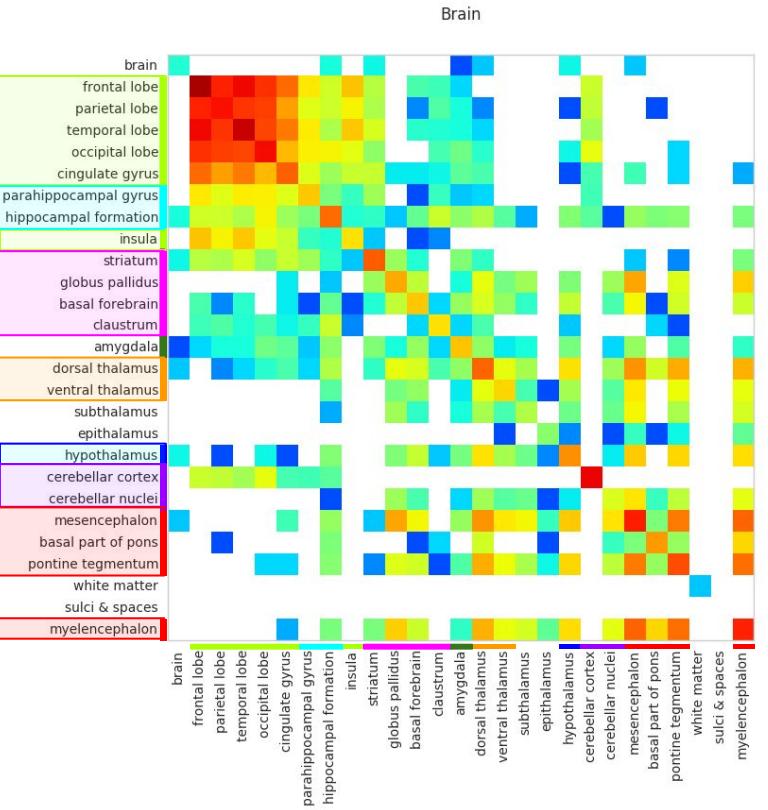
••• basal_ganglia ••• hypothalamus ••• amygdala ••• thalamus
••• cerebellum ••• hippocampus ••• neocortex ••• brainstem



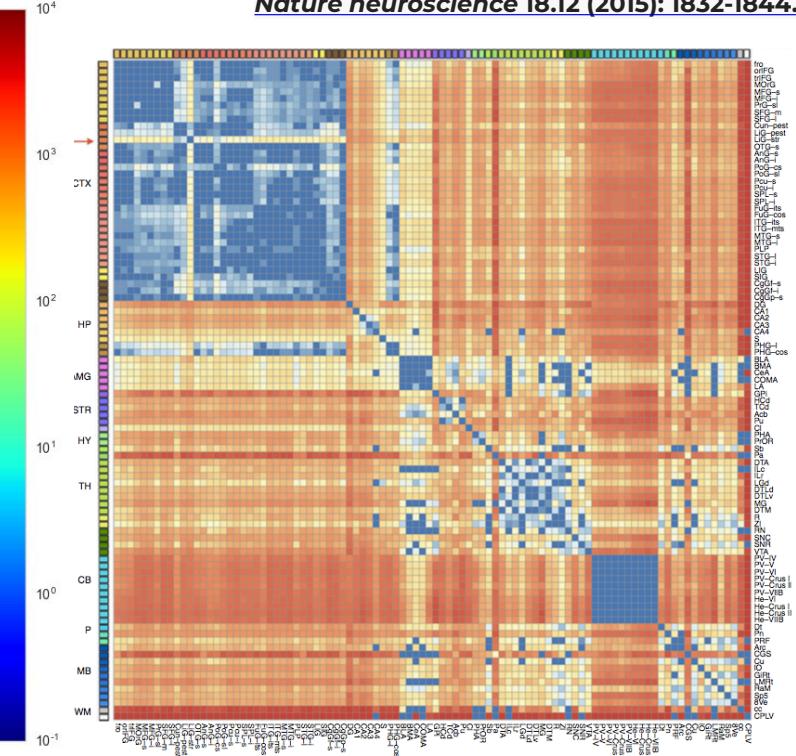
Do topological gene-backbones carry information?



••• basal_ganglia ••• hypothalamus ••• amygdala ••• thalamus
••• cerebellum ••• hippocampus ••• neocortex ••• brainstem

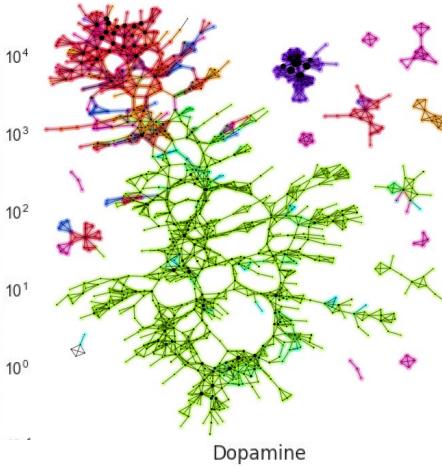
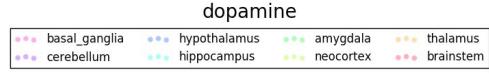


Hawrylycz, Michael, et al. “
Canonical genetic signatures of the adult human brain.”
Nature neuroscience 18.12 (2015): 1832-1844.

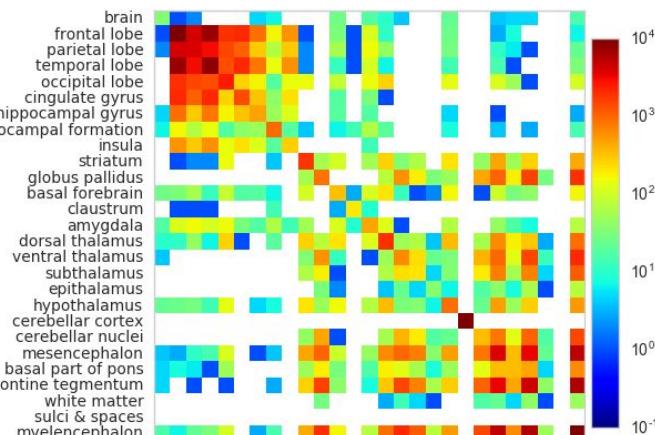


ALLEN INSTITUTE for
BRAIN SCIENCE

Do topological gene-backbones carry information?



Dopamine



Pantani, A., Salvaggi, P., Veronesi, A., Di Pasquale, G., Expert, P., & Petri, G. (2019). Topological gene-expression networks recapitulate brain anatomy and function. *Network Neuroscience*, Advance publication. https://doi.org/10.1162/netn_a_00091

RESEARCH
Topological gene-expression networks
recapitulate brain anatomy and function

Alice Pantani¹, Pierluigi Salvaggi², Mattia Veronesi², Ottavia Di Pasquale², Paul Expert^{2,3,4} and Giovanni Petri^{2,5}

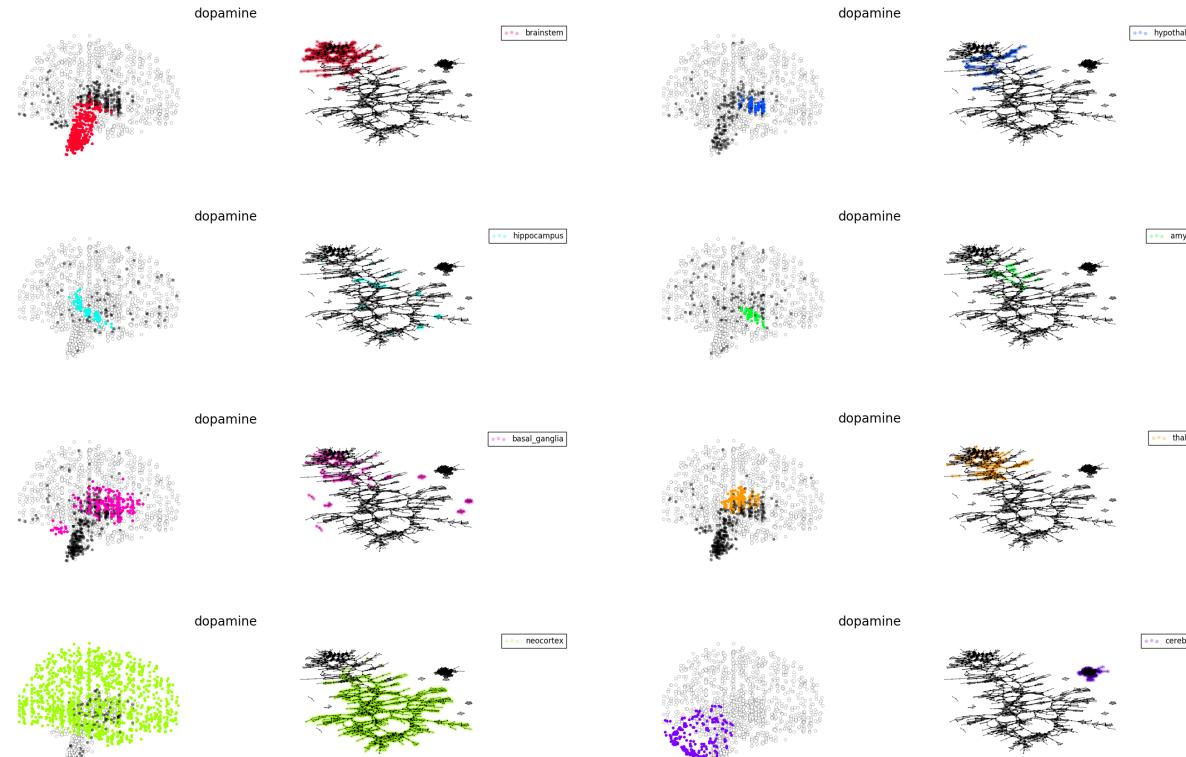
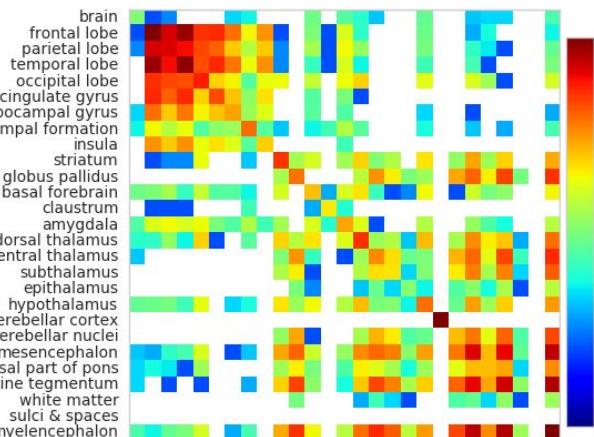
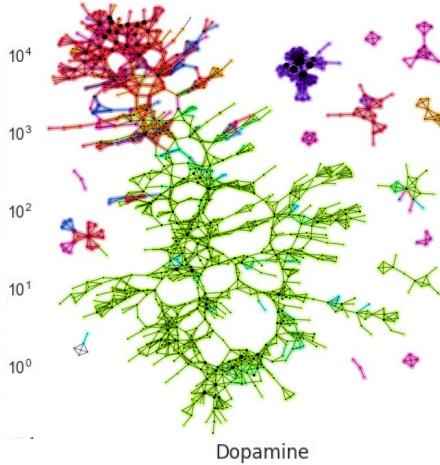
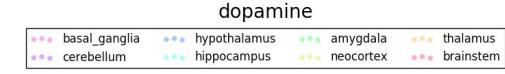
¹ Network Science Institute, Indiana University, Bloomington, USA
² Department of Neuroimaging, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience, King's College London, London, UK

³ Department of Mathematics, Imperial College London, London, UK

⁴ EPSRC Centre for Mathematics of Precision Healthcare, Imperial College London, London, UK



Do topological gene-backbones carry information?



Pantani, A., Salvaggi, P., Veronesi, L., Di Pasquale, G., Expert, P., & Petri, G. (2019). Topological gene-expression networks recapitulate brain anatomy and function. *Network Neuroscience*. Advance publication. https://doi.org/10.1162/netn_a_00091

RESEARCH



Topological gene-expression networks
recapitulate brain anatomy and function

Alice Pantani¹, Pierluigi Salvaggi¹, Mattia Veronesi², Ottavia Di Pasquale², Paul Expert^{2,3,4} and Giovanni Petri^{2,5}

¹ Network Science Institute, Indiana University, Bloomington, USA
² Department of Neurosciences, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience, King's College London, London, UK

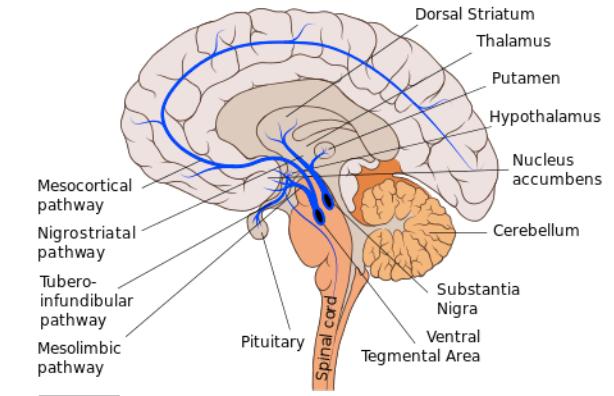
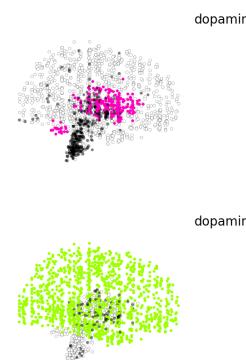
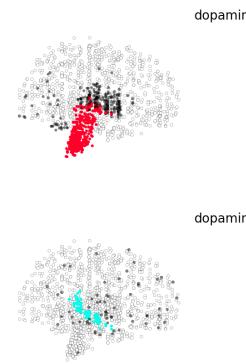
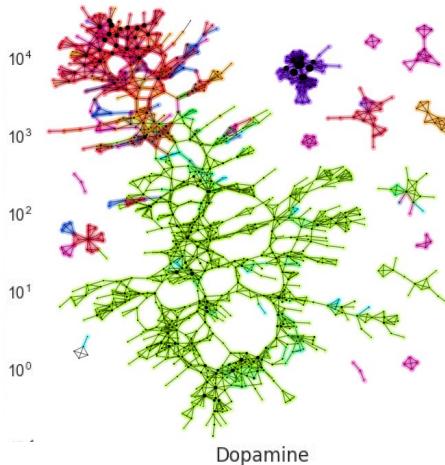
³ Department of Mathematics, Imperial College London, London, UK

⁴ EPSRC Centre for Mathematics of Precision Healthcare, Imperial College London, London, UK

Do topological gene-backbones carry information?

dopamine

*** basal_ganglia *** hypothalamus *** amygdala *** thalamus
*** cerebellum *** hippocampus *** neocortex *** brainstem



Dorsal Striatum
Thalamus
Putamen
Hypothalamus
Nucleus accumbens
Cerebellum
Substantia Nigra
Pituitary
Ventral Tegmental Area
Spinal cord

Mesocortical pathway
Nigrostriatal pathway
Tubero-infundibular pathway
Mesolimbic pathway

Pantano, A., Salvagno, P., Veronesi, M., Diogo, J., Eguíluz, P., & Petri, G. (2019). Topological gene-expression networks recapitulate brain anatomy and function. *Network Neuroscience*, Advance publication. https://doi.org/10.1162/neto_a_00091

RESEARCH

Topological gene-expression networks
recapitulate brain anatomy and function

Alice Pantano¹, Pierluigi Salvagno², Mattia Veronesi², Ottavia Dipasquale², Paul Eguíluz^{2,3,4} and Giovanni Petri^{2,5}

¹ Network Science Institute, Indiana University, Bloomington, USA

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

³ Department of Mathematics, Imperial College London, London, UK

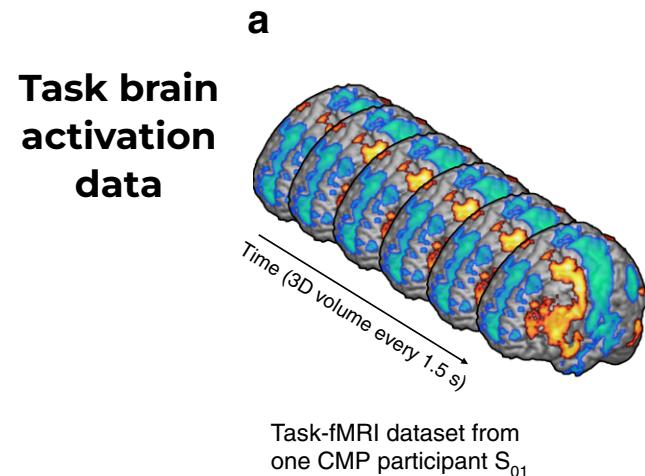
⁴ EPSRC Centre for Mathematics of Precision Healthcare, Imperial College London, London, UK



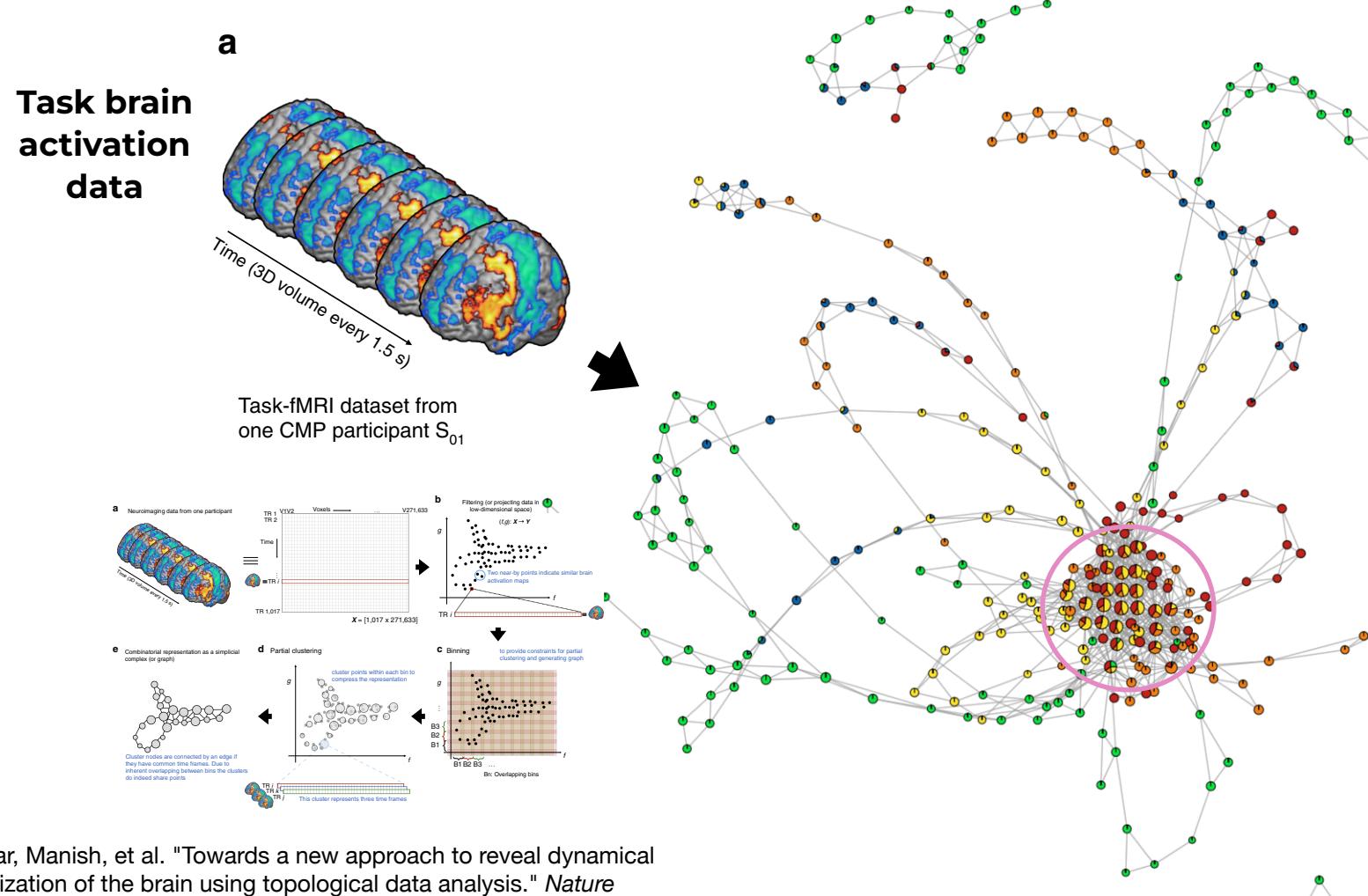
Approximate activity landscapes using topology

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

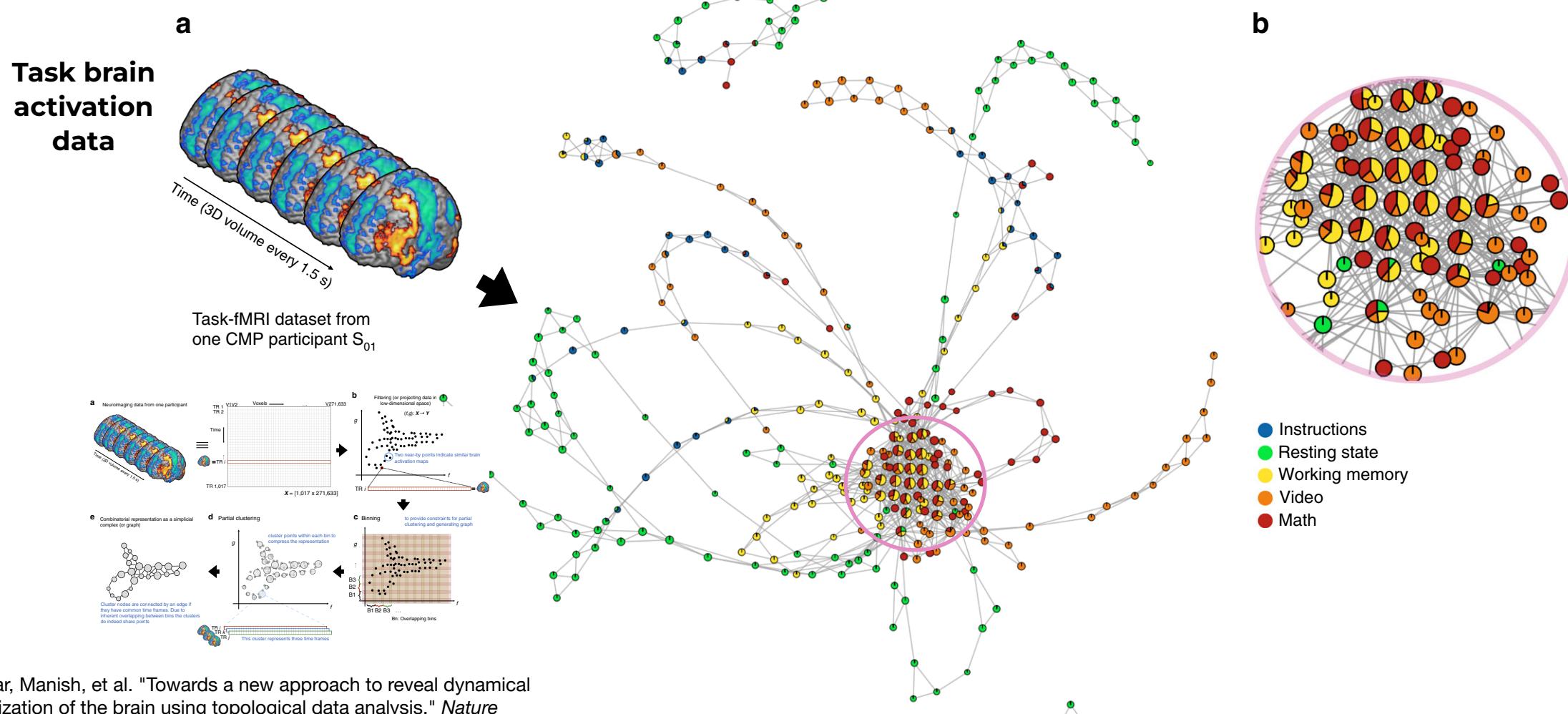


Approximate activity landscapes using topology



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.

