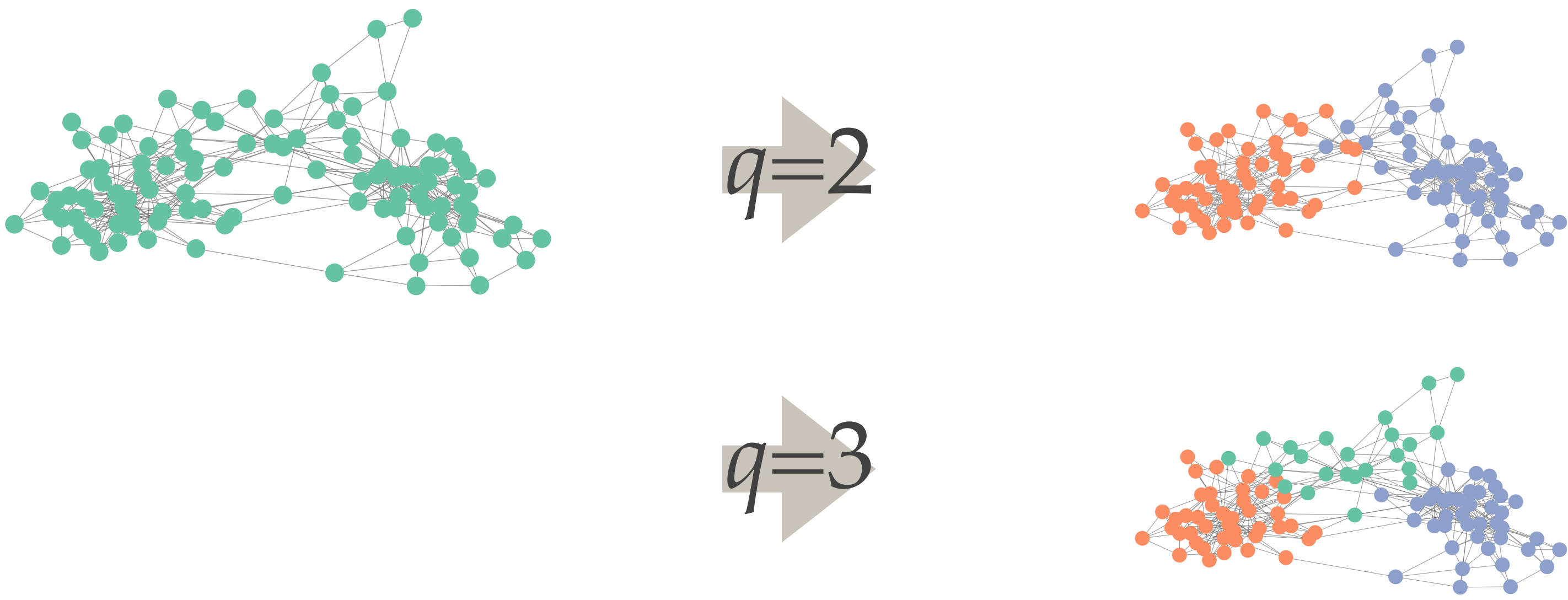


Assessment of the number of clusters in community detection using the alluvial diagram

Community detection

For various numbers of clusters, perform a Bayesian inference using the stochastic block model

MCMC, Belief Propagation, Variational Bayes, etc.



Then, determine the number of clusters q that most efficiently describes the network.

2 step procedure to determine q

1. Estimate the “range” of appropriate number of clusters using **information criteria**.
2. Finer inspection of the way the network is actually partitioned.