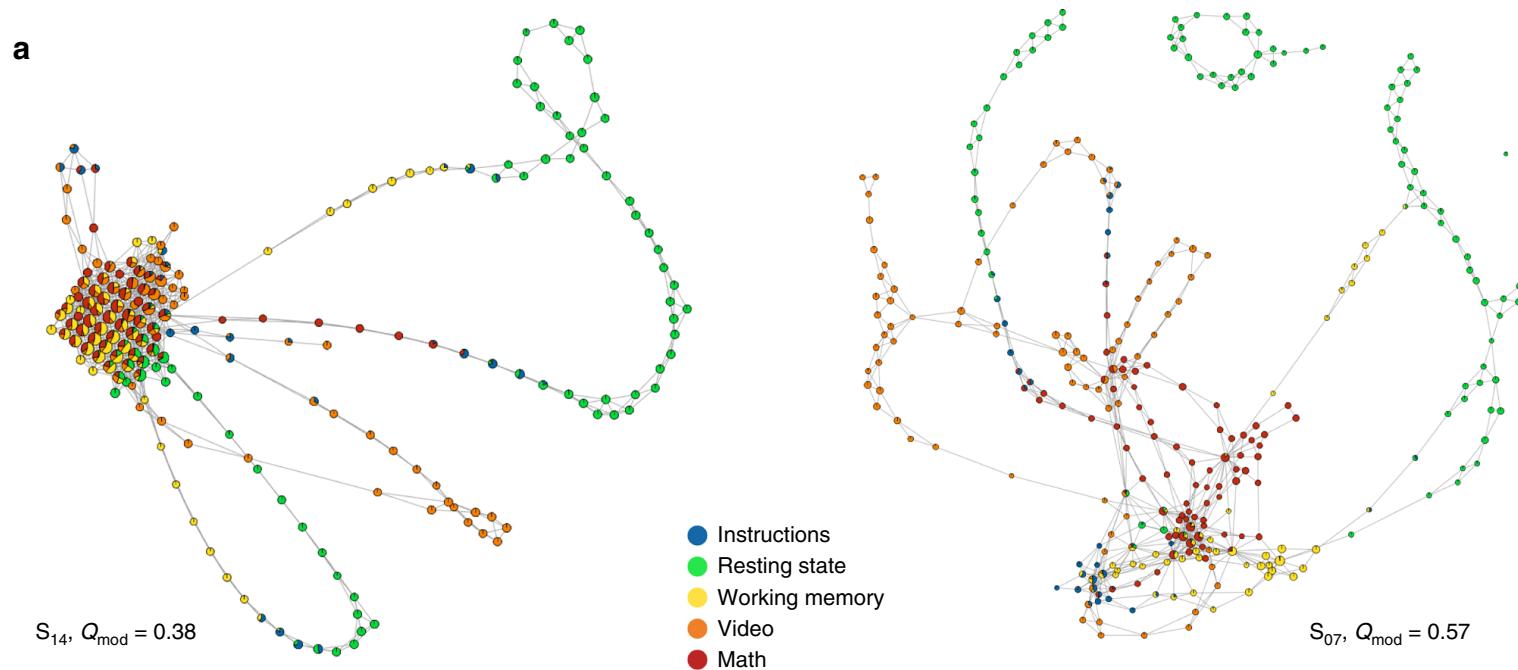
Approximate activity landscapes using topology



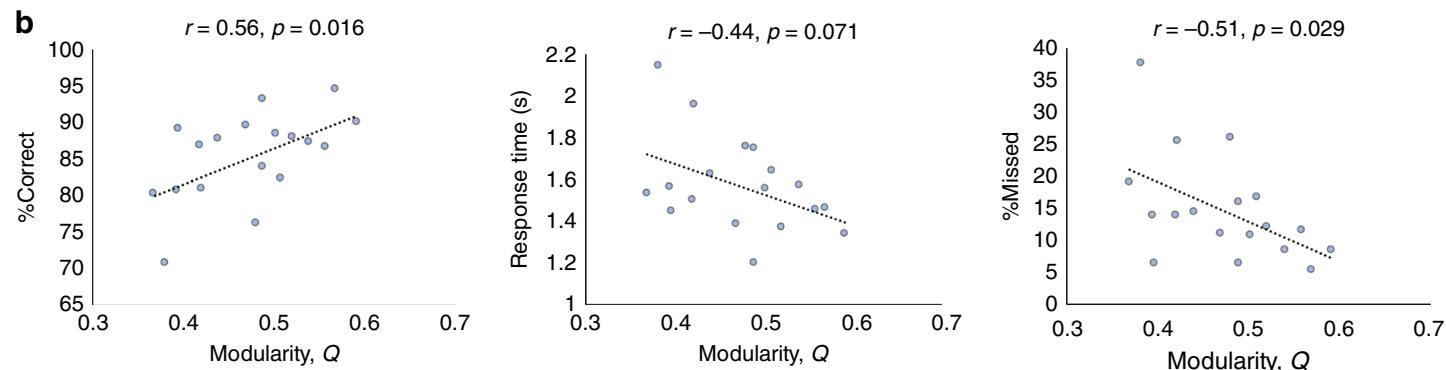
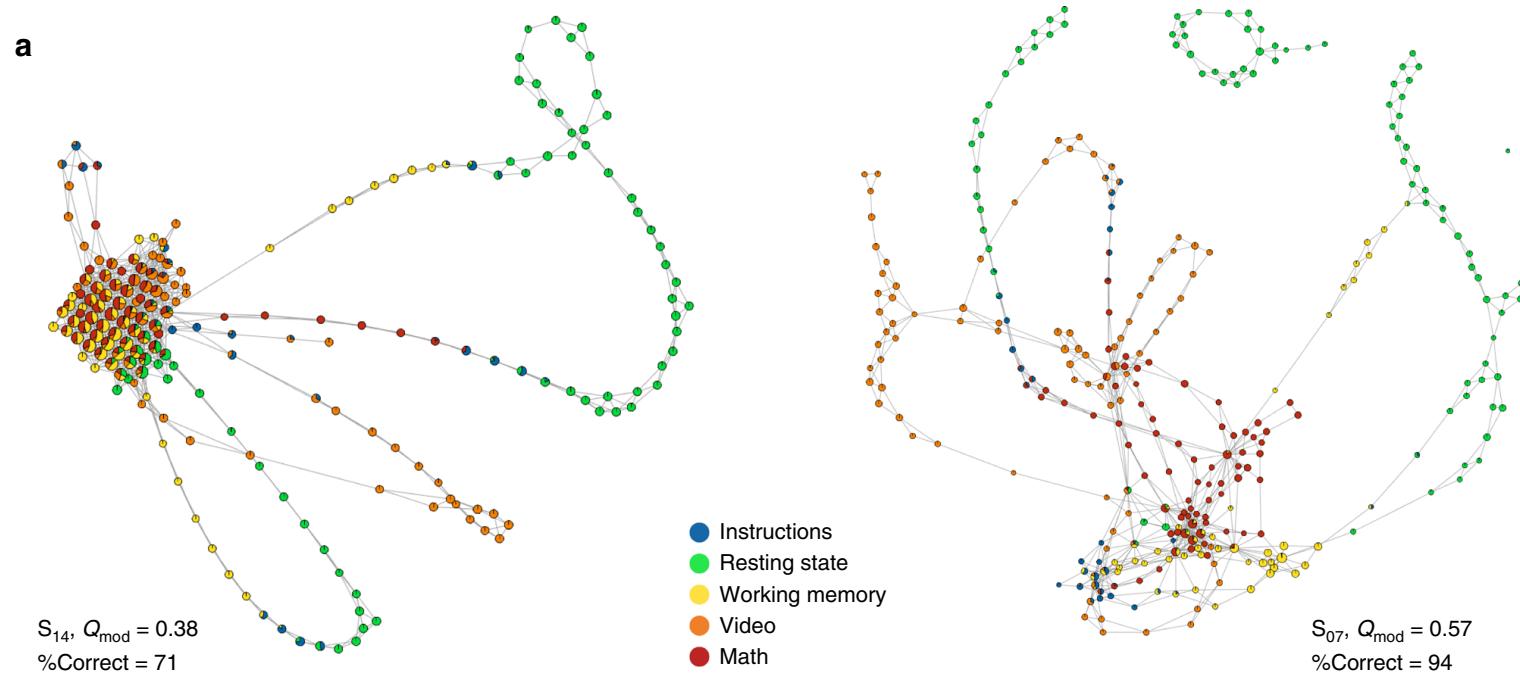
Saggar, Manish, et al. "Towards a new approach to reveal dynamical organization of the brain using topological data analysis." *Nature communications* 9.1 (2018): 1399.

Approximate activity landscapes using topology

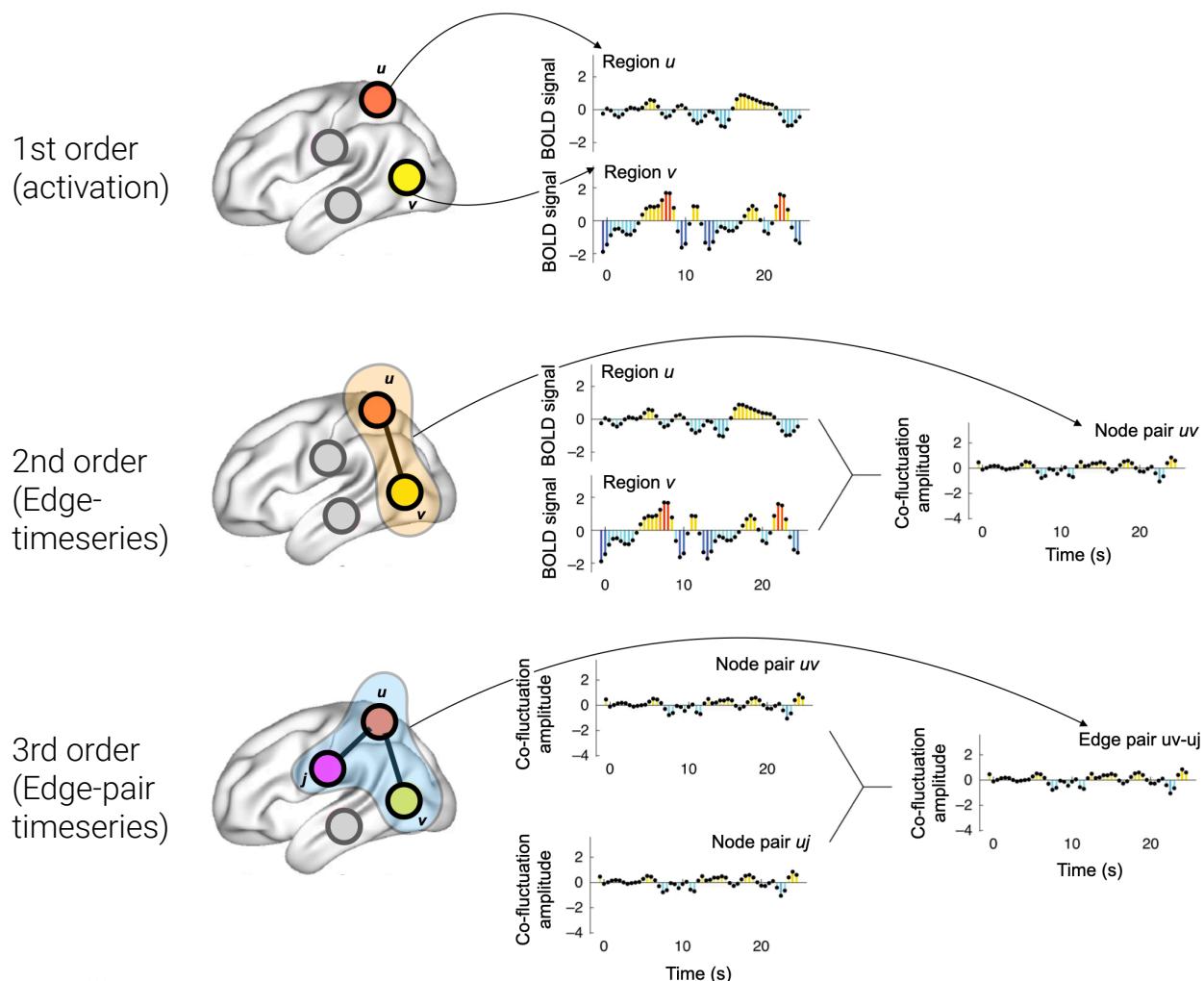
Approximate activity landscapes using topology



Approximate activity landscapes using topology



Approximate activity landscapes using topology

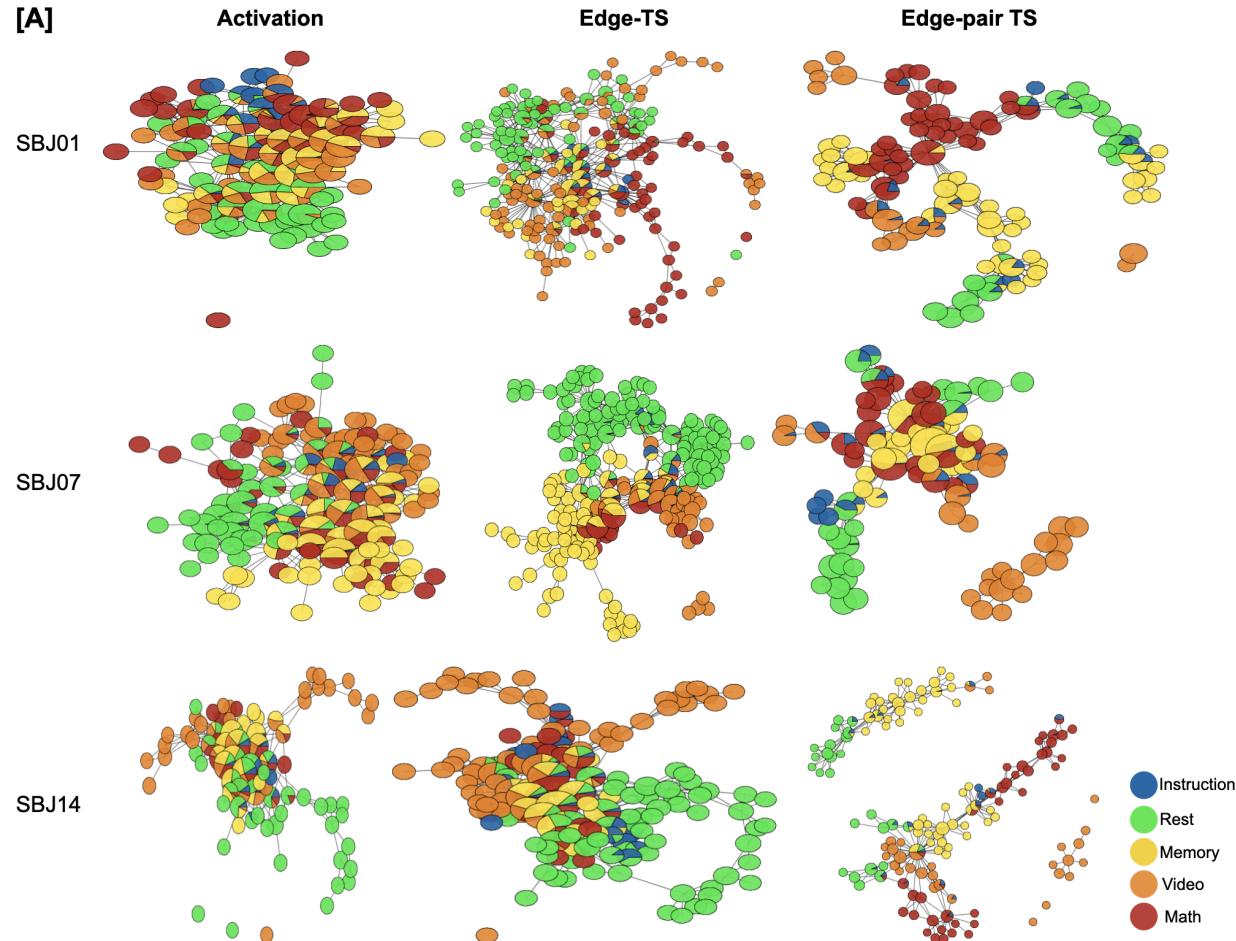


TECHNICAL REPORT
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41593-020-00719-y>
nature
neuroscience
Check for updates

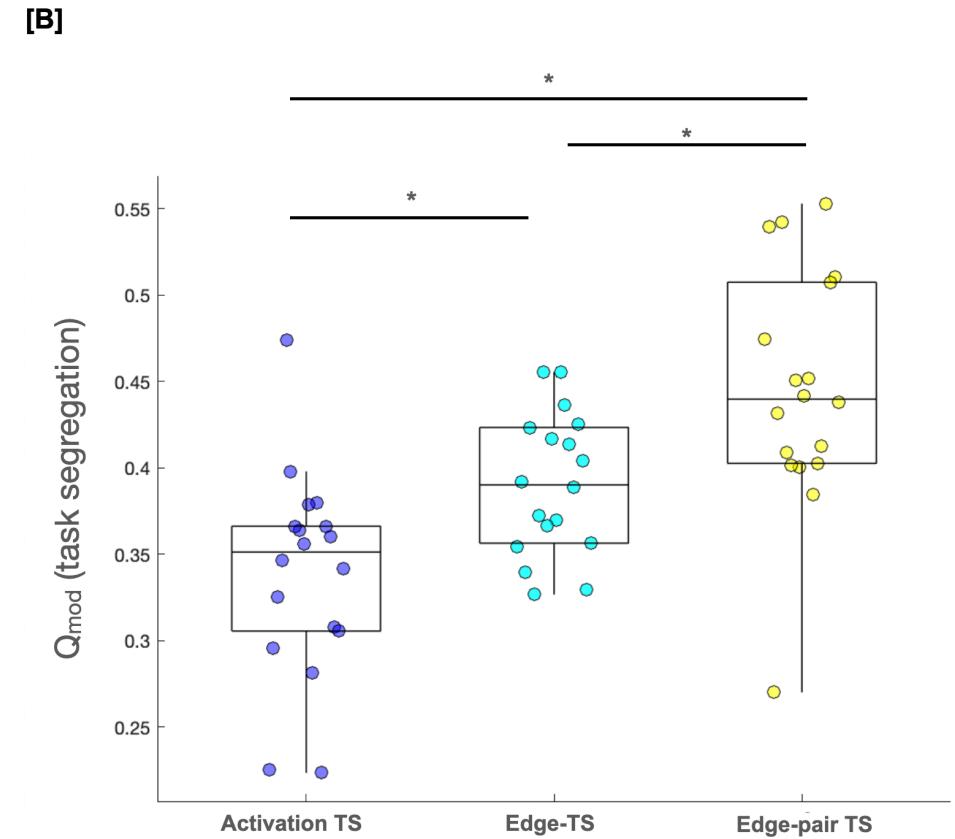
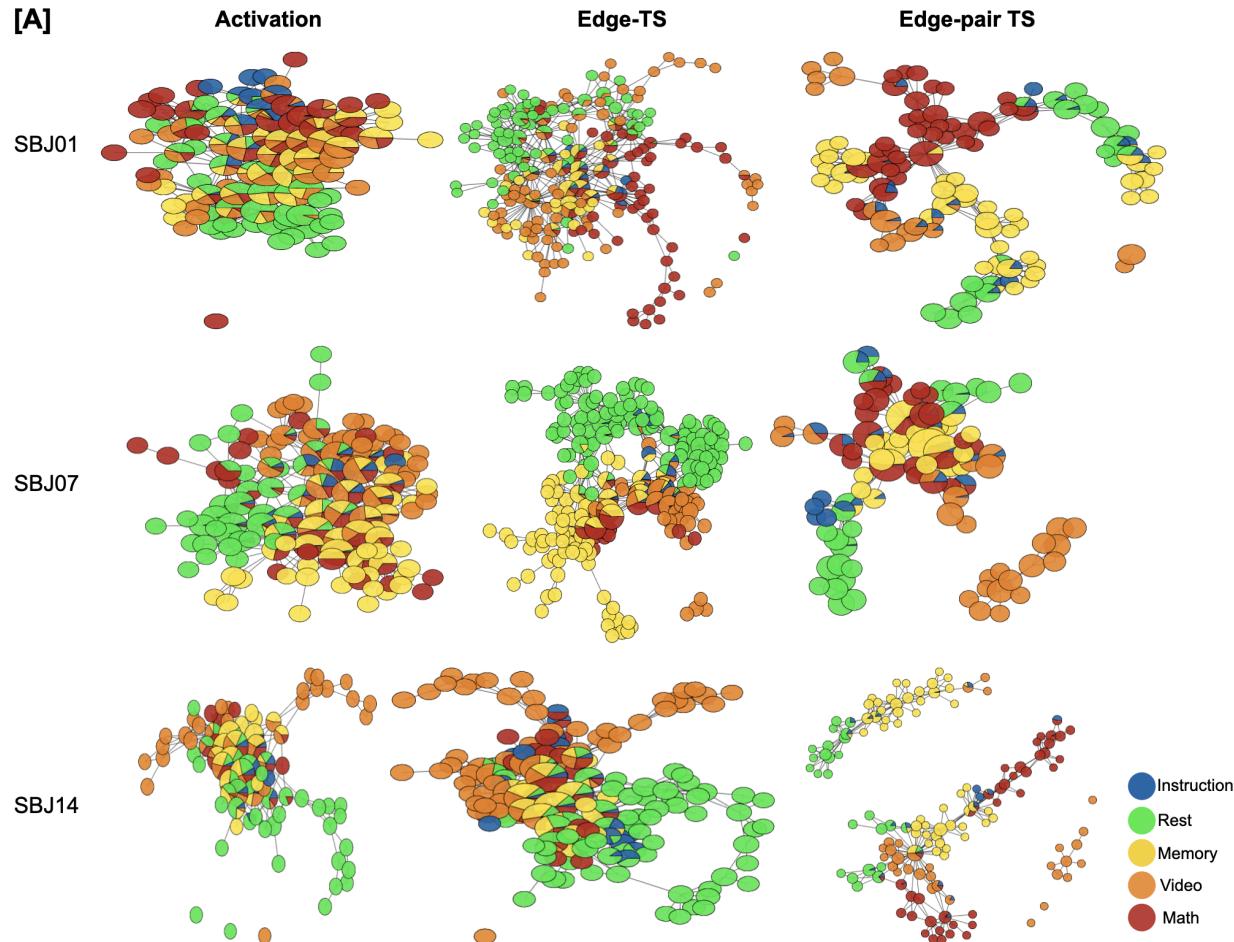
Edge-centric functional network representations of human cerebral cortex reveal overlapping system-level architecture

Joshua Faskowitz^{1,2}, Farnaz Zamani Esfahani¹, Younghun Jo¹, Olaf Sporns^{1,2,3,4} and Richard F. Betzel^{1,2,3,4,5}

Approximate activity landscapes using topology



Approximate activity landscapes using topology



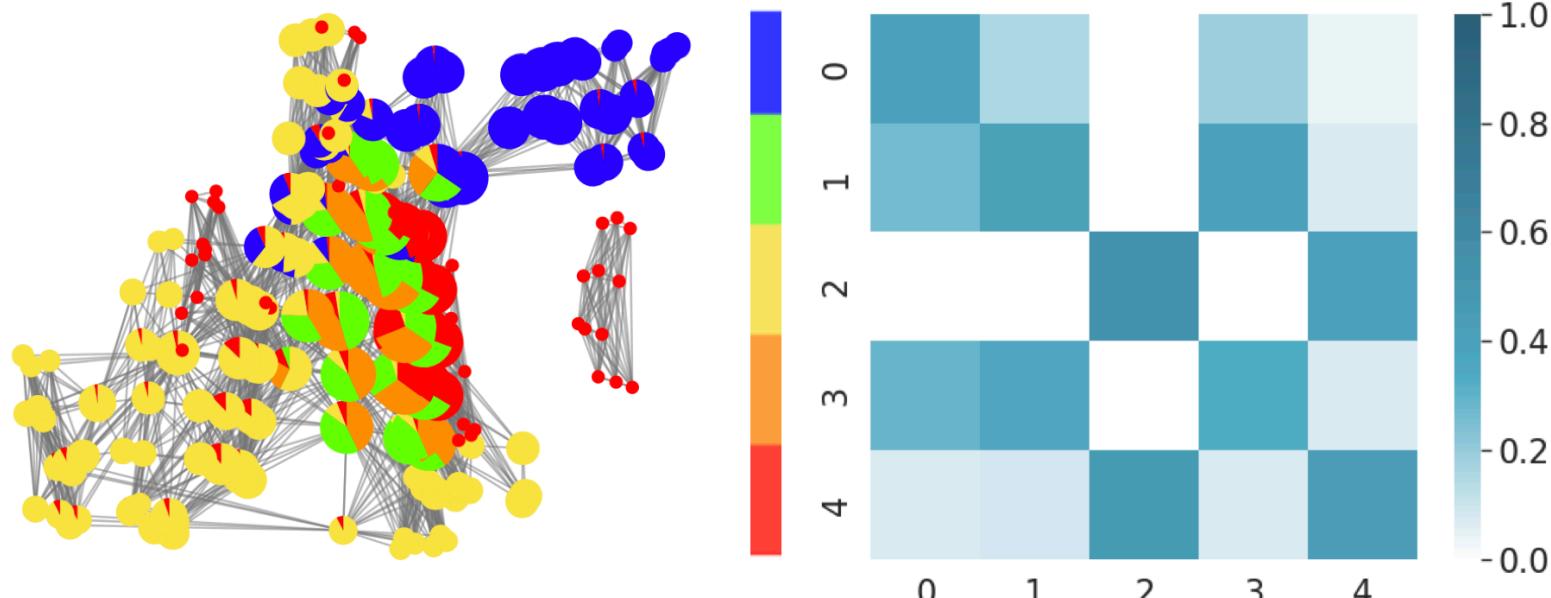
* $p<0.05$

Topological fingerprinting (in general)

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

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

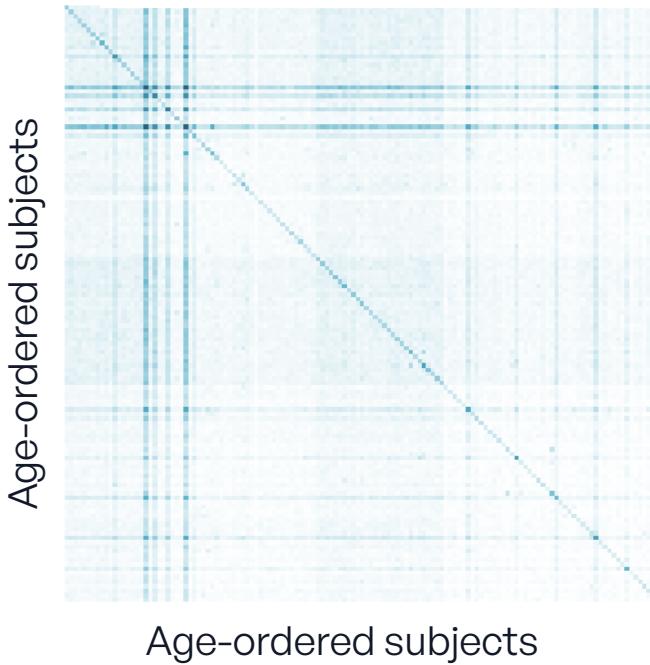
where $\chi_{t_i, t_j} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } node_{t_i} = node_{t_j} \text{ or } \exists \text{ edge}(node_{t_i}, node_{t_j}) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$.



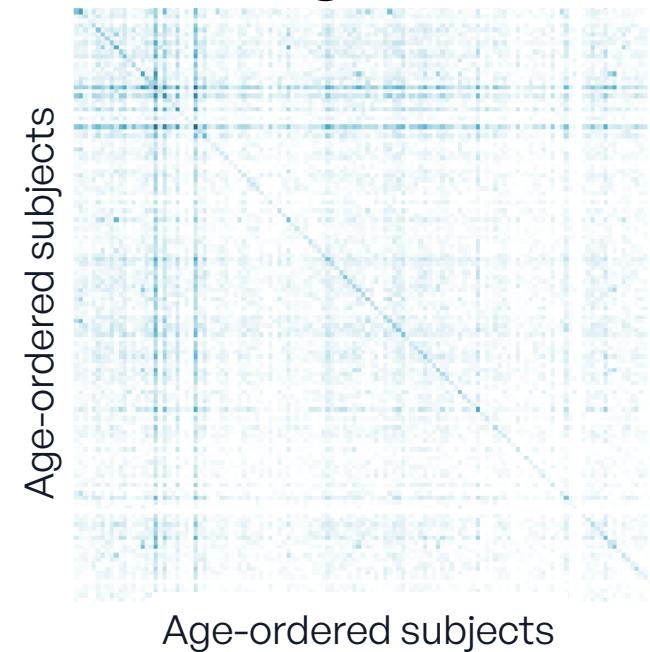
Topological brain fingerprinting

Is the signal strong enough across subjects?

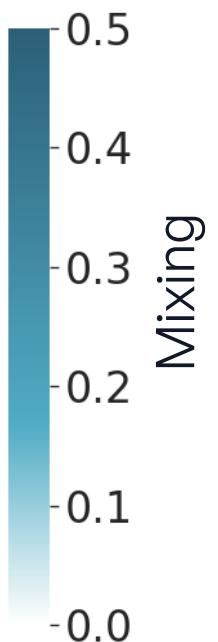
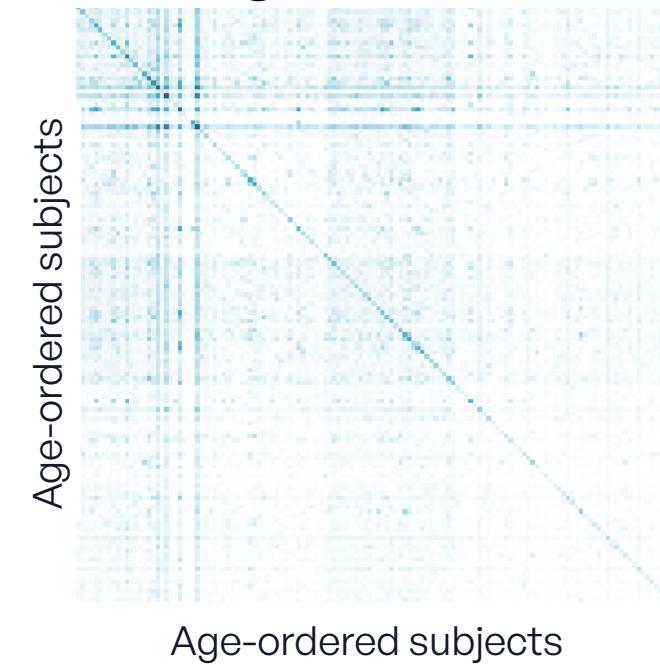
Activation TS



Edge TS



Edge-Pair TS



Topological brain fingerprinting

Is the signal strong enough across subjects?

Topological brain fingerprinting

Is the signal strong enough across subjects?

Intensive

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:

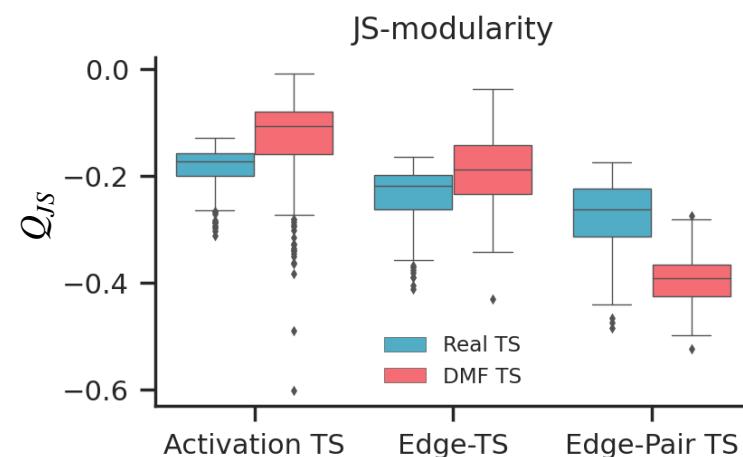
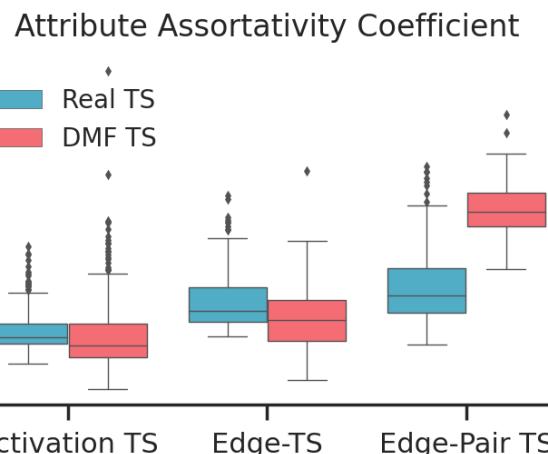
$$r = \frac{\text{Tr}(e) - \|\|e^2\|\|_2}{1 - \|\|e^2\|\|_2}.$$

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



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:

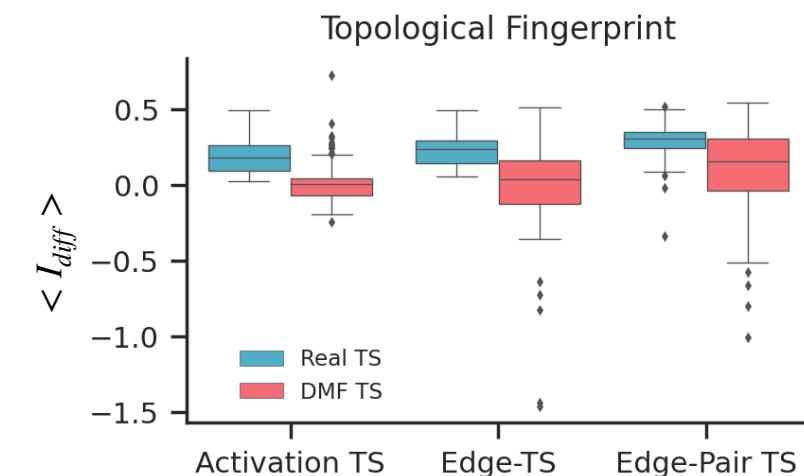
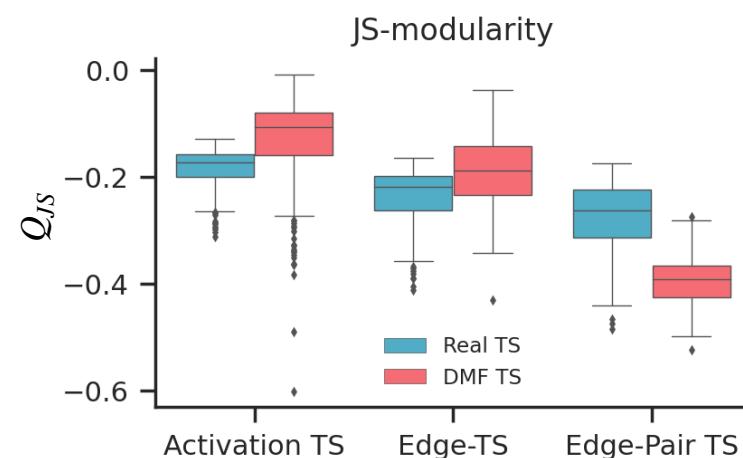
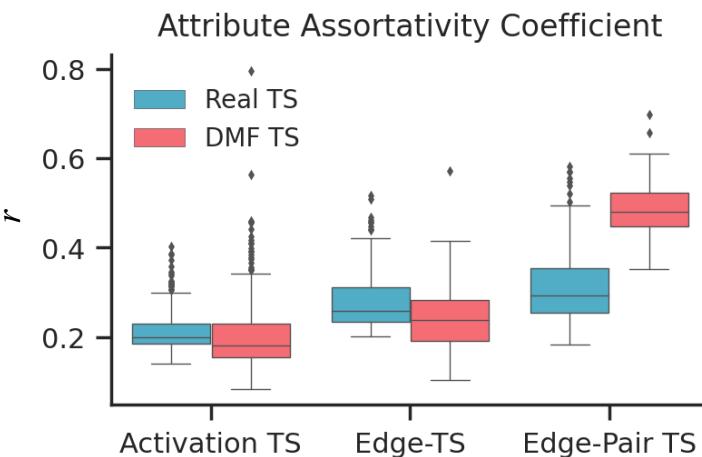
$$I_{others}(i) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j \neq i} (c_{ij} + c_{ji}).$$

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

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

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

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. Ω -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

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. Ω -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 $p_i : \mathcal{X}_i \rightarrow [0,1], i = 1, \dots, n$:

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

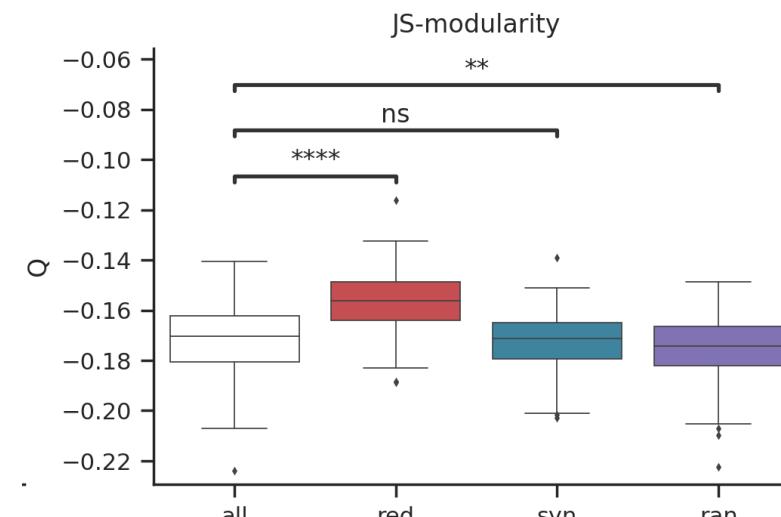
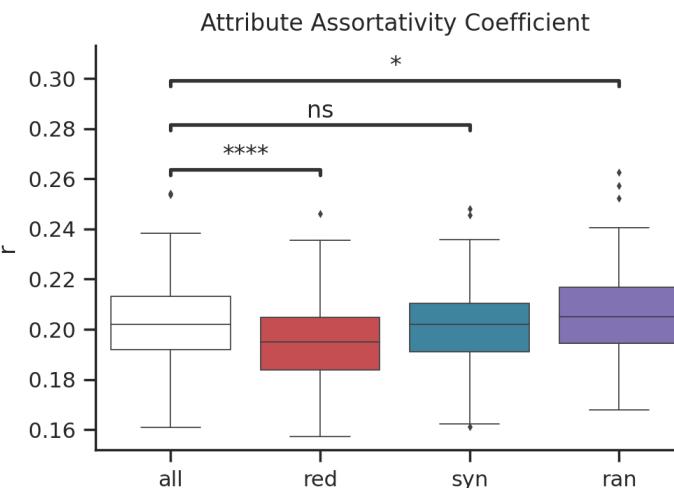
$$\Omega(\mathbf{X}) > 0$$

REDUNDANCY

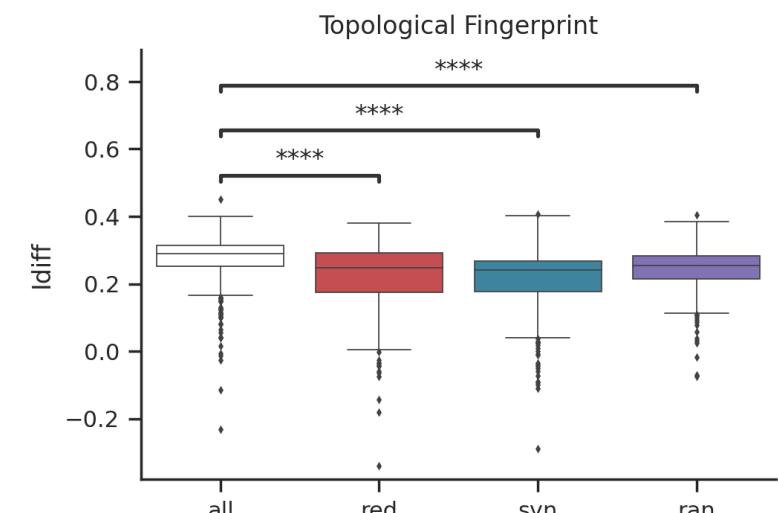
$$\Omega(\mathbf{X}) < 0$$

SYNERGY

—Intensive—



—Discriminative—



Topo+Info brain fingerprinting

Summing up

Topo+Info brain fingerprinting

Summing up

- Topological information (simplification) discriminates well across individuals

Topo+Info brain fingerprinting

Summing up

- Topological information (simplification) discriminates well across individuals
- Stronger effect for higher-order timeseries

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?**

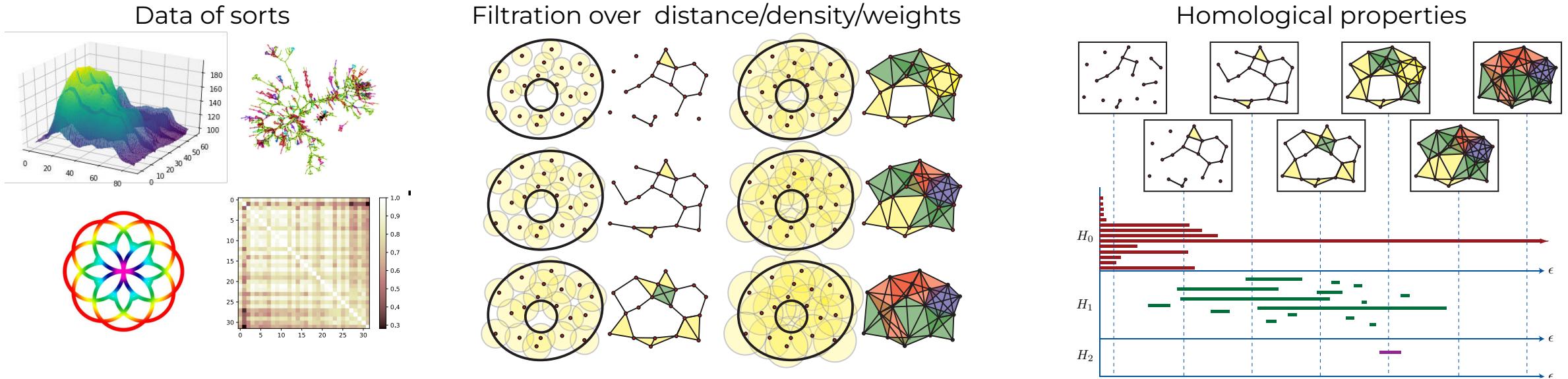
Functional, structural, you name it...

**Can topology
quantify
local shapes?**

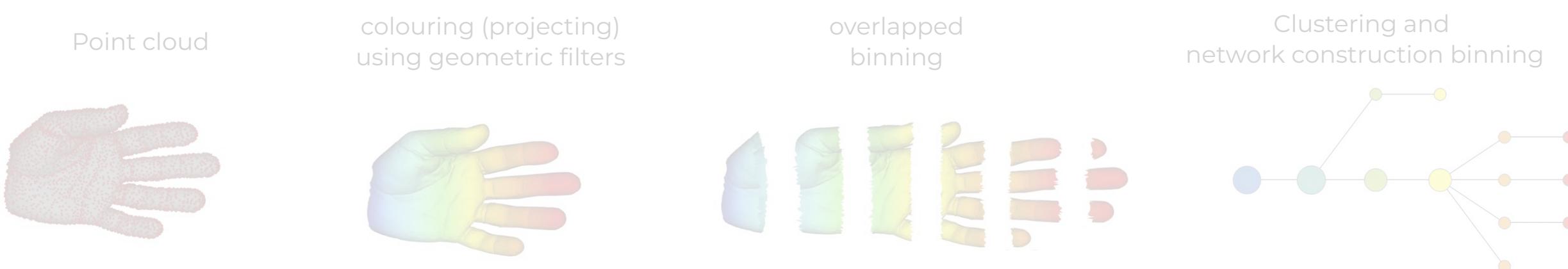
Functional, structural, you name it...

What does it mean in practice?

Persistent homology pipeline (Christ 2008)



Mapper Pipeline (Singh et al 2007)



From data to simplices

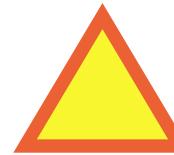
DOT
= 0-simplex



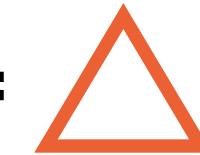
EDGE =
1-simplex



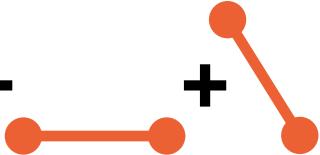
TRIANGLE
= 2-simplex



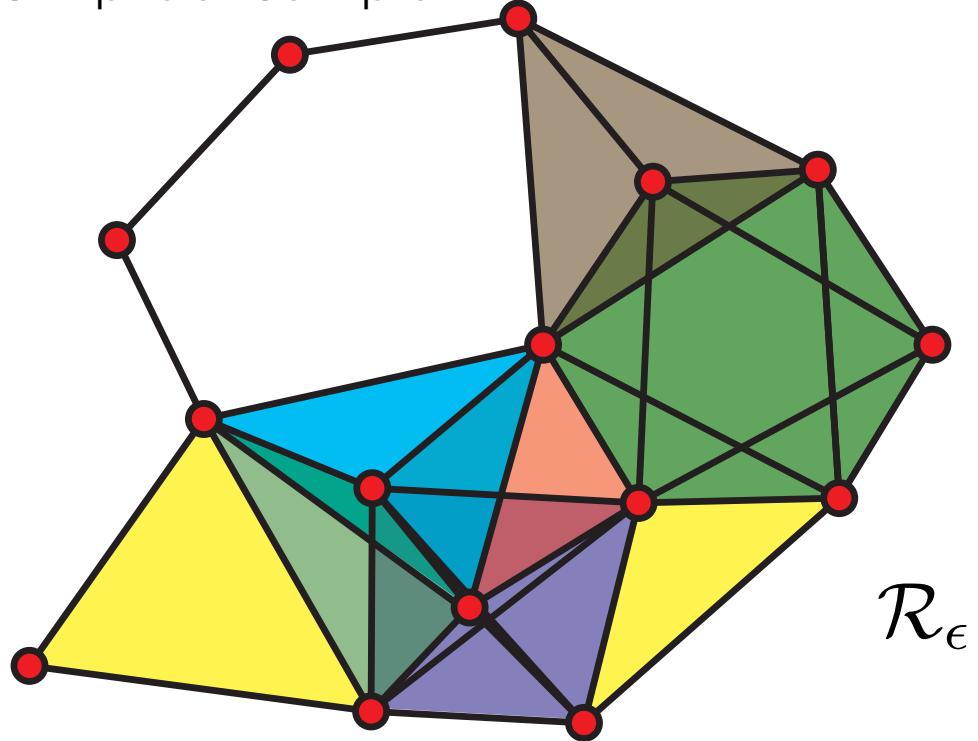
\neq



$=$



Simplicial Complex



From data to simplices

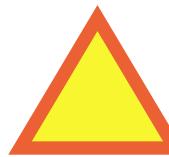
DOT
= 0-simplex



EDGE =
1-simplex

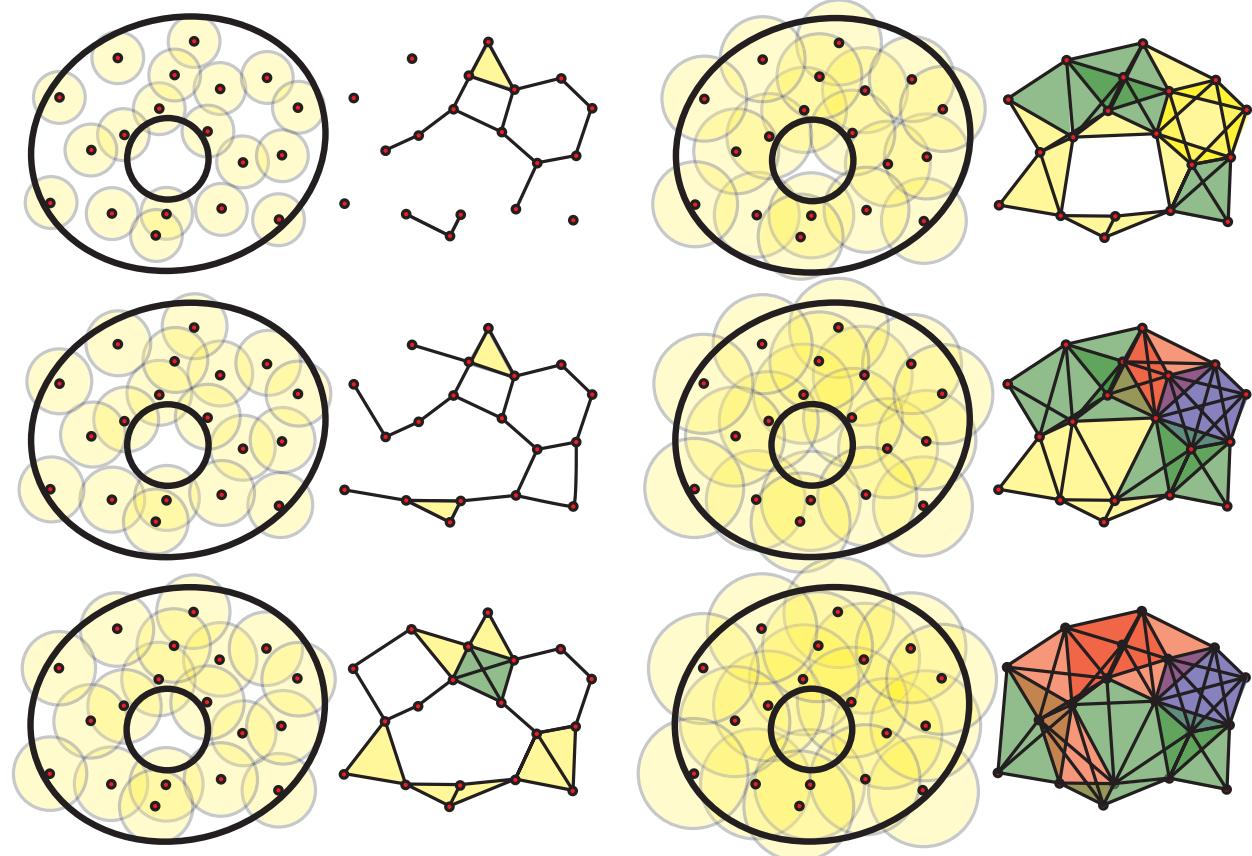
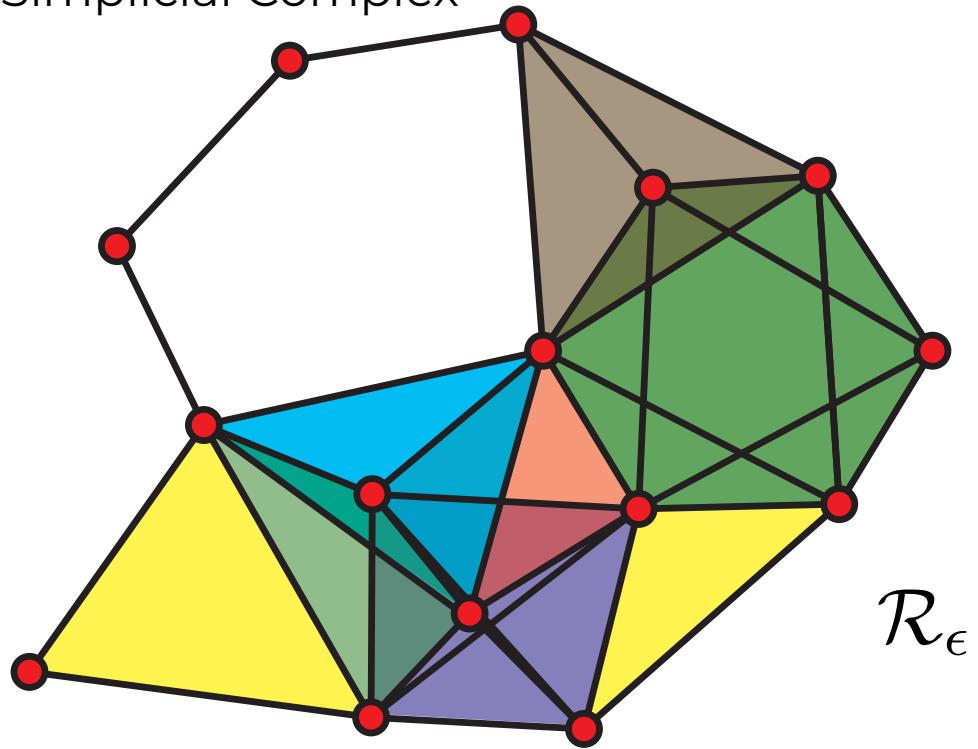


TRIANGLE
= 2-simplex



$$= \text{ } + \text{ } + \text{ }$$

Simplicial Complex



From data to simplices

DOT
= 0-simplex



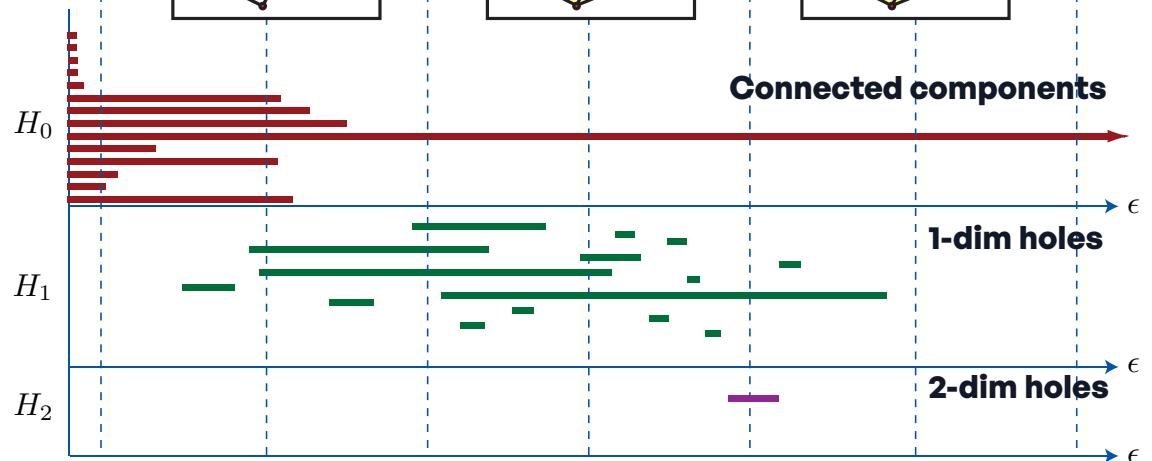
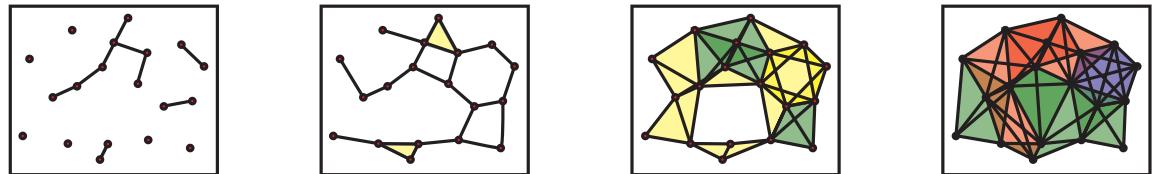
EDGE =
1-simplex