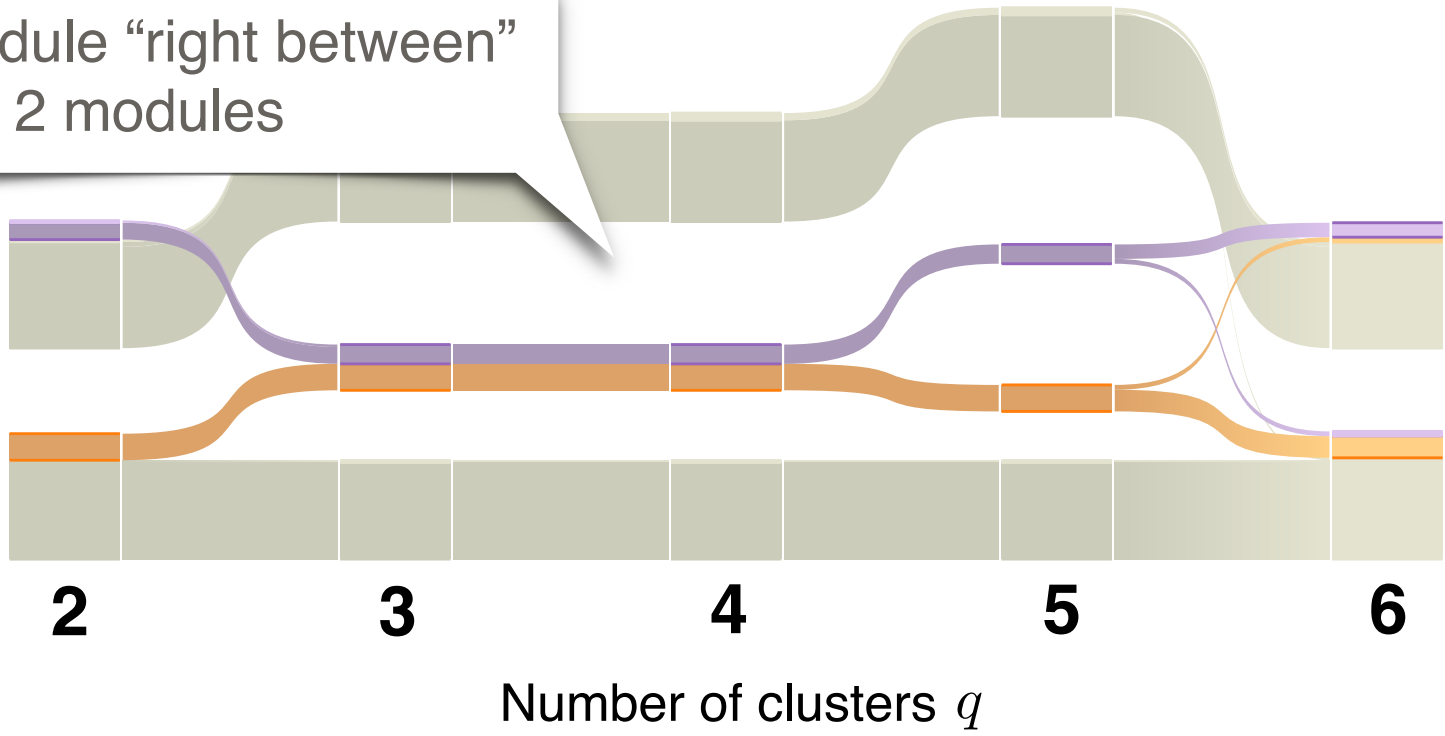
For the 2nd step,

Alluvial diagrams are very useful.

1. Generate a “.smap” file @ <https://github.com/tatsuro-kawamoto/graphBIX>
2. Generate the alluvial diagram from the “.smap” file @ <http://www.mapequation.org/>

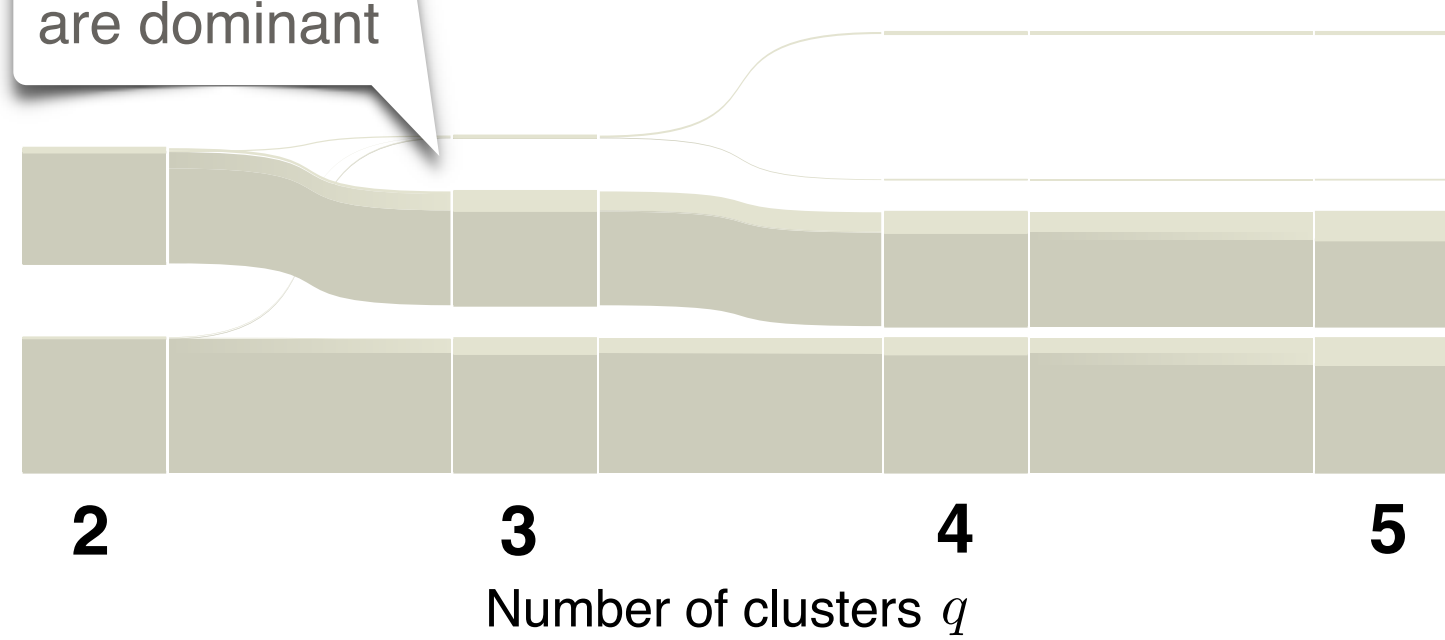
political books

A module “right between” other 2 modules