TRIANGLE
= 2-simplex



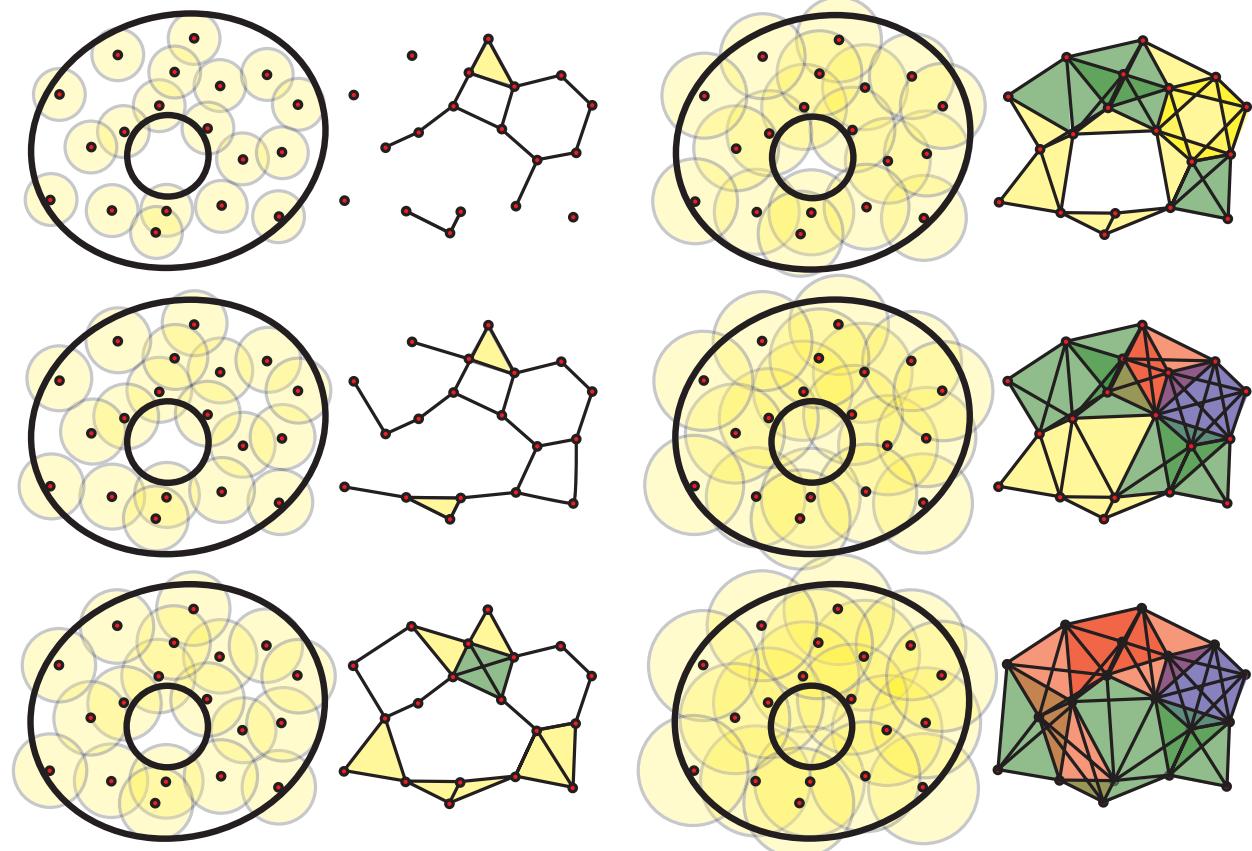
$$= \underset{+}{\textcolor{red}{\text{---}}} + \underset{+}{\textcolor{red}{\text{---}}} + \underset{+}{\textcolor{red}{\text{---}}}$$



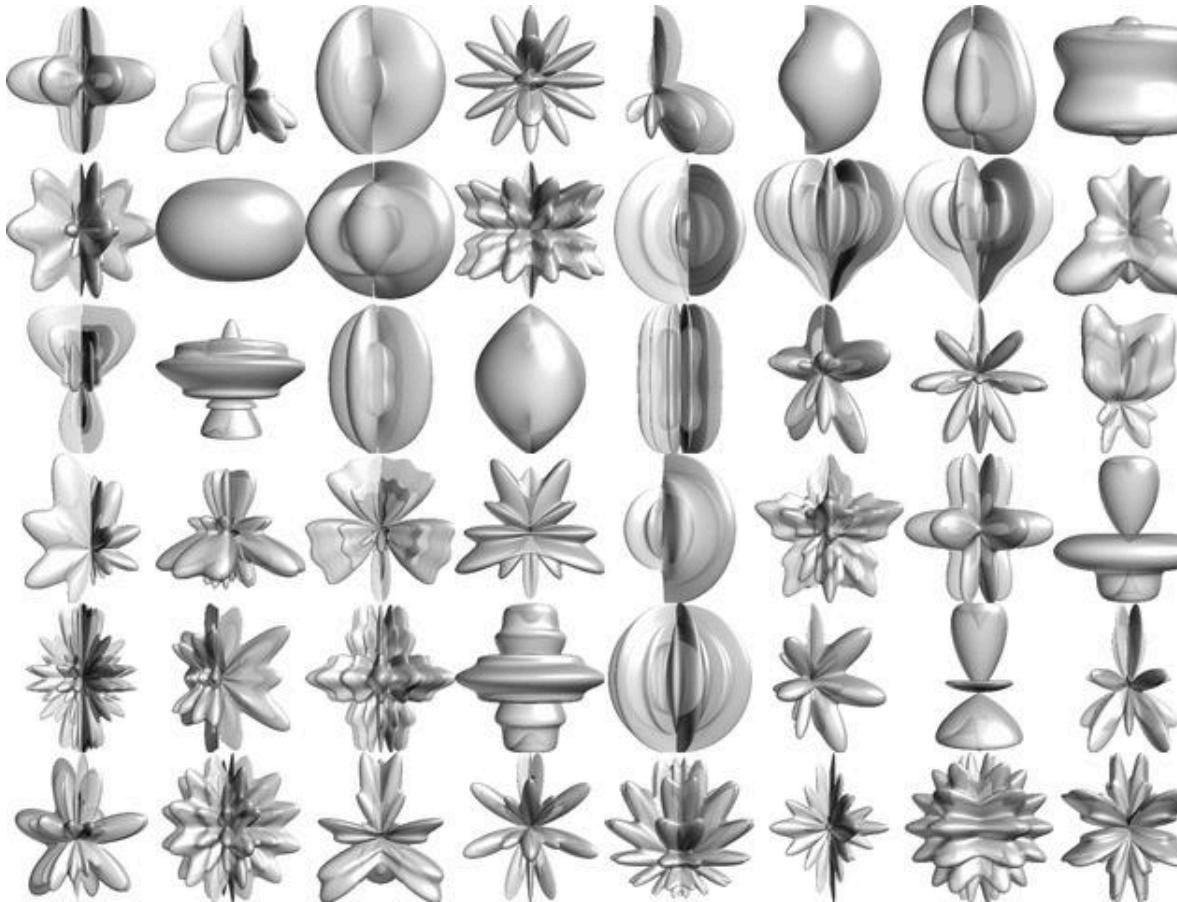
Connected components

1-dim holes

2-dim holes



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.

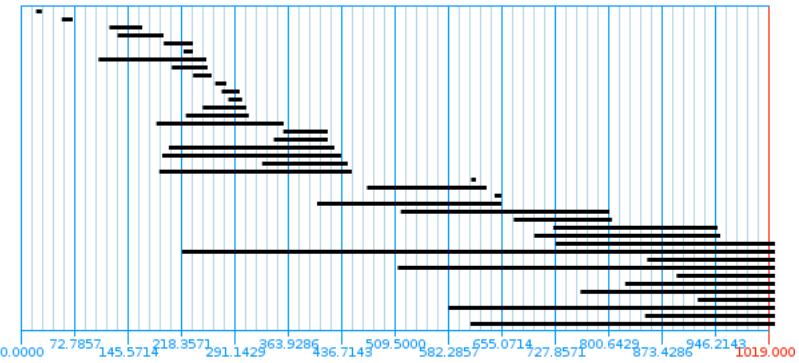
Fasy, Brittany, et al. "Comparing distance metrics on vectorized persistence summaries." *TDA \& Beyond*. 2020.

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.

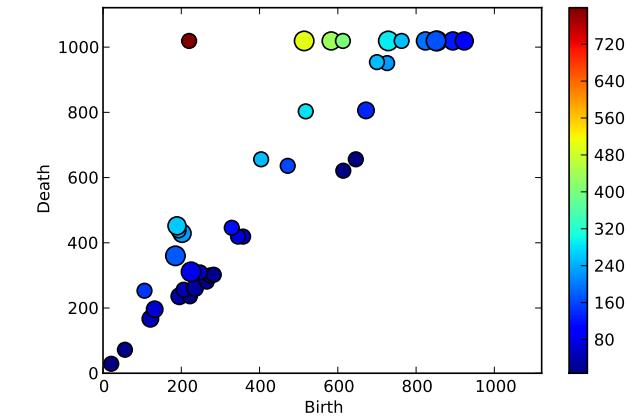
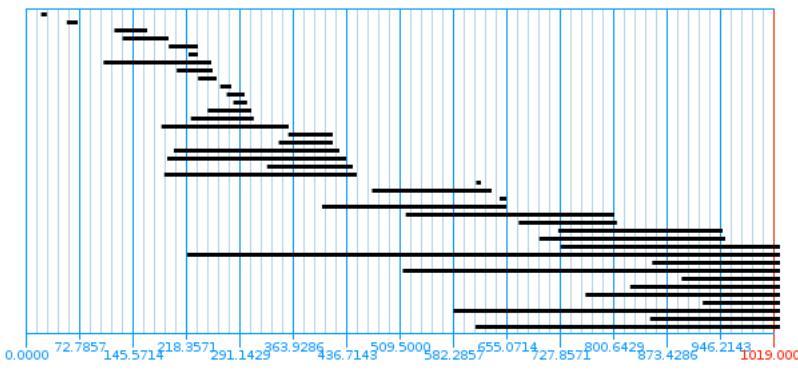


Quantitative topological comparison

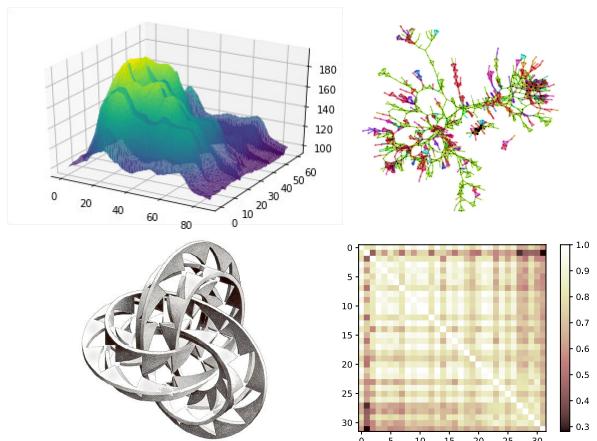
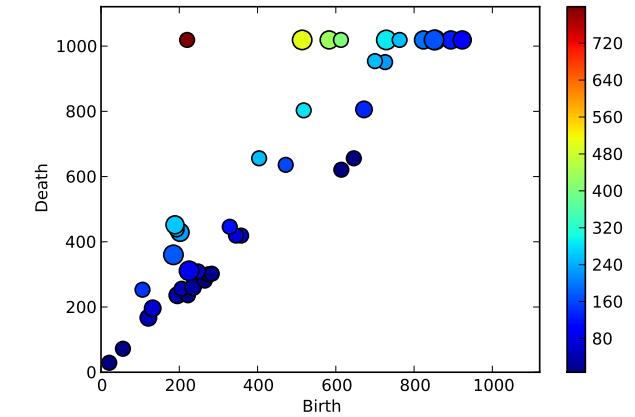
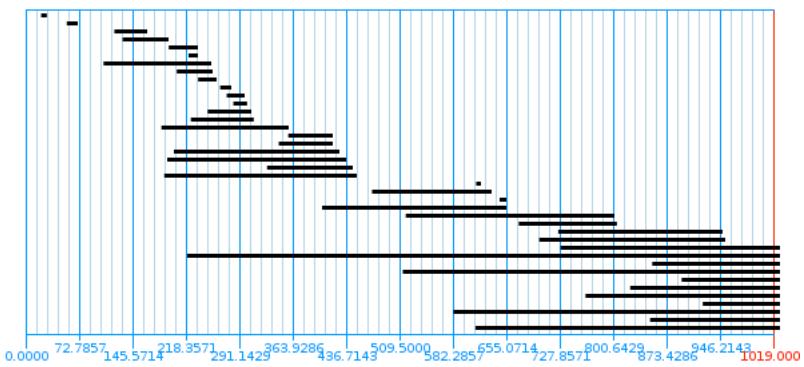
Quantitative topological comparison



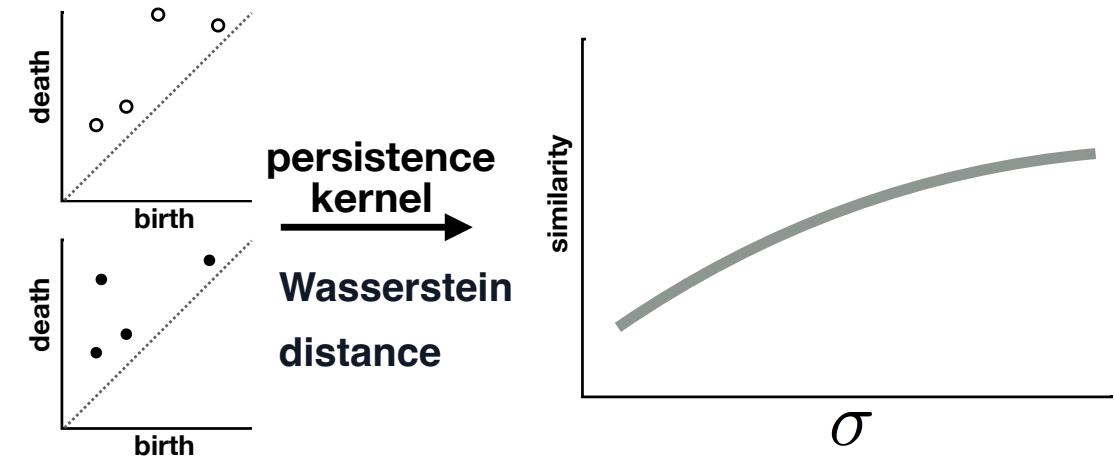
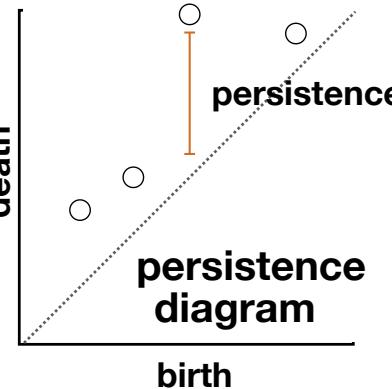
Quantitative topological comparison



Quantitative topological comparison



topology



BrainZ



Altered functional topology



rs-fMRI
15 subjects, 2 sessions
1 recording condition

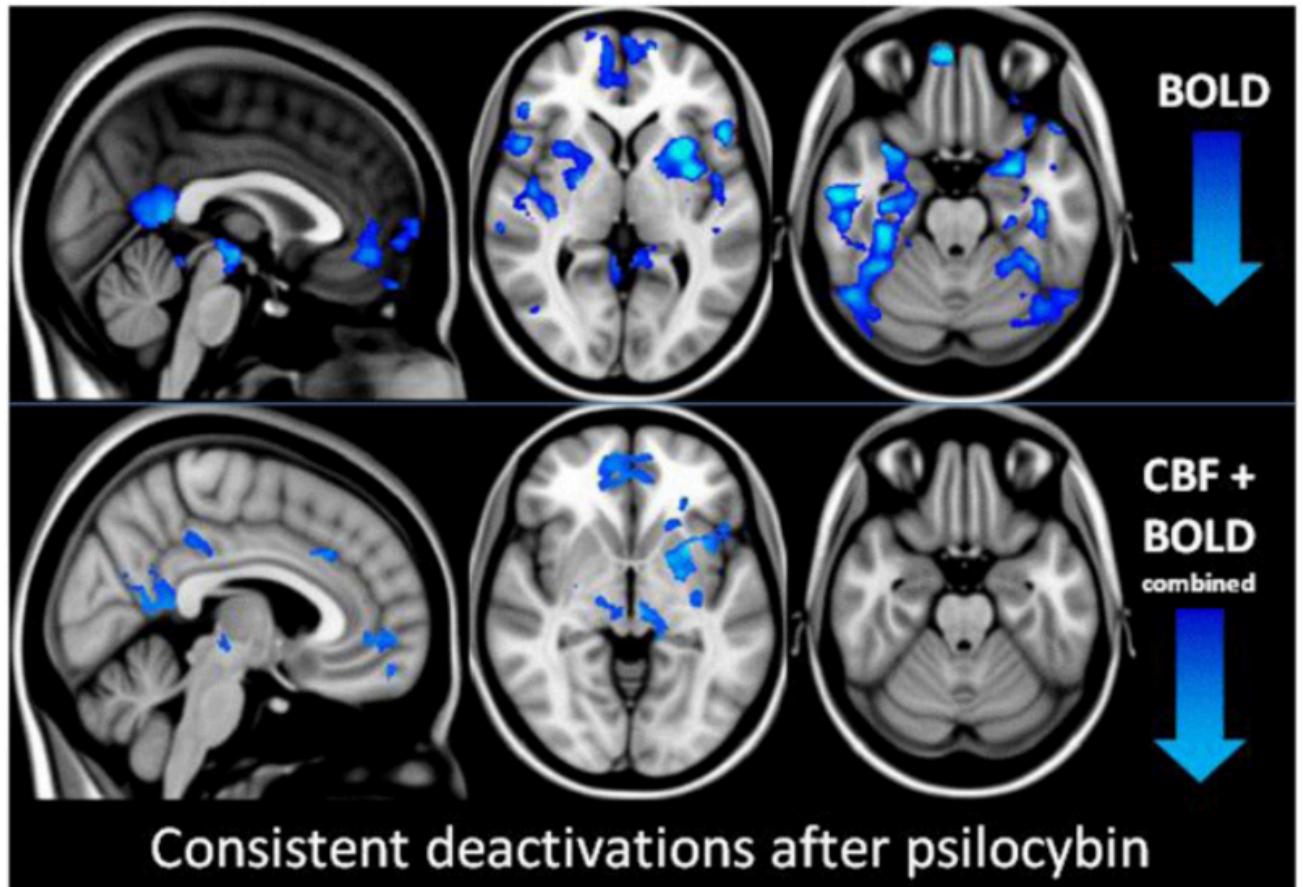
[Carhart-Harris, Robin L., et al. "Neural correlates of the psychedelic state as determined by fMRI studies with psilocybin." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 109.6 \(2012\): 2138-2143.](#)

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
1 recording condition

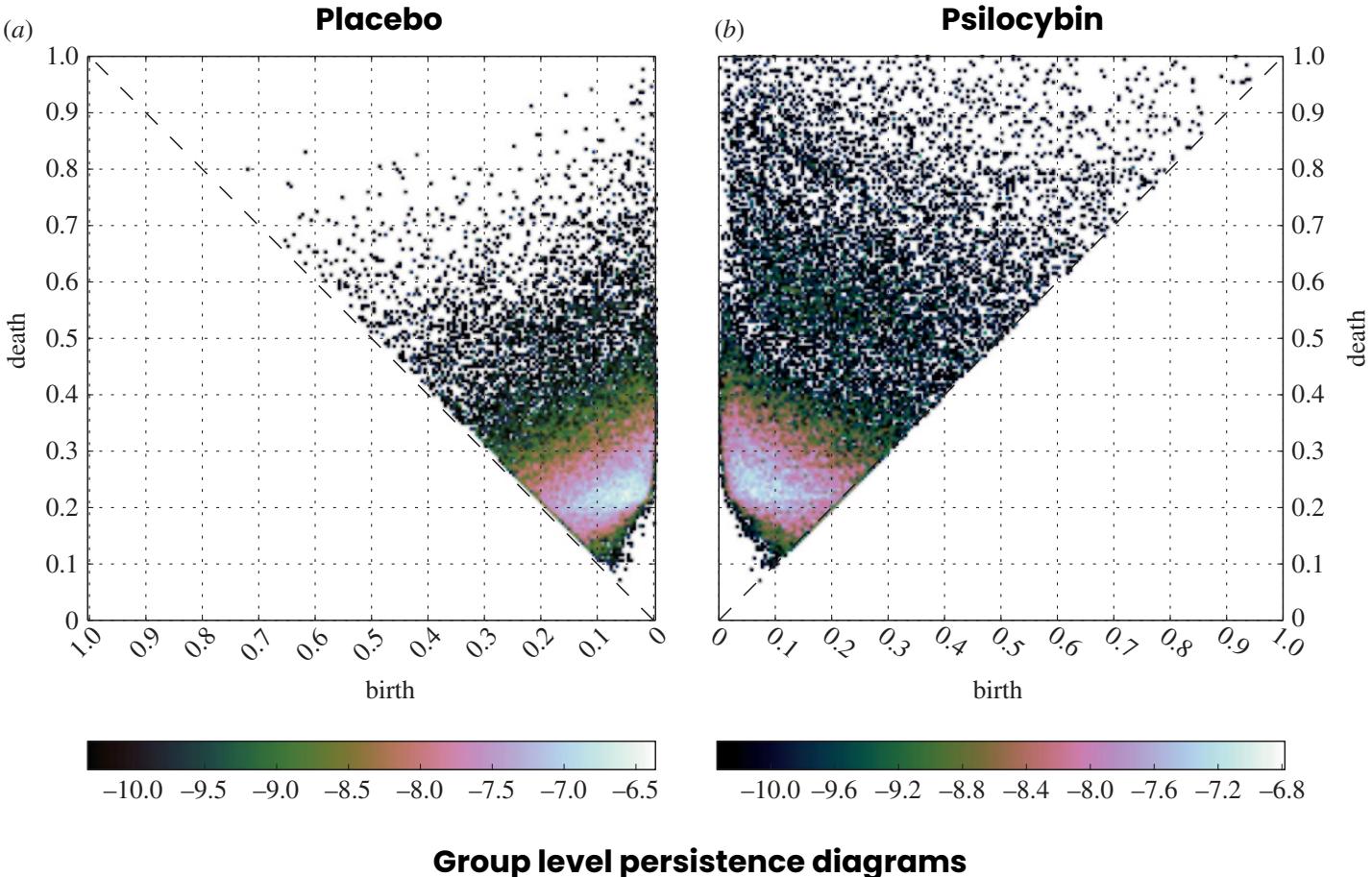
[Carhart-Harris, Robin L., et al. "Neural correlates of the psychedelic state as determined by fMRI studies with psilocybin." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 109.6 \(2012\): 2138-2143.](#)

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.](#)



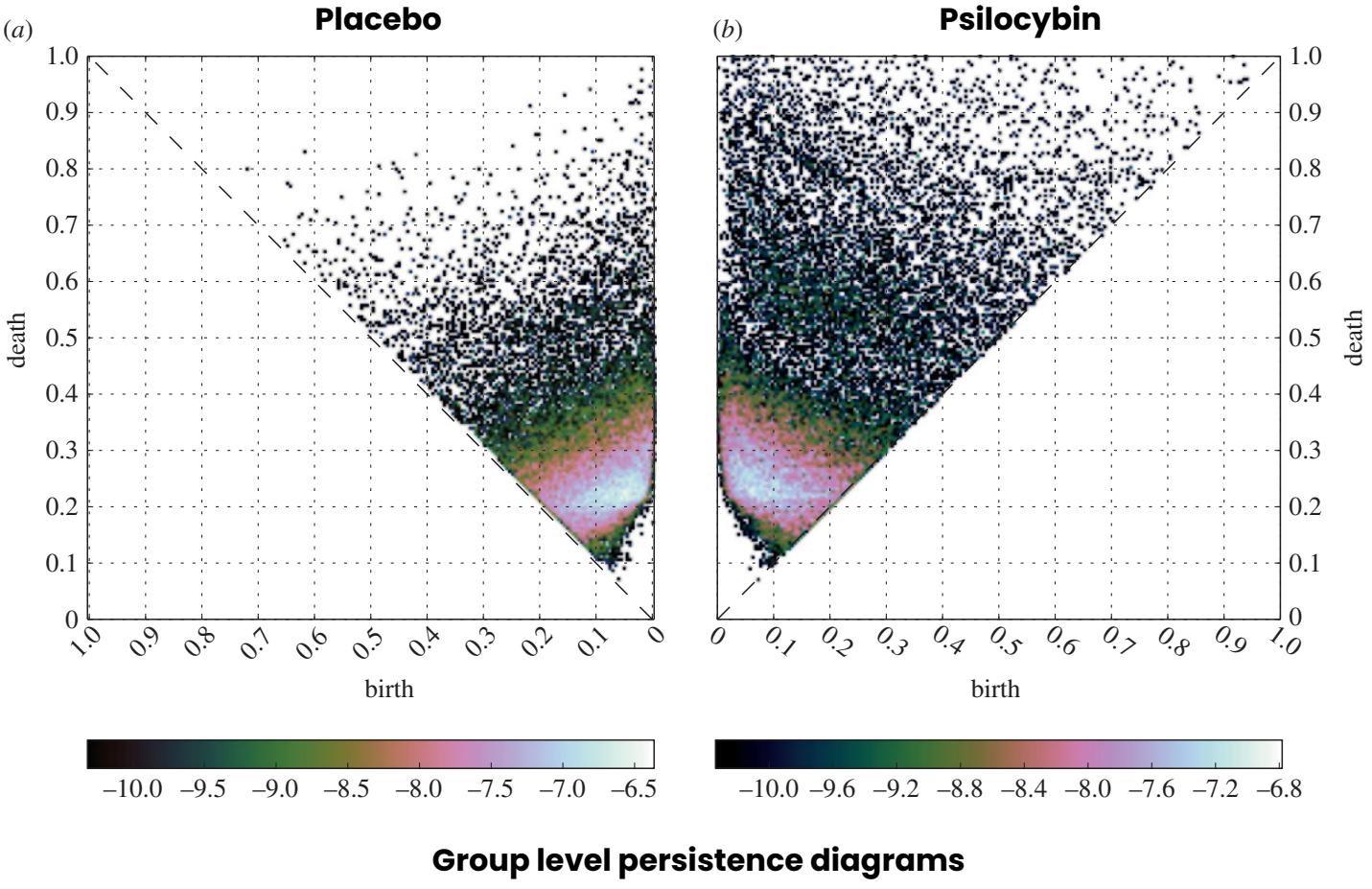
Group level persistence diagrams

Altered functional topology



rs-fMRI
15 subjects, 2 sessions
1 recording condition

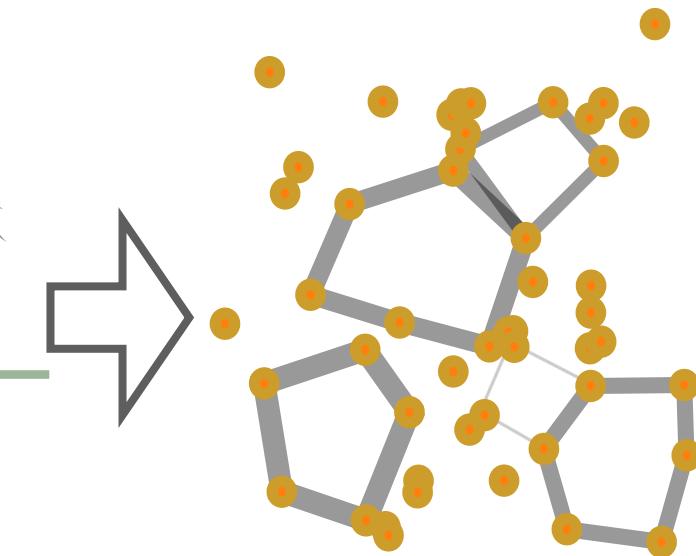
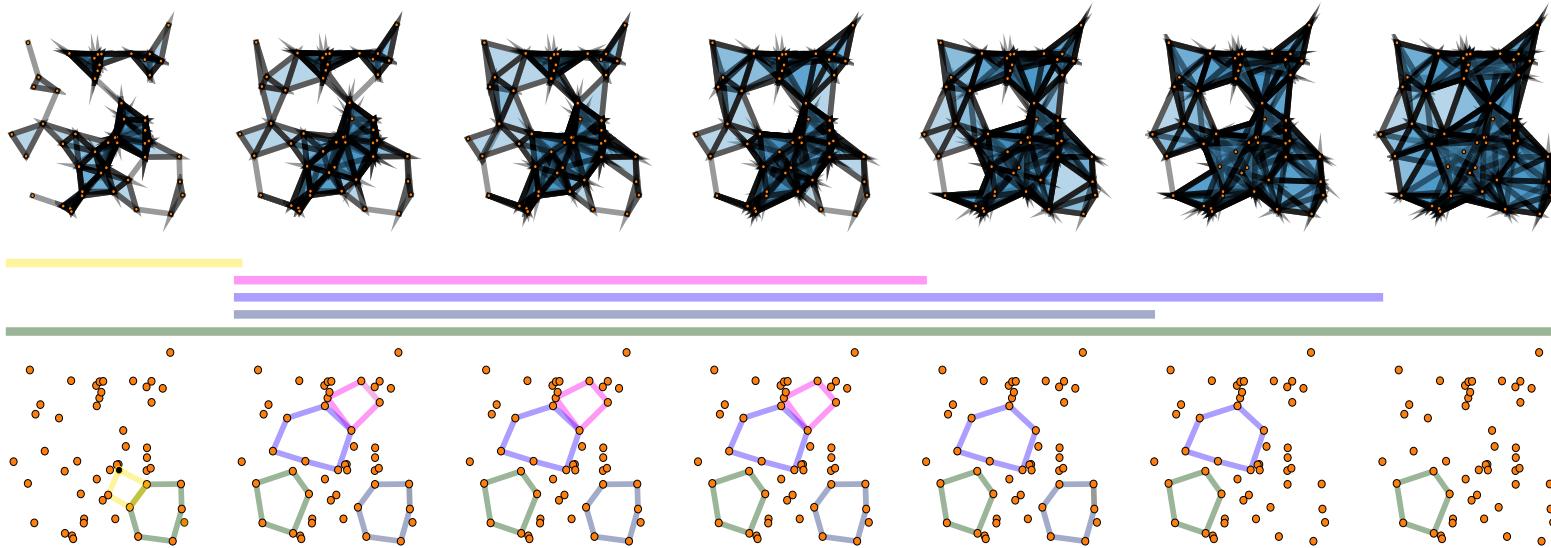
[Carhart-Harris, Robin L., et al. "Neural correlates of the psychedelic state as determined by fMRI studies with psilocybin." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 109.6 \(2012\): 2138-2143.](#)



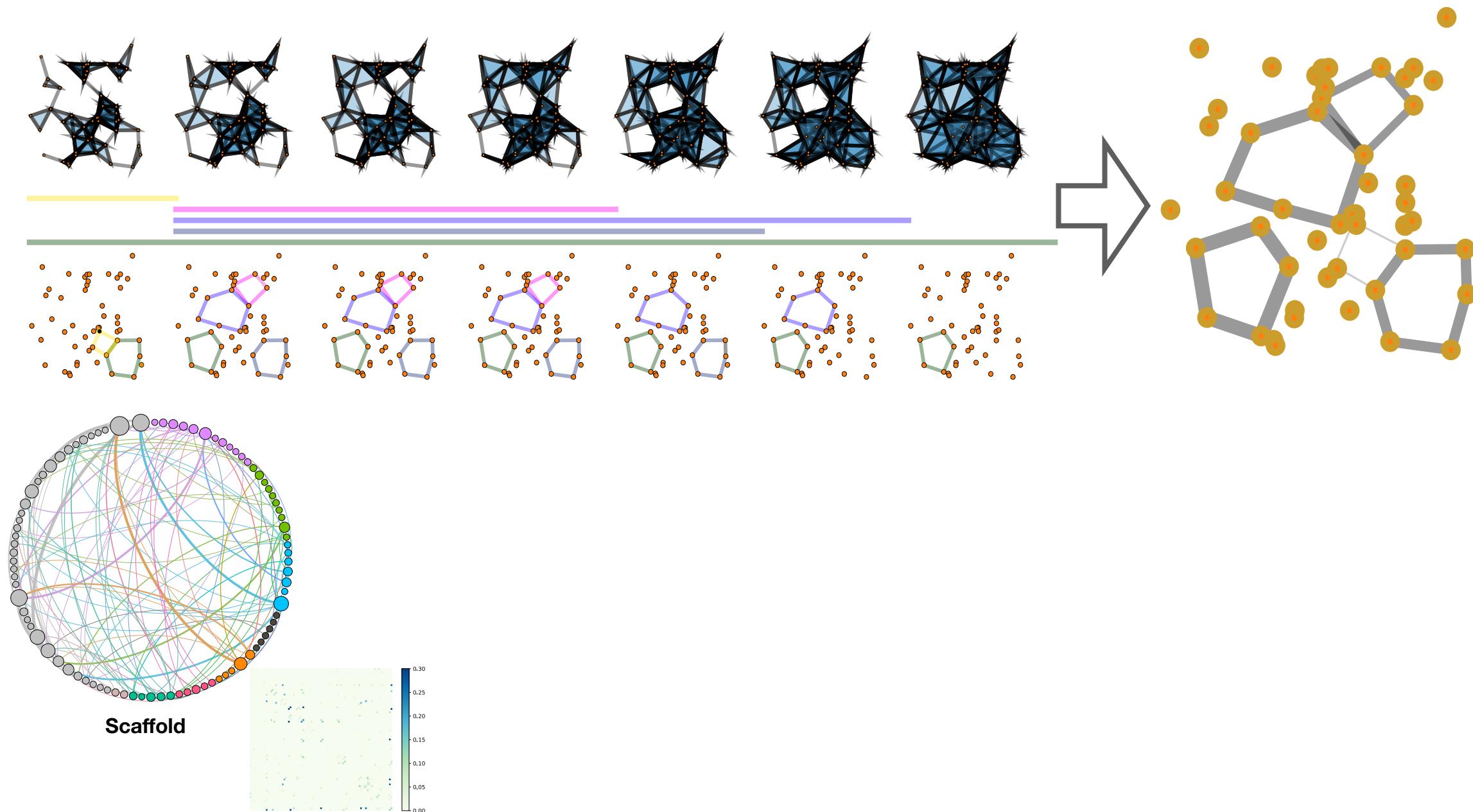
Localisation of information?

Scaffolds in one slide

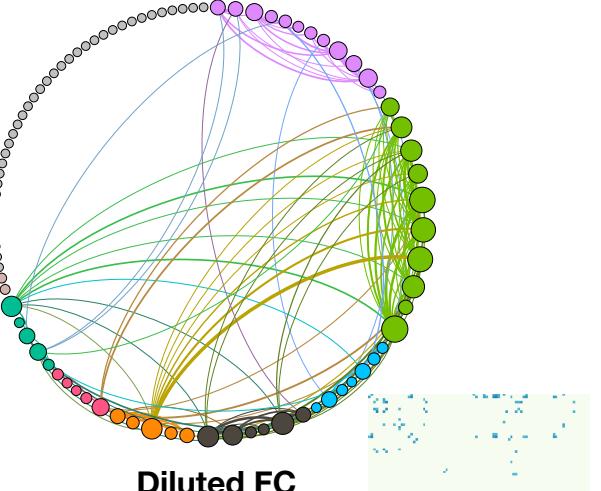
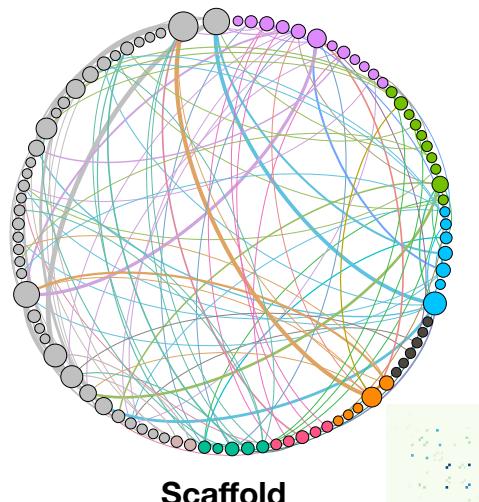
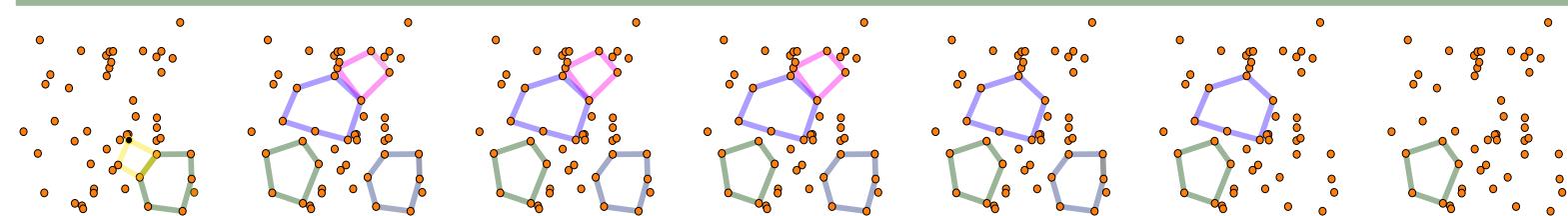
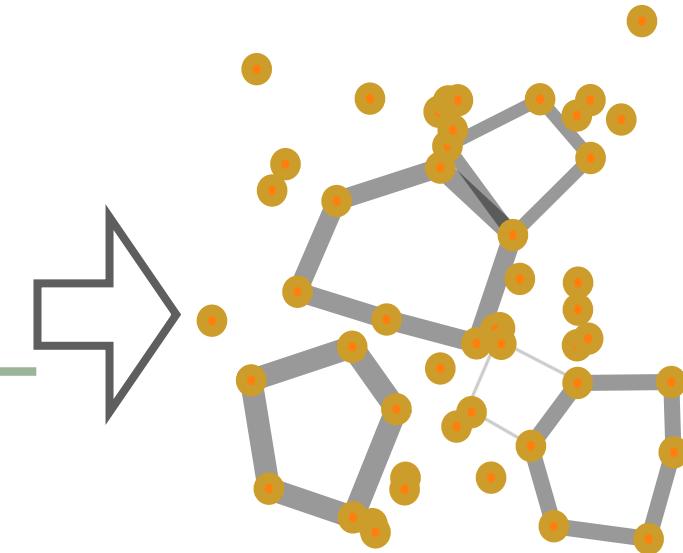
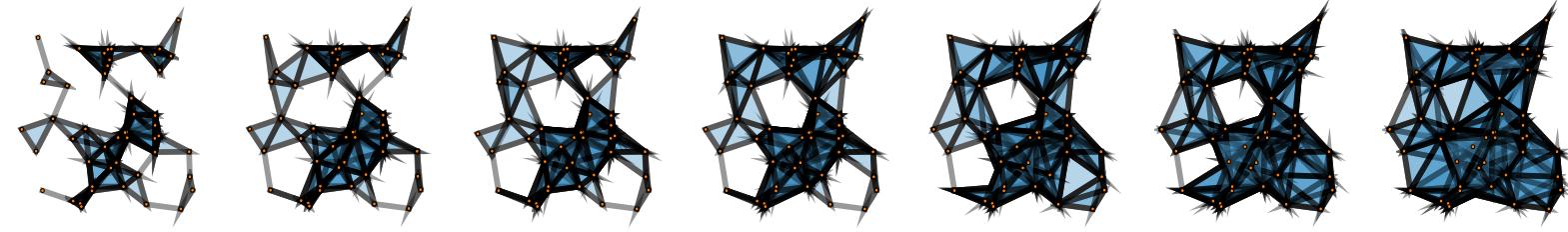
Scaffolds in one slide



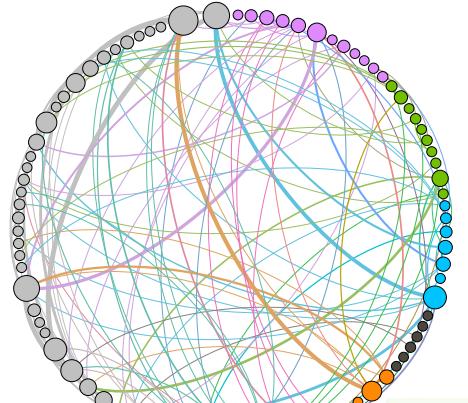
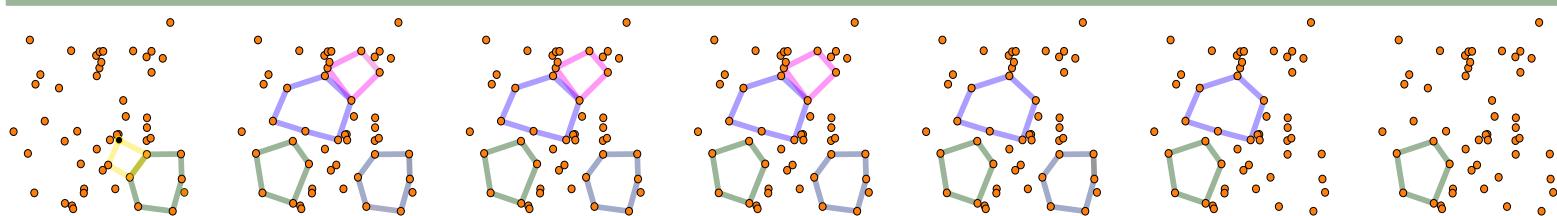
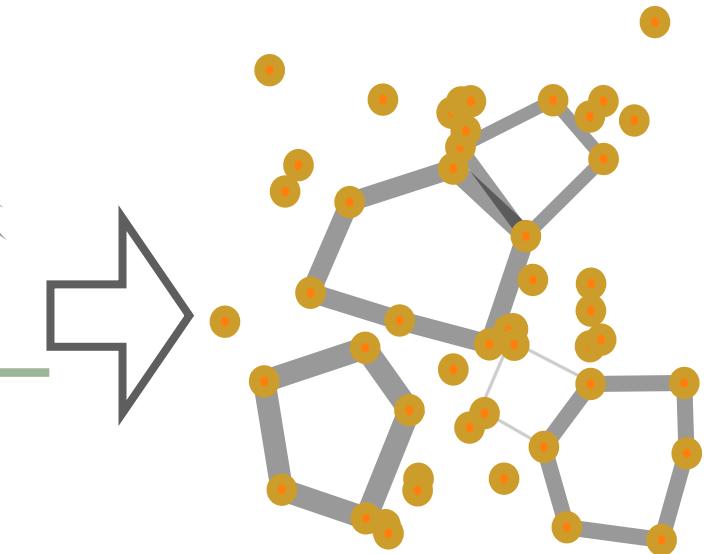
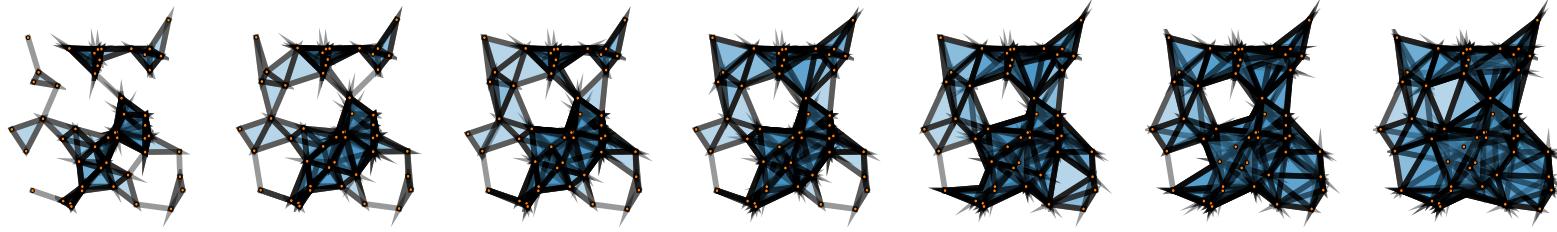
Scaffolds in one slide



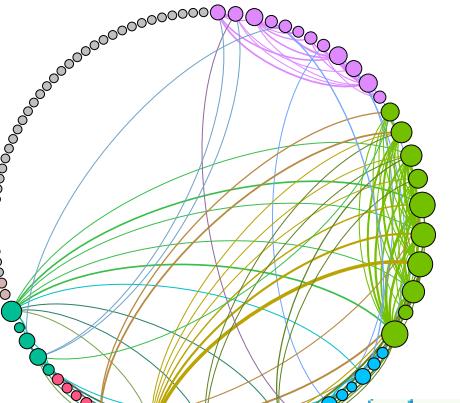
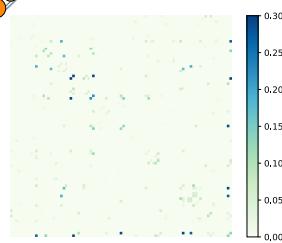
Scaffolds in one slide



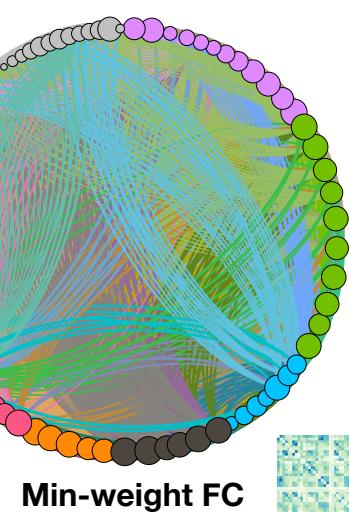
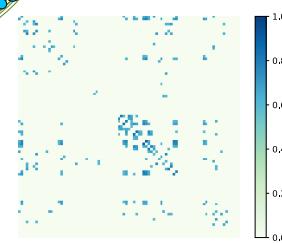
Scaffolds in one slide



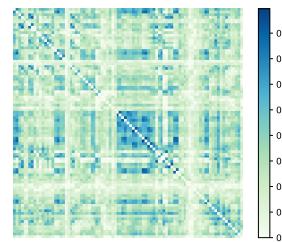
Scaffold



Diluted FC

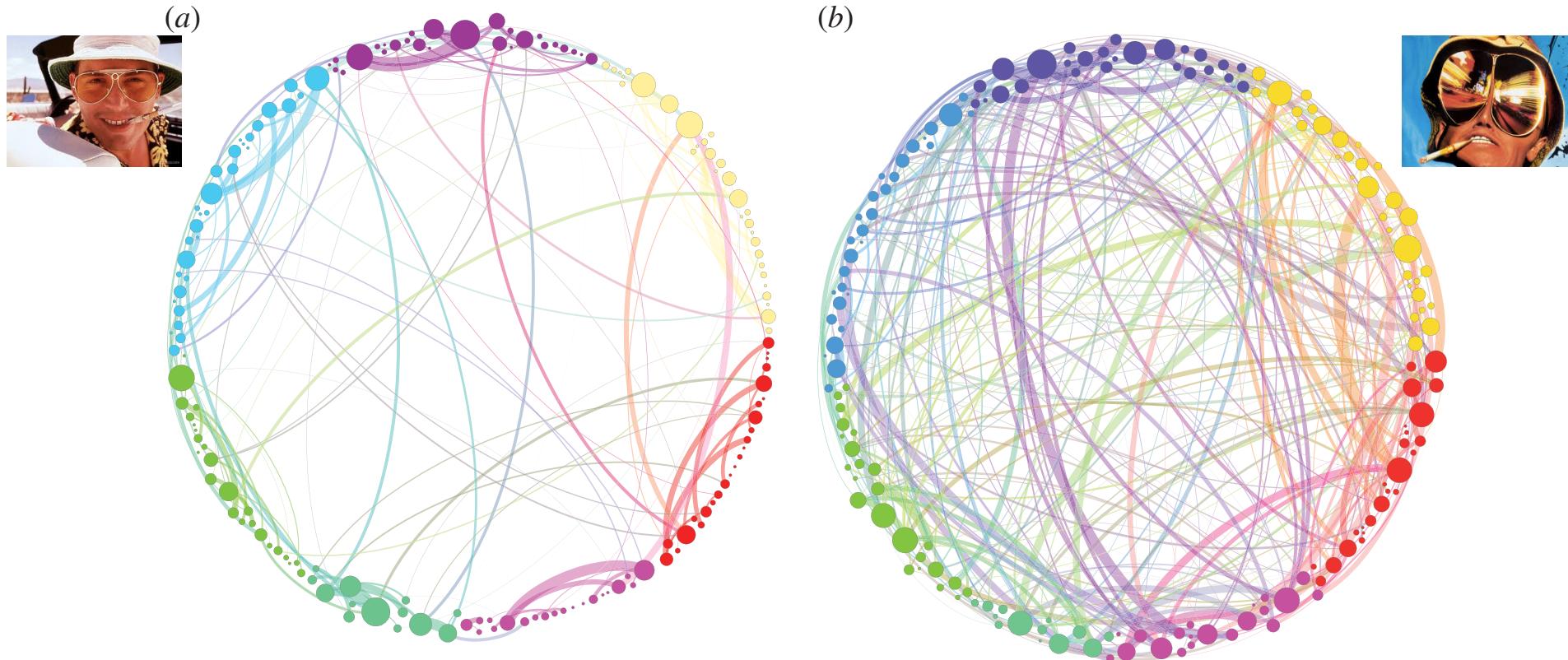


Min-weight FC



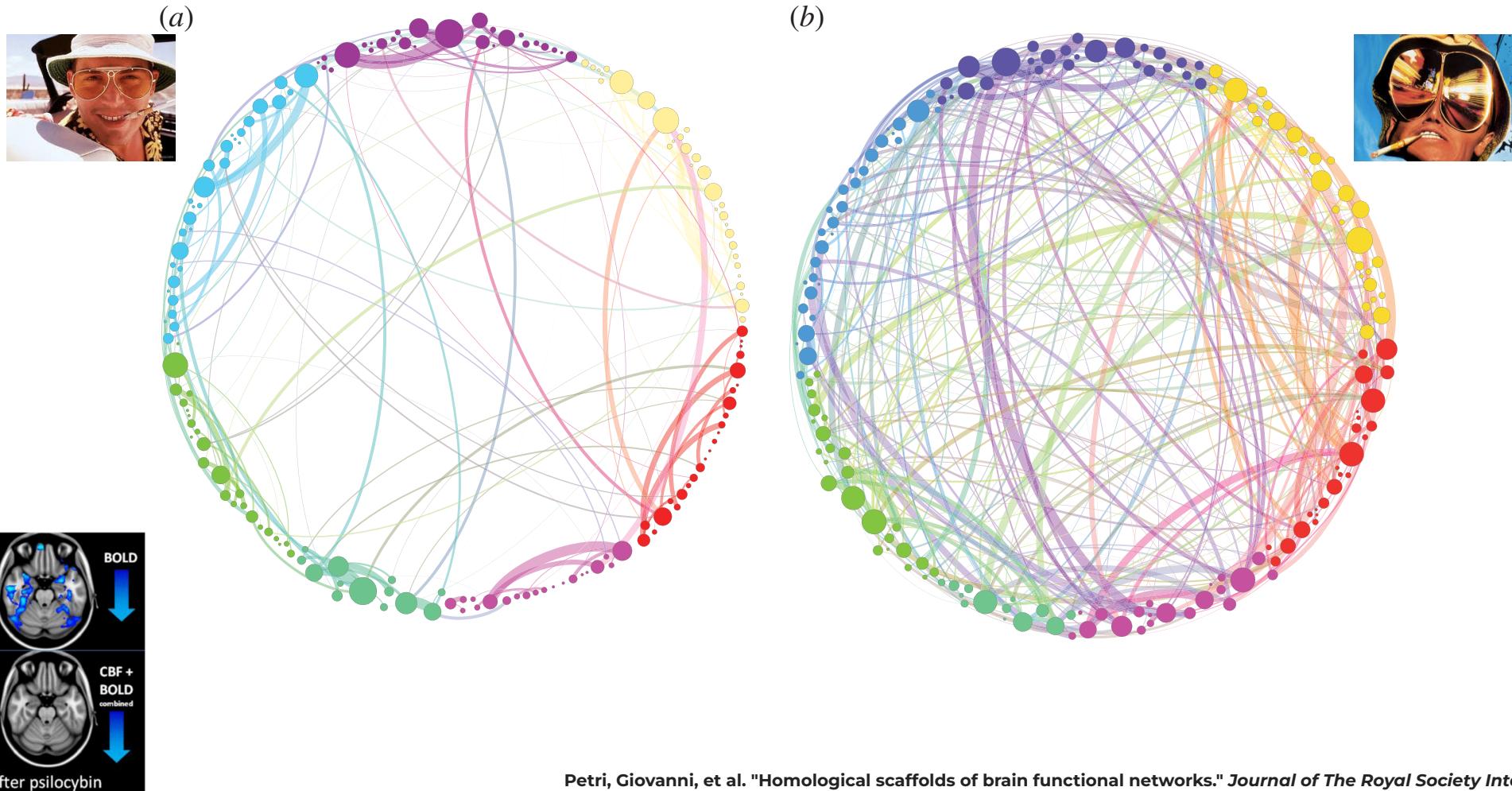
Brain scaffolds: local alterations

distributed



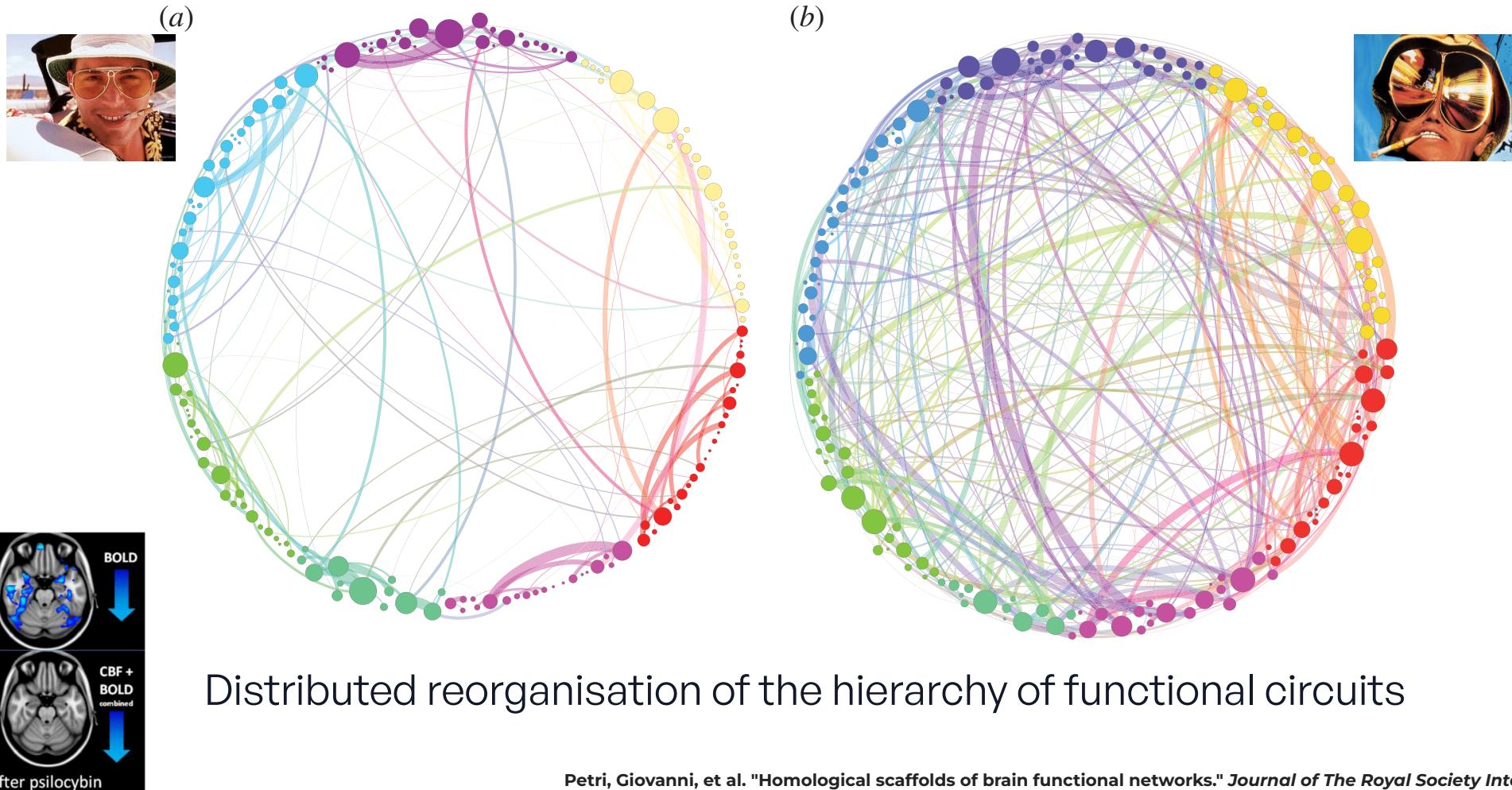
Brain scaffolds: local alterations

distributed

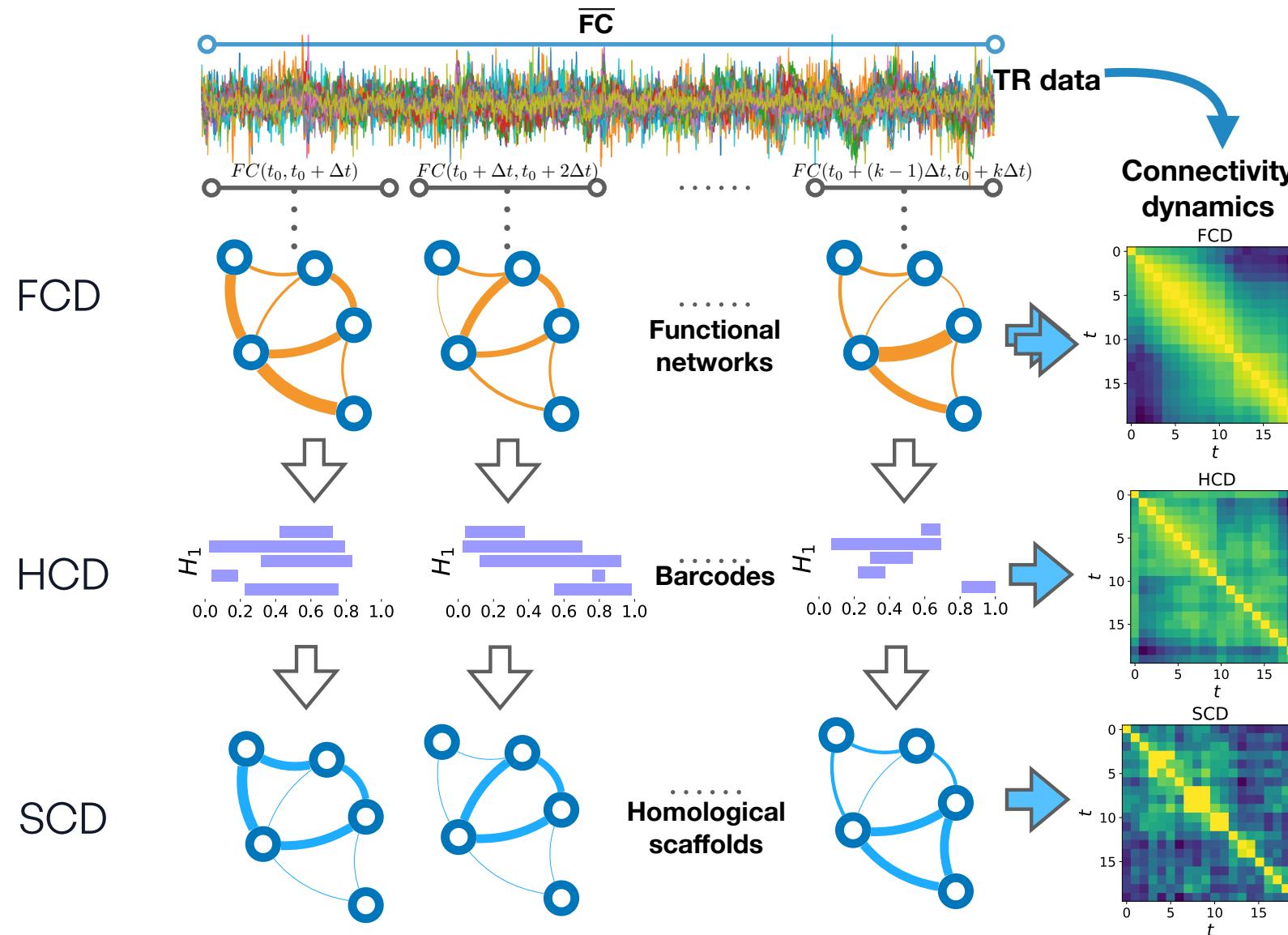


Brain scaffolds: local alterations

distributed

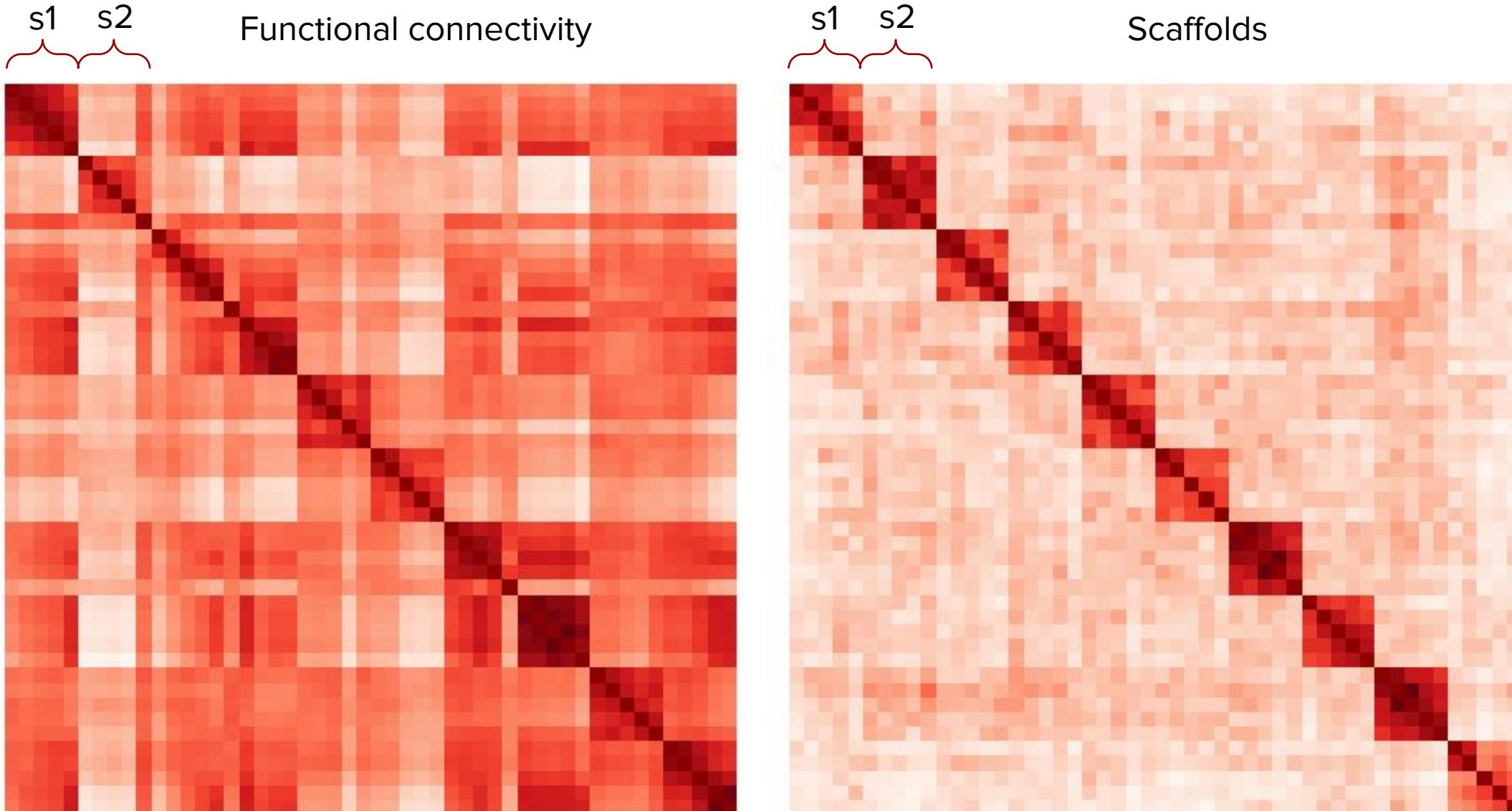


Scaffold fingerprinting



Scaffold fingerprinting

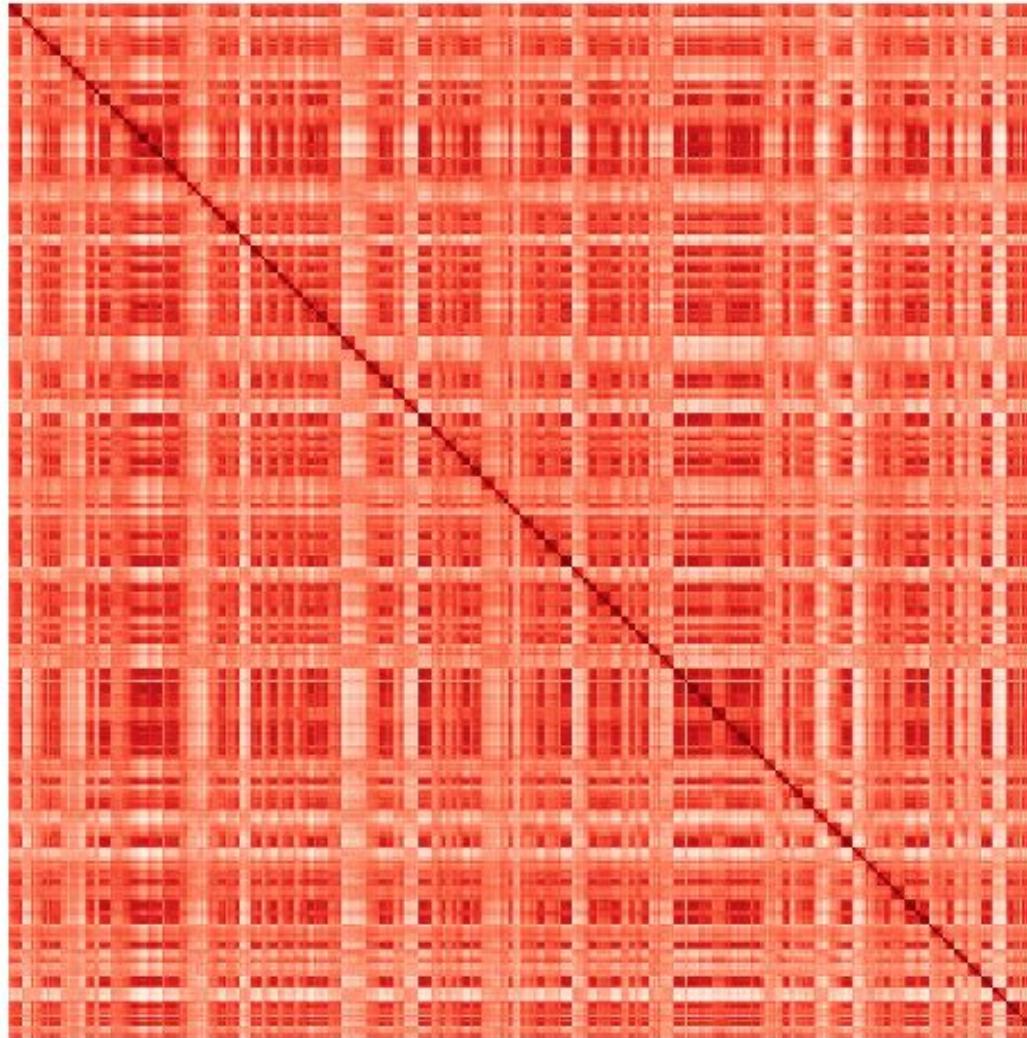
100 subjects (HCP), rs-fMRI, test+retest



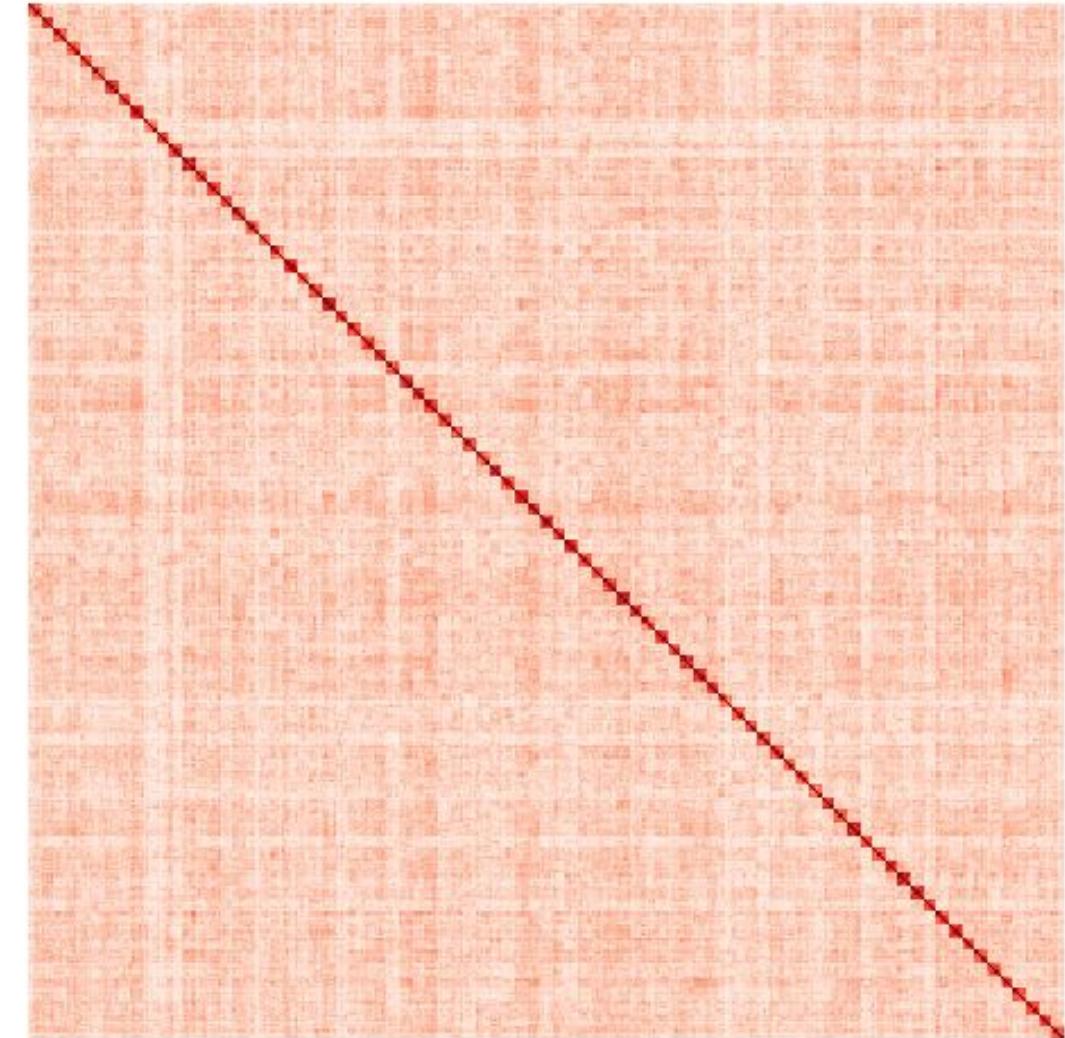
Scaffold fingerprinting

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

Functional connectivity

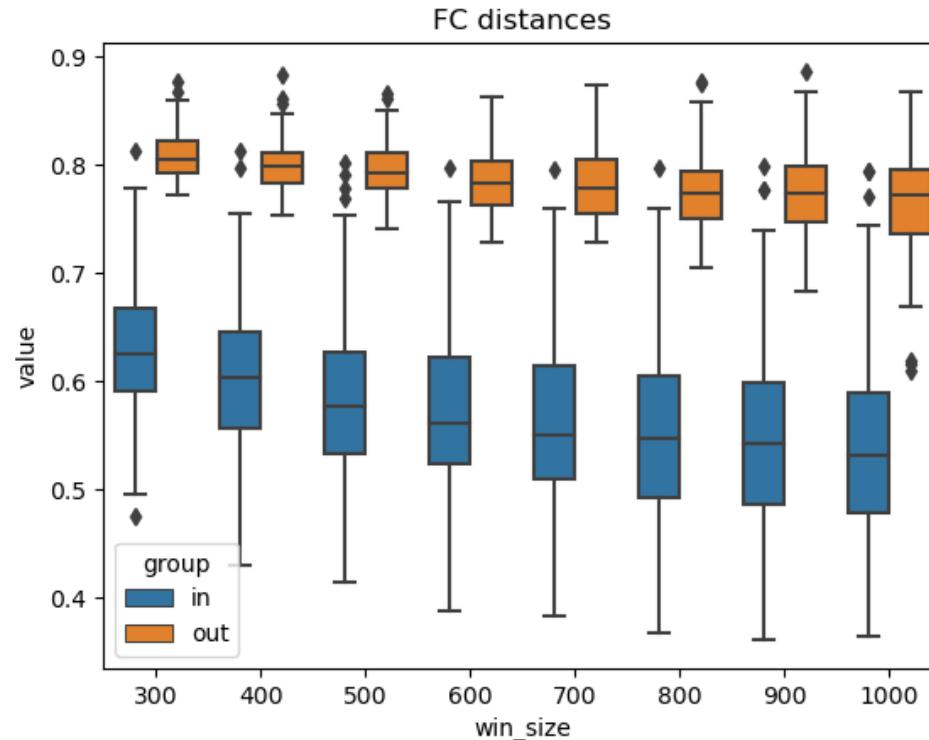
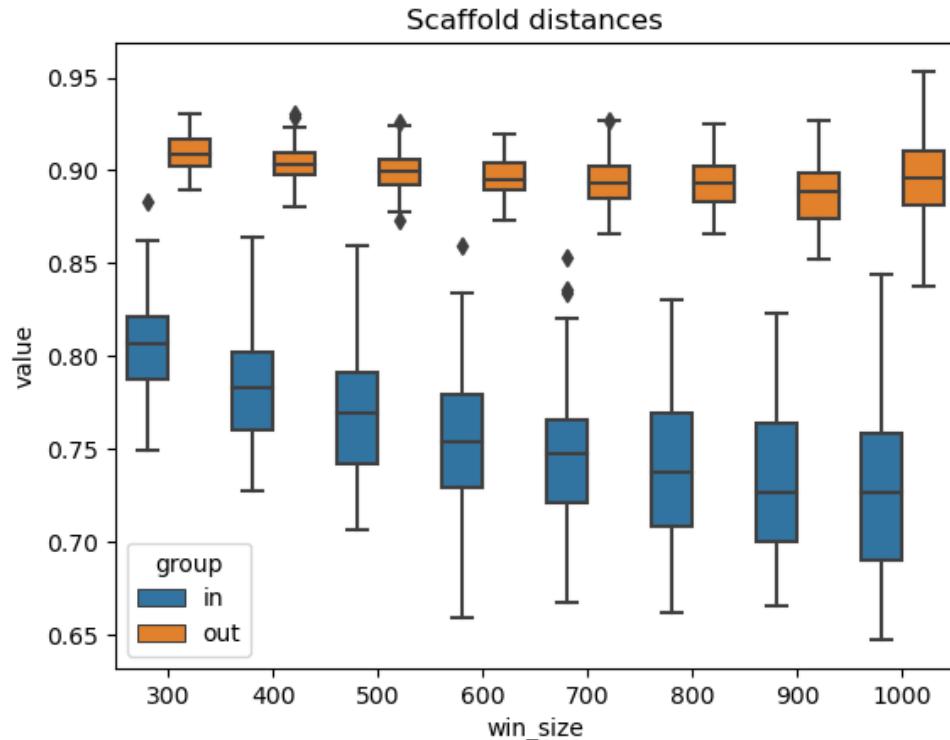


Scaffolds



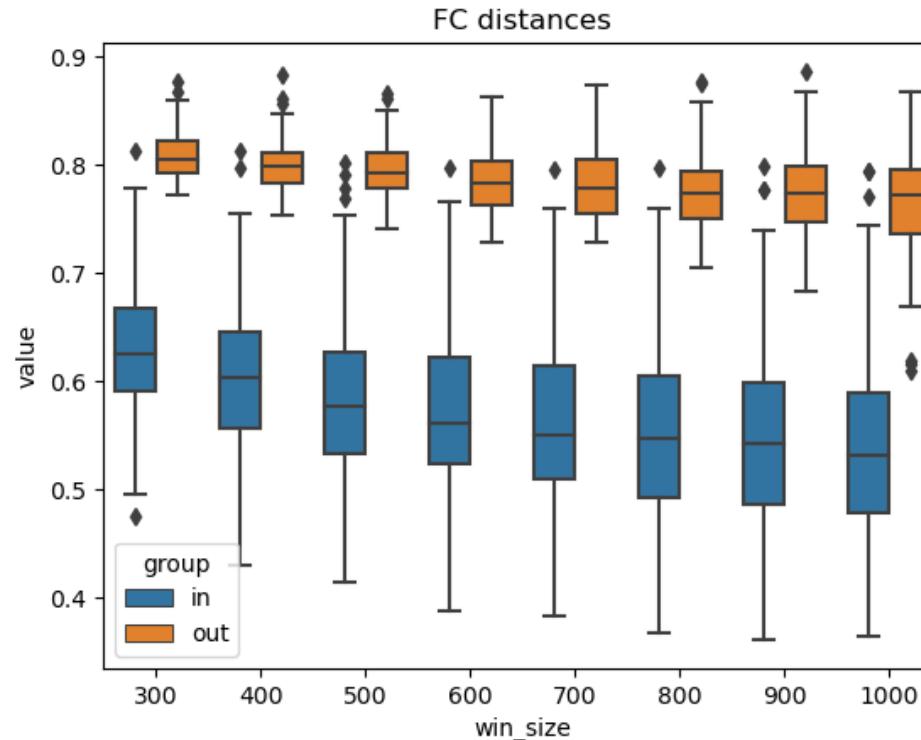
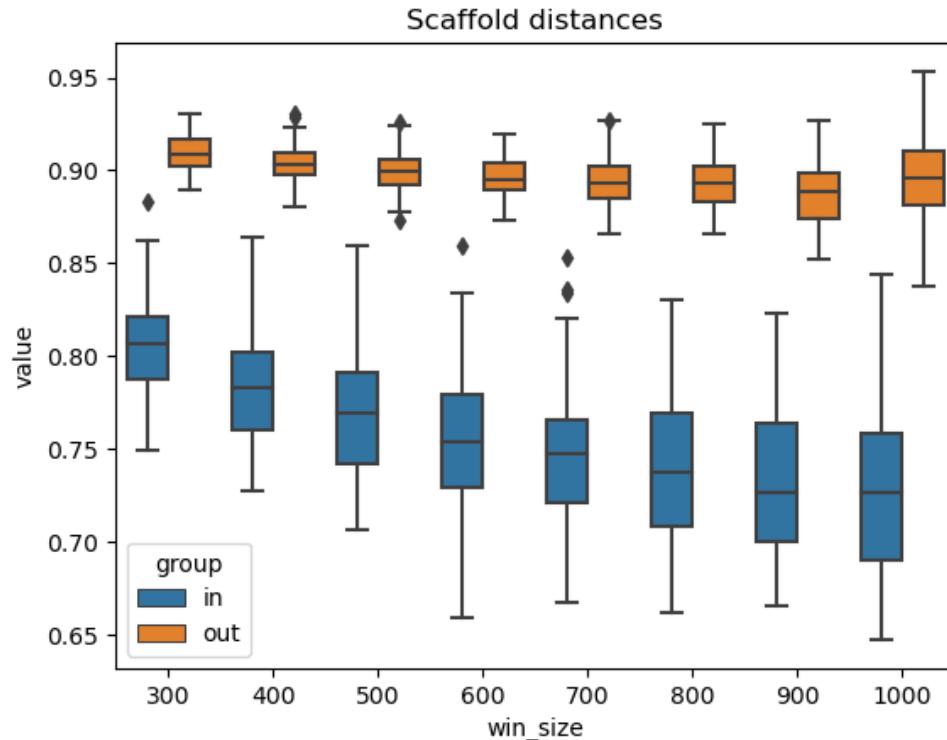
Scaffold fingerprinting

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



Scaffold fingerprinting

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

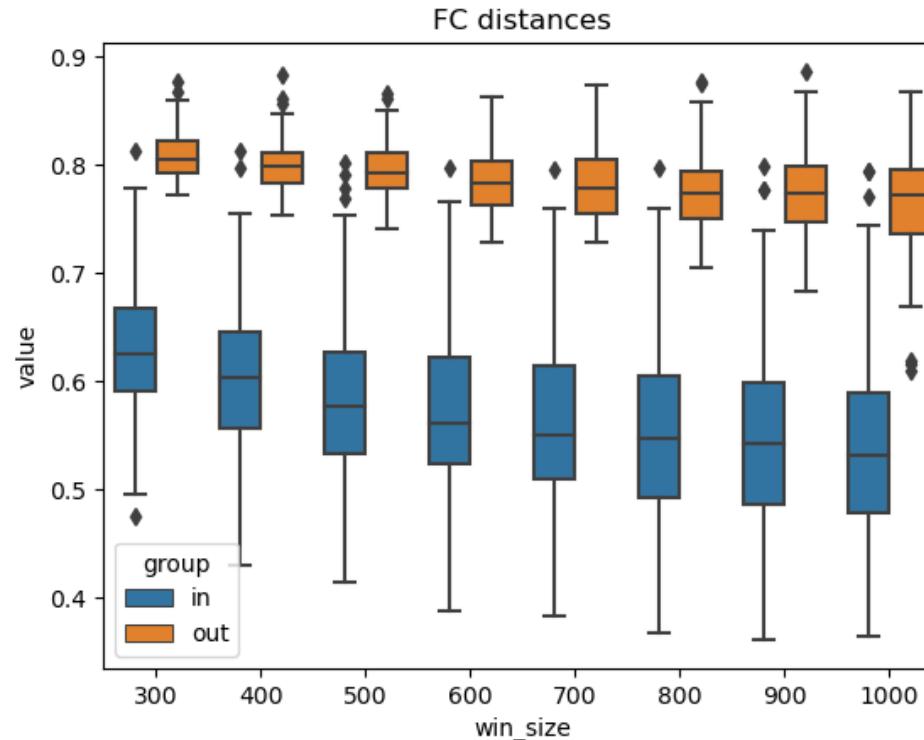
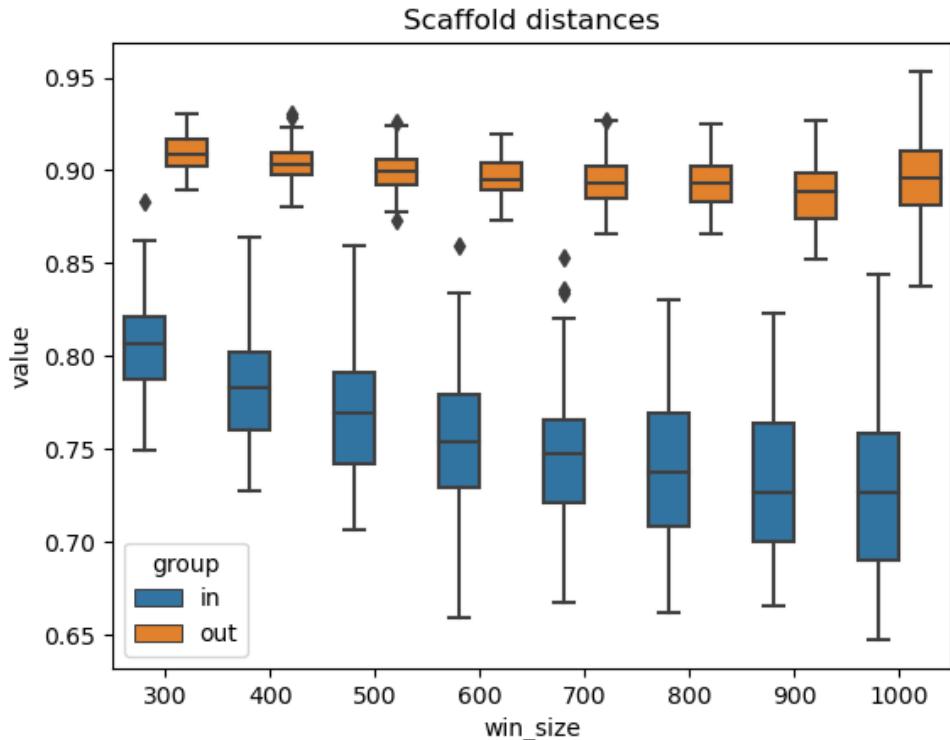


Incredible
fingerprinting
capacity!

No idea on the
origin!

Scaffold fingerprinting

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



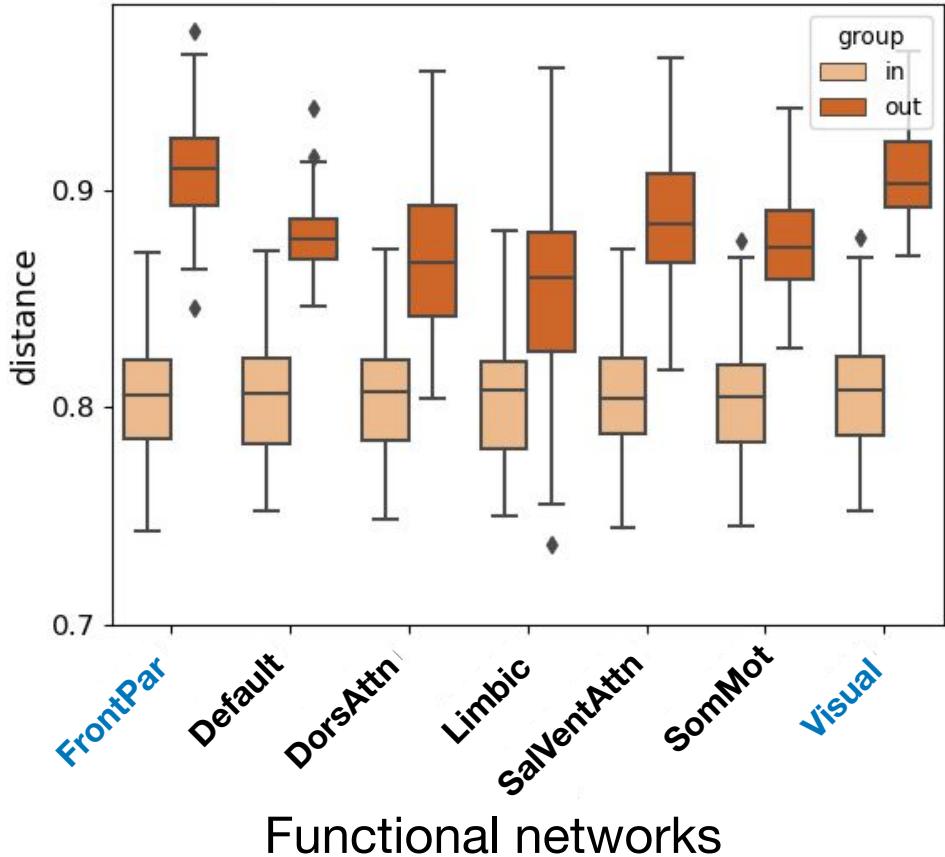
Incredible
fingerprinting
capacity!

QUASI idea on
the origin!

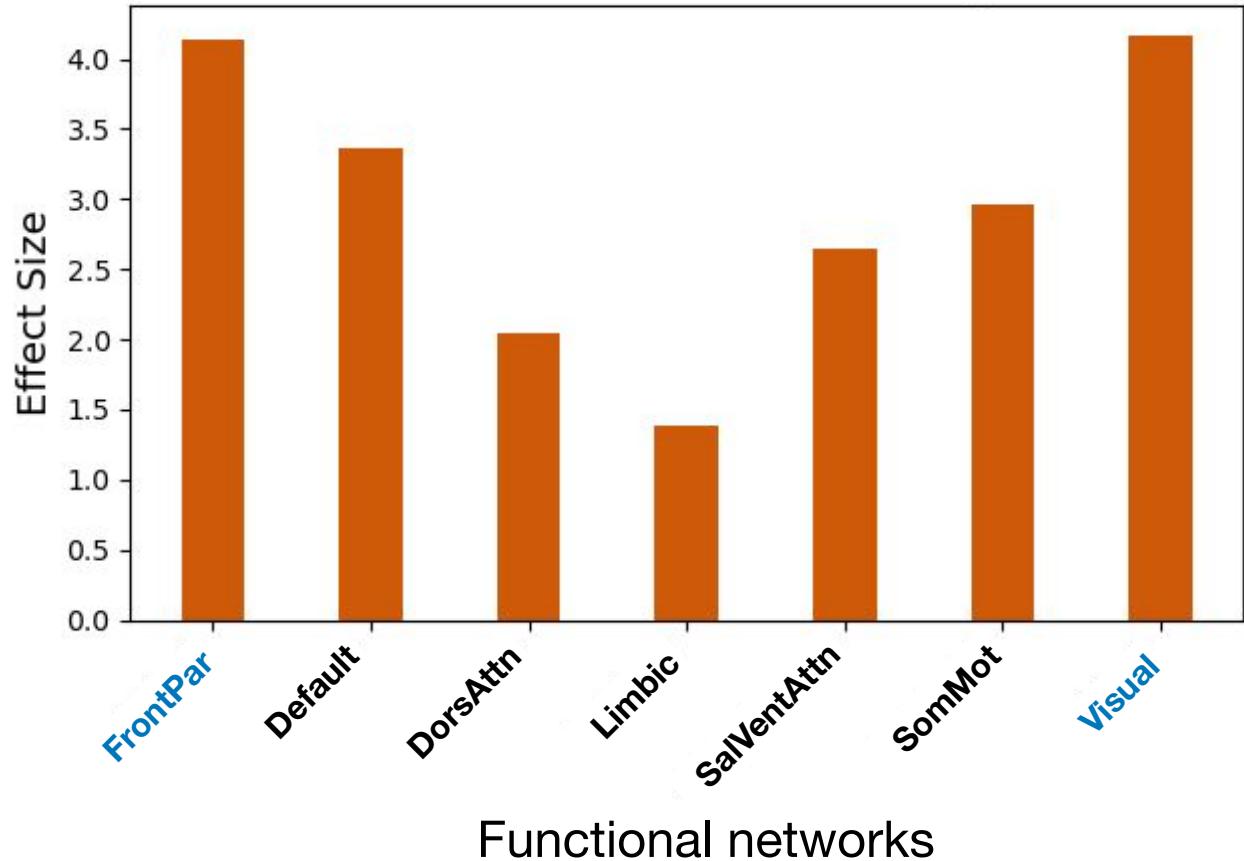
Scaffold fingerprinting

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

Scaffold distances



Effect sizes



Scaffold fingerprinting

Summing up

Scaffold fingerprinting

Summing up

- Consistently better

Scaffold fingerprinting

Summing up

- Consistently better

Scaffold fingerprinting

Summing up

- Consistently better
- Works for the short windows

Scaffold fingerprinting

Summing up

- Consistently better
- Works for the short windows

Scaffold fingerprinting

Summing up

- Consistently better
- Works for the short windows
- Sparse representation

Scaffold fingerprinting

Summing up

- Consistently better
- Works for the short windows
- Sparse representation

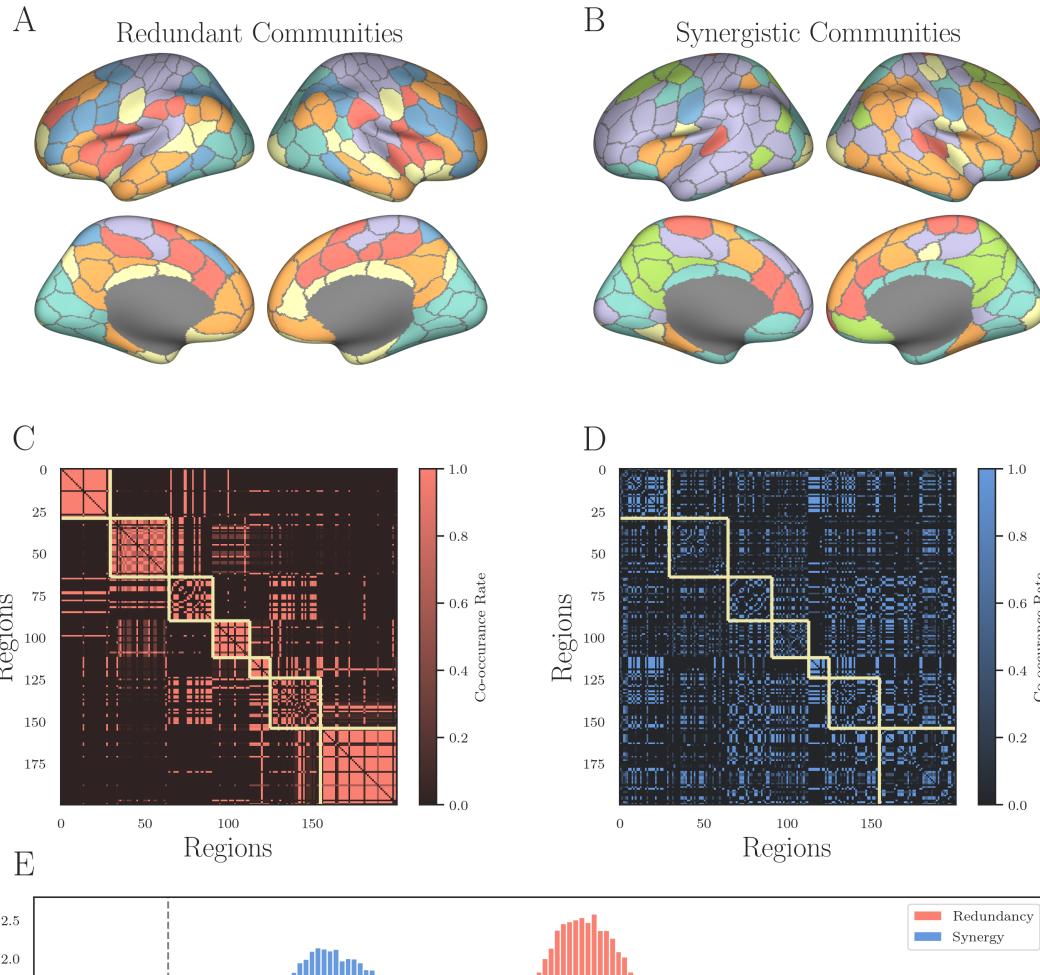
Scaffold fingerprinting

Summing up

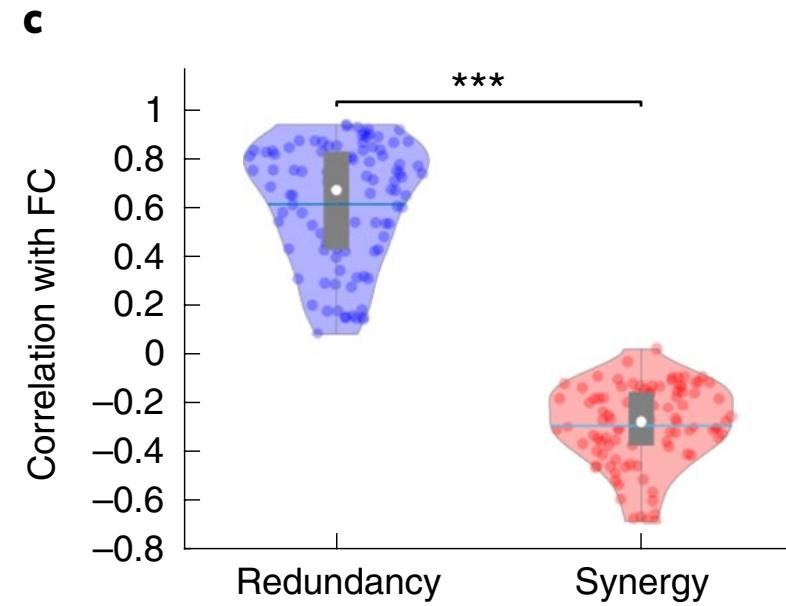
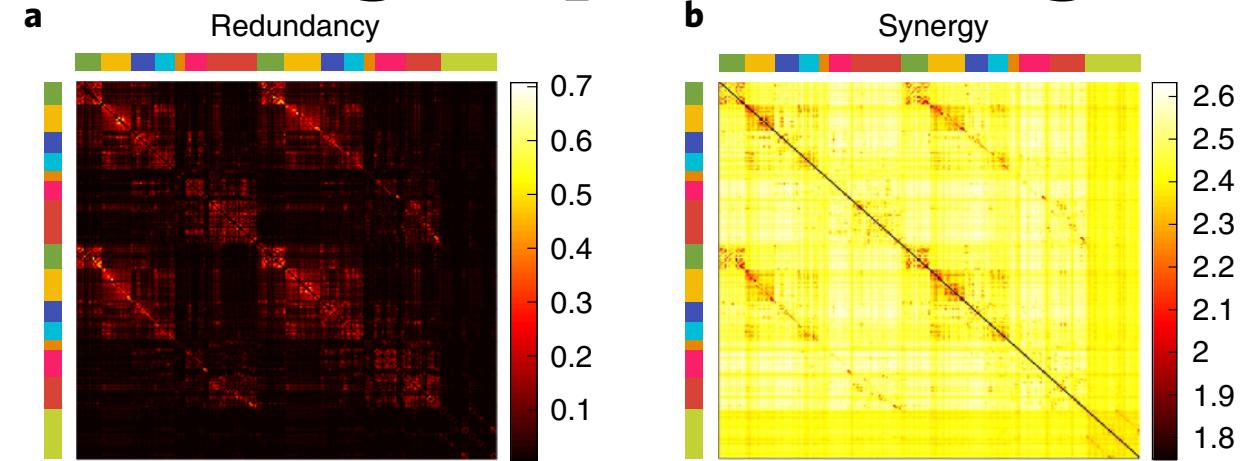
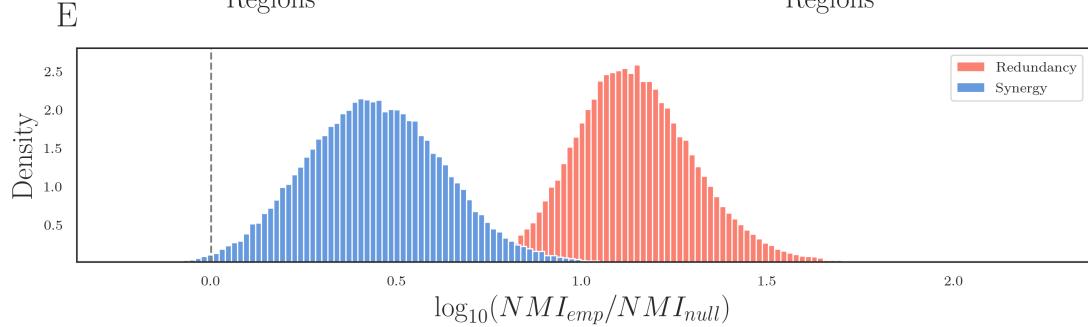
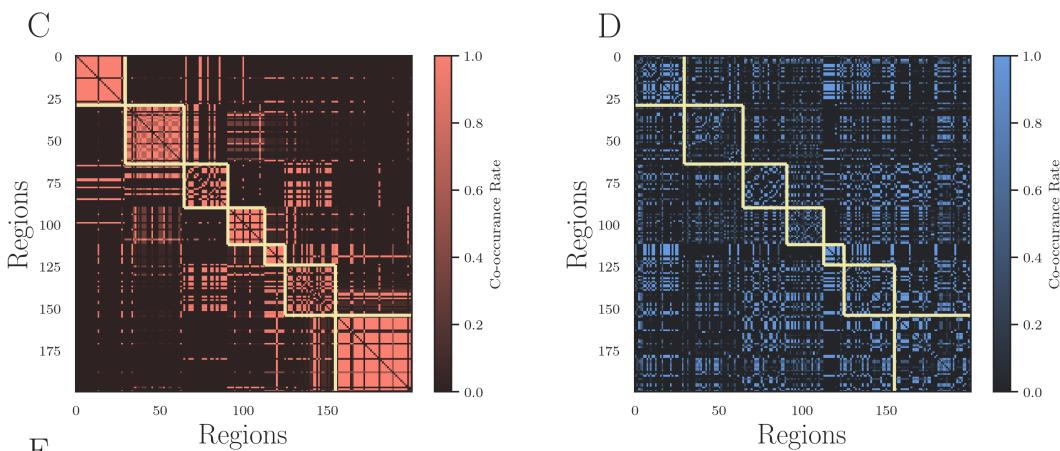
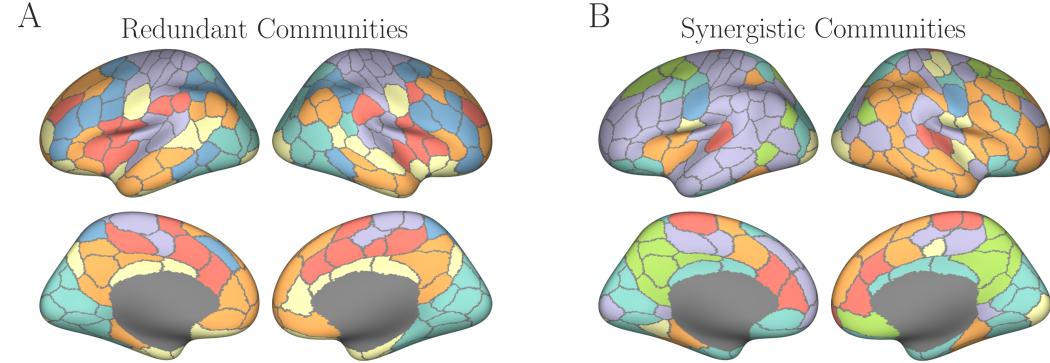
- Consistently better
- Works for the short windows
- Sparse representation
- Ok, but why?

Brain informational fingerprinting

Brain informational fingerprinting



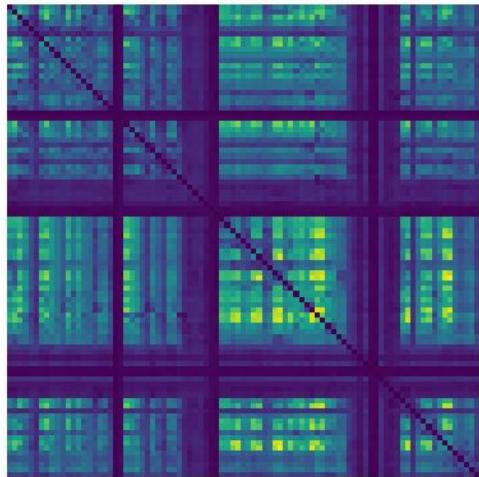
Brain informational fingerprinting



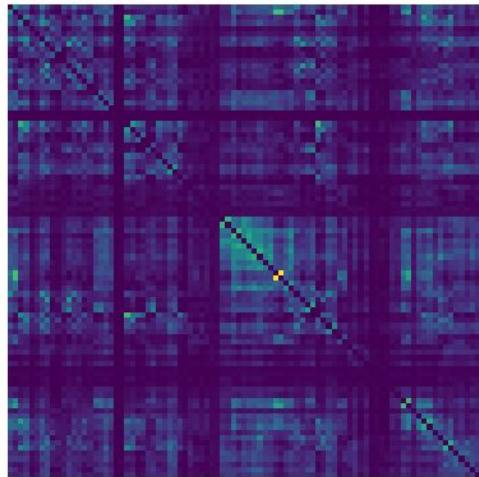
Topo+Info brain fingerprinting

Topo+Info brain fingerprinting

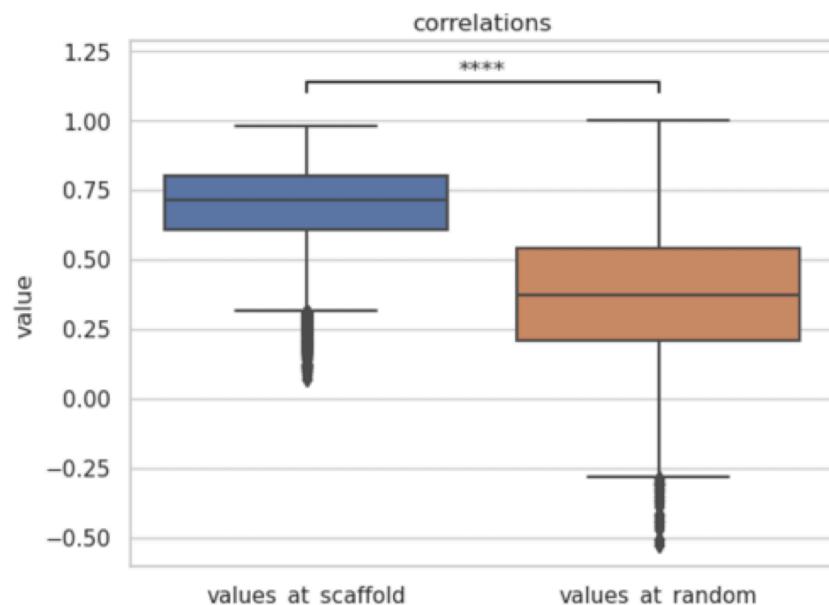
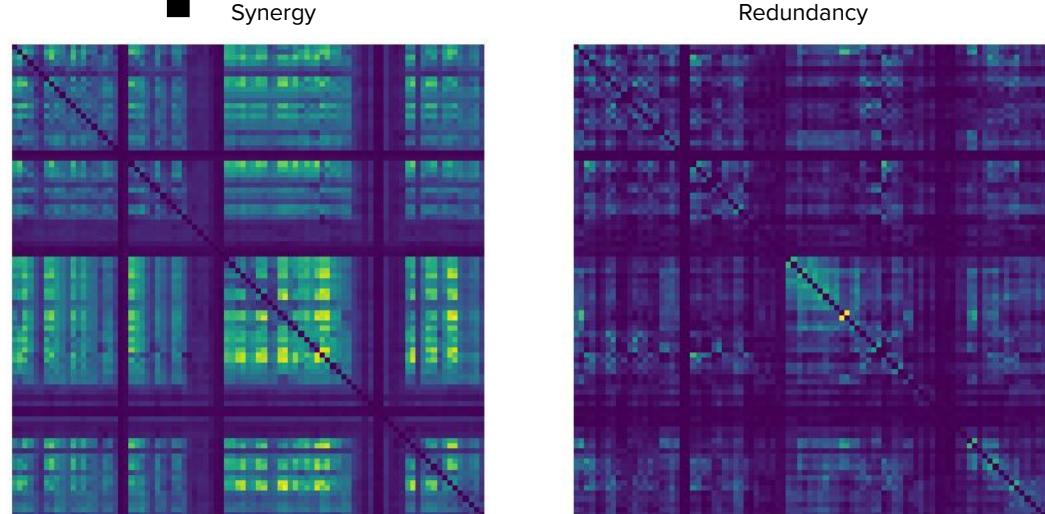
Synergy



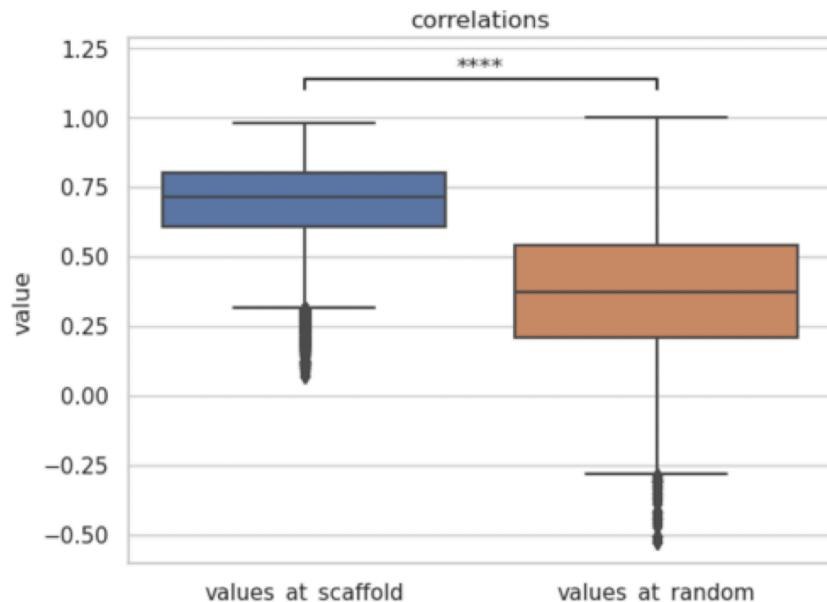
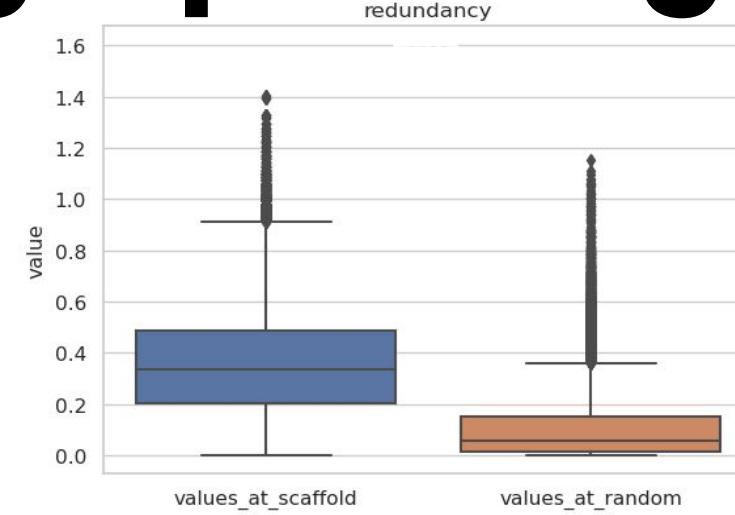
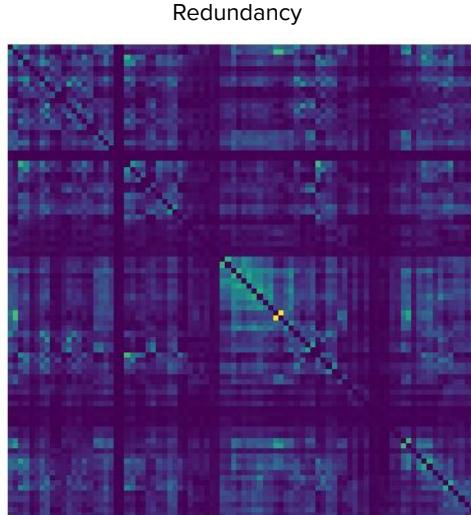
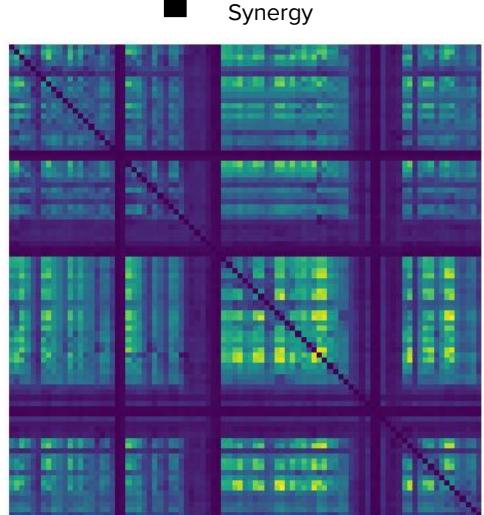
Redundancy



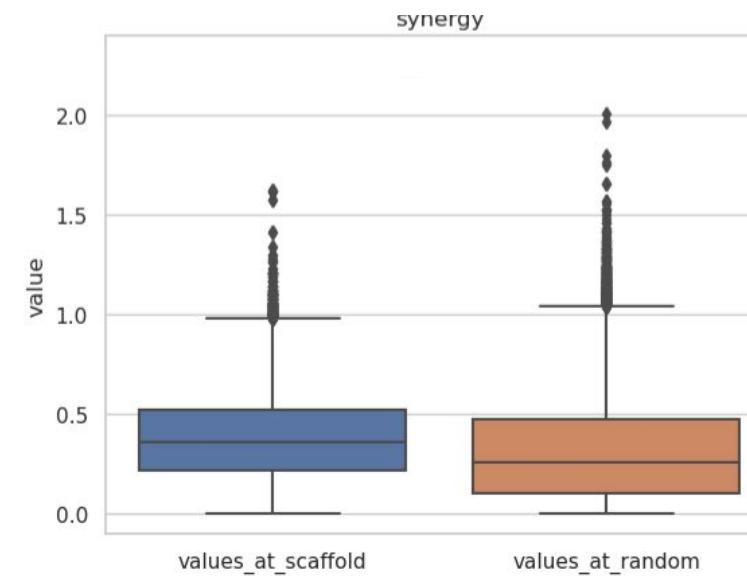
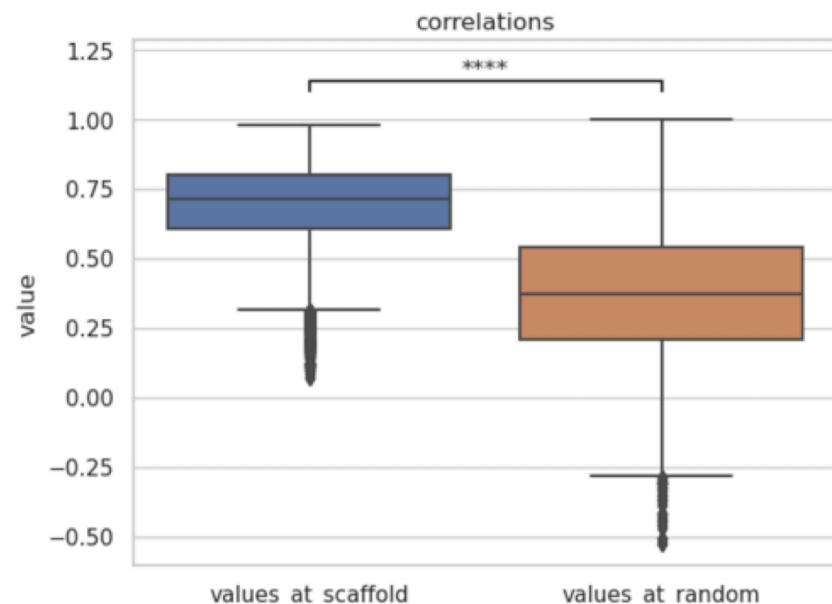
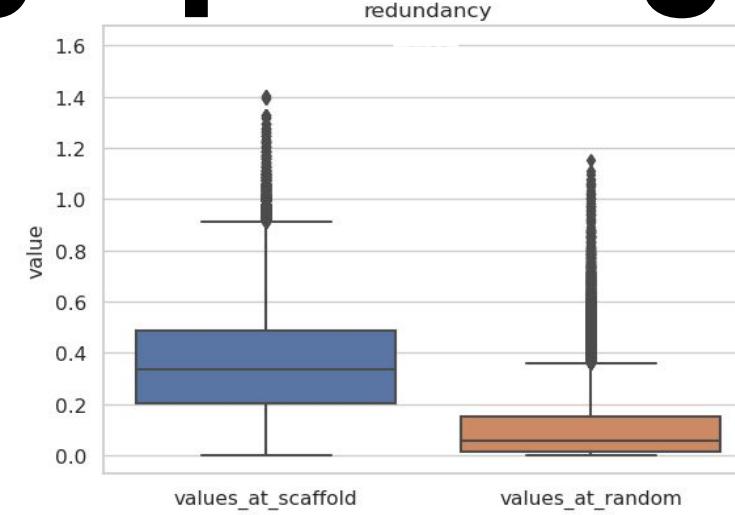
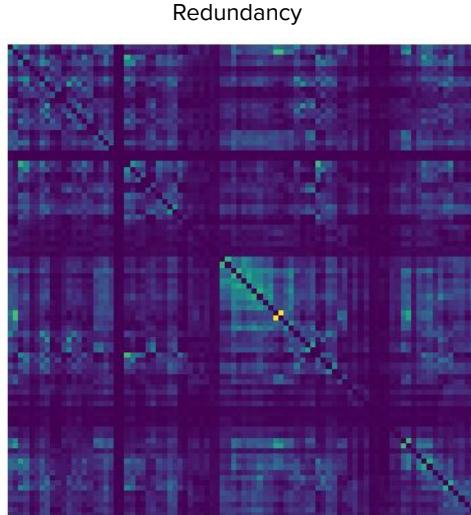
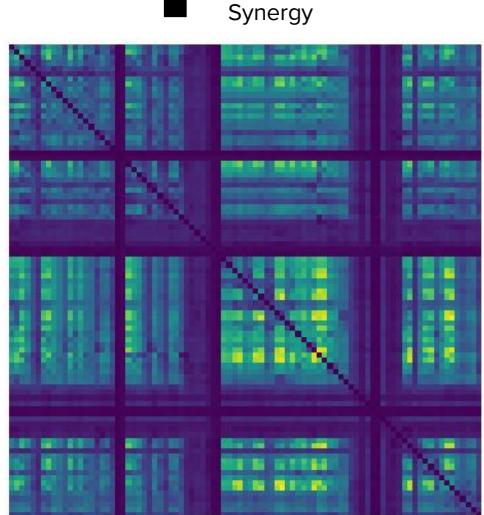
Topo+Info brain fingerprinting



Topo+Info brain fingerprinting



Topo+Info brain fingerprinting



Topo+Info brain fingerprinting

Summing up

Topo+Info brain fingerprinting

Summing up

- Topological information (simplification) discriminates well across individuals

Topo+Info brain fingerprinting

Summing up

- Topological information (simplification) discriminates well across individuals
- Stronger effect for higher-order timeseries

Topo+Info brain fingerprinting

Summing up

- Topological information (simplification) discriminates well across individuals
- Stronger effect for higher-order timeseries
- Global markers (Mapper) powerful

Topo+Info brain fingerprinting

Summing up

- 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

Topo+Info brain fingerprinting

Summing up

- 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.

Topo+Info brain fingerprinting

Summing up

- 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

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

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))

Topo+Info brain fingerprinting

Summing up

- 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

To do

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

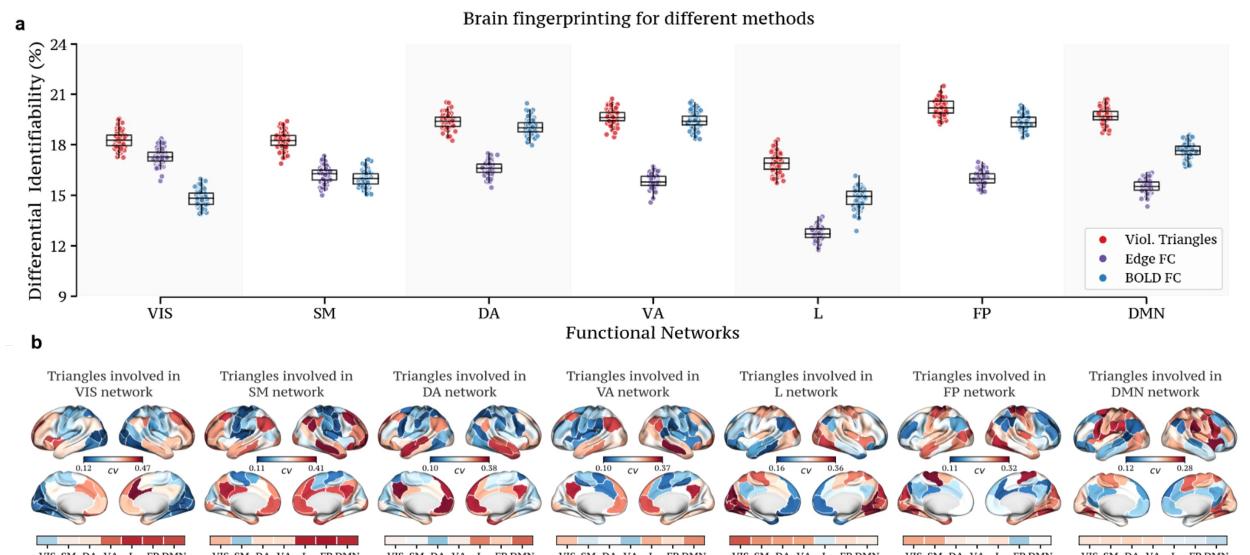
Topo+Info brain fingerprinting

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



Santoro, Petri, Battiston, Amico, out soon!

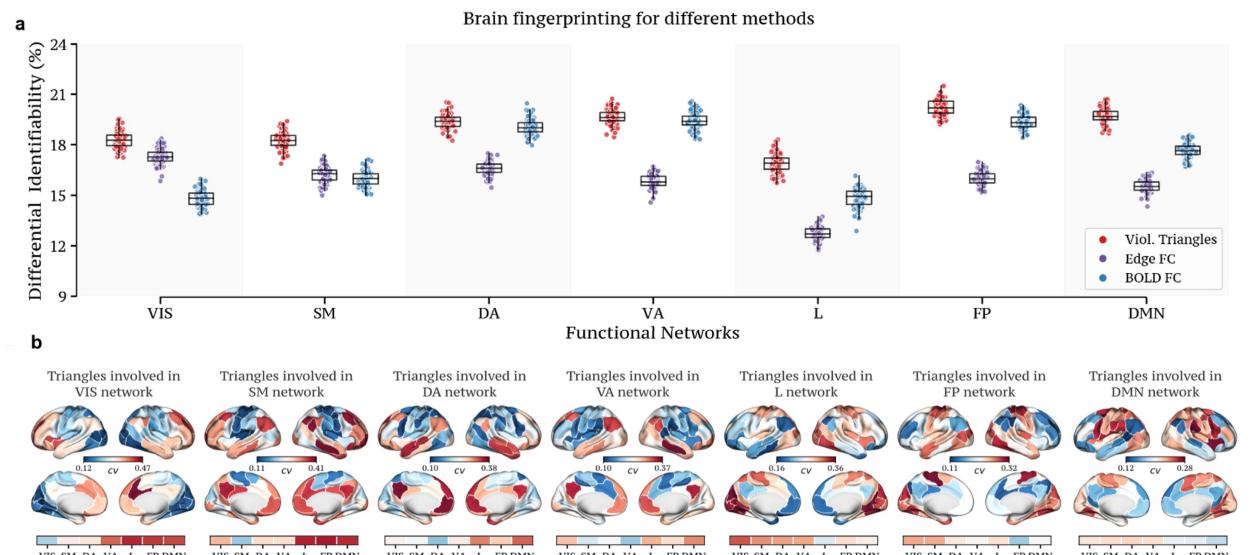
Topo+Info brain fingerprinting

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!

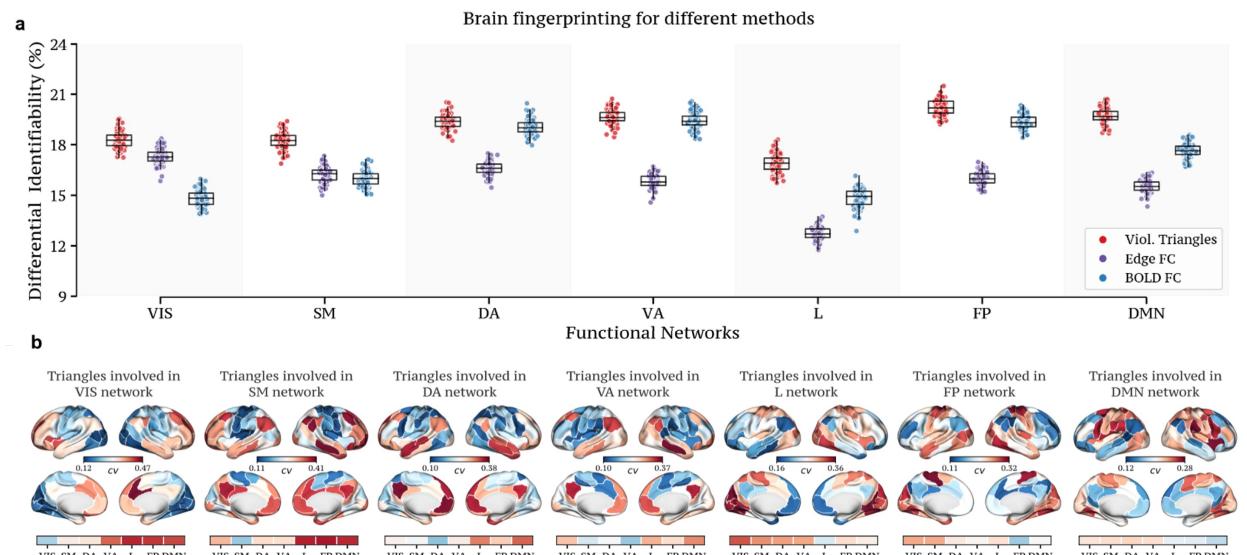
Topo+Info brain fingerprinting

Summing up

To do

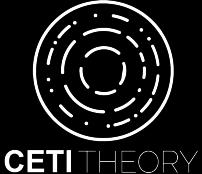
- Topological information (simplification) discriminates well across individuals
- Stronger effect for higher-order timeseries
- Global markers (Mapper) powerful
 - no relation to the actual synergy/redundancy patterns
- Local markers (scaffold) even more powerful.
 - Related to local HOI info-theory, 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 Check stuff out @ lordgrilo.github.io



Talk to me @lordgrilo Check stuff out @ lordgrilo.github.io



Main collaborators:

Marta Morandini



Maxime Lucas



Manish Saggar



Simone Poetto



Francesco Vaccarino

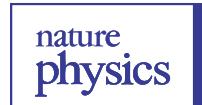


Demian Battaglia



Giovanni Rabuffo





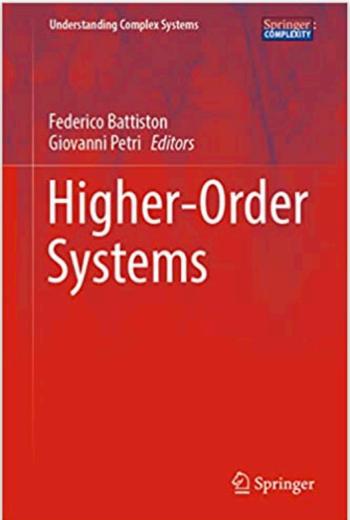
PERSPECTIVE

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

Check for updates

The physics of higher-order interactions in complex systems

Federico Battiston¹✉, Enrico Amico^{2,3}, Alain Barrat^{4,5}, Ginestra Bianconi^{6,7},
Guilherme Ferraz de Arruda¹⁰, Benedetta Franceschiello^{9,10}, Iacopo Iacopini¹¹, Sonia Kéfi^{11,12},
Vito Latora^{6,13,14,15}, Yamir Moreno^{8,15,16,17}, Micah M. Murray¹⁸, Tiago P. Peixoto^{1,19},
Francesco Vaccarino¹⁰ and Giovanni Petri^{10,21}✉



Understanding Complex Systems

Book Series

There are [141 volumes](#) in this series

Published 2004 - 2021

Contributors: Bianconi, Krioukov, Moreno, Barrat, Scarpino, Jost, Vaccarino, Bobrowski, Arenas, Skardal, Bick, Porter, Pikowski, Lambiotte, Schaub,

Main collaborators:

Marta Morandini



Maxime Lucas



Manish Saggar



Simone Poetto



Francesco Vaccarino



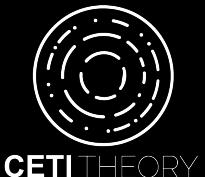
Demian Battaglia



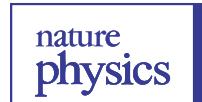
Giovanni Rabuffo



Talk to me @lordgrilo Check stuff out @ lordgrilo.github.io



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



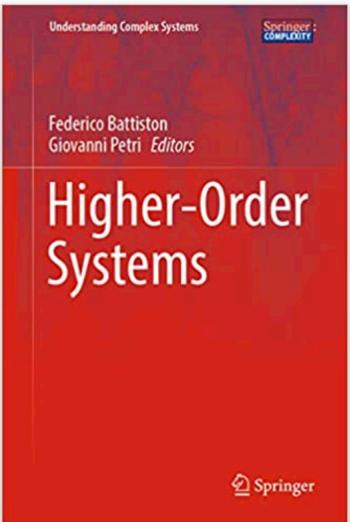
PERSPECTIVE

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

Check for updates

The physics of higher-order interactions in complex systems

Federico Battiston¹✉, Enrico Amico^{2,3}, Alain Barrat^{4,5}, Ginestra Bianconi^{6,7},
Guilherme Ferraz de Arruda¹⁰, Benedetta Franceschiello^{9,10}, Iacopo Iacopini¹¹, Sonia Kéfi^{11,12},
Vito Latora^{6,13,14,15}, Yamir Moreno^{8,15,16,17}, Micah M. Murray¹⁸, Tiago P. Peixoto^{1,19},
Francesco Vaccarino¹⁰ and Giovanni Petri^{10,21}✉



Understanding Complex Systems

Book Series

There are [141 volumes](#) in this series

Published 2004 - 2021

Contributors: Bianconi, Krioukov, Moreno, Barrat, Scarpino, Jost, Vaccarino, Bobrowski, Arenas, Skardal, Bick, Porter, Pikowski, Lambiotte, Schaub,

Main collaborators:

Marta Morandini



Maxime Lucas



Manish Saggar



Simone Poetto



Francesco Vaccarino



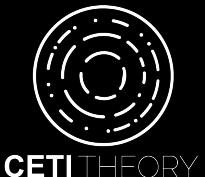
Demian Battaglia



Giovanni Rabuffo



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



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



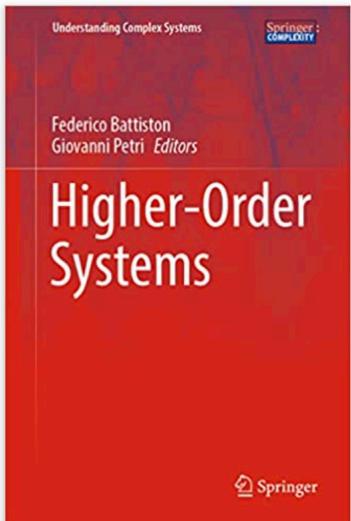
PERSPECTIVE

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

Check for updates

The physics of higher-order interactions in complex systems

Federico Battiston¹✉, Enrico Amico^{2,3}, Alain Barrat^{4,5}, Ginestra Bianconi^{6,7},
Guilherme Ferraz de Arruda¹⁰, Benedetta Franceschiello^{9,10}, Iacopo Iacopini¹¹, Sonia Kéfi^{11,12},
Vito Latora^{6,13,14,15}, Yamir Moreno^{8,15,16,17}, Micah M. Murray¹⁸, Tiago P. Peixoto^{1,19},
Francesco Vaccarino¹⁰ and Giovanni Petri^{10,21}✉



Understanding Complex Systems

Book Series

There are [141 volumes](#) in this series

Published 2004 - 2021

Contributors: Bianconi, Krioukov, Moreno, Barrat, Scarpino, Jost, Vaccarino, Bobrowski, Arenas, Skardal, Bick, Porter, Pikowski, Lambiotte, Schaub,

Main collaborators:

Marta Morandini



Maxime Lucas



Manish Saggar



Simone Poetto



Francesco Vaccarino



Demian Battaglia



Giovanni Rabuffo



Thanks!

Slides here:

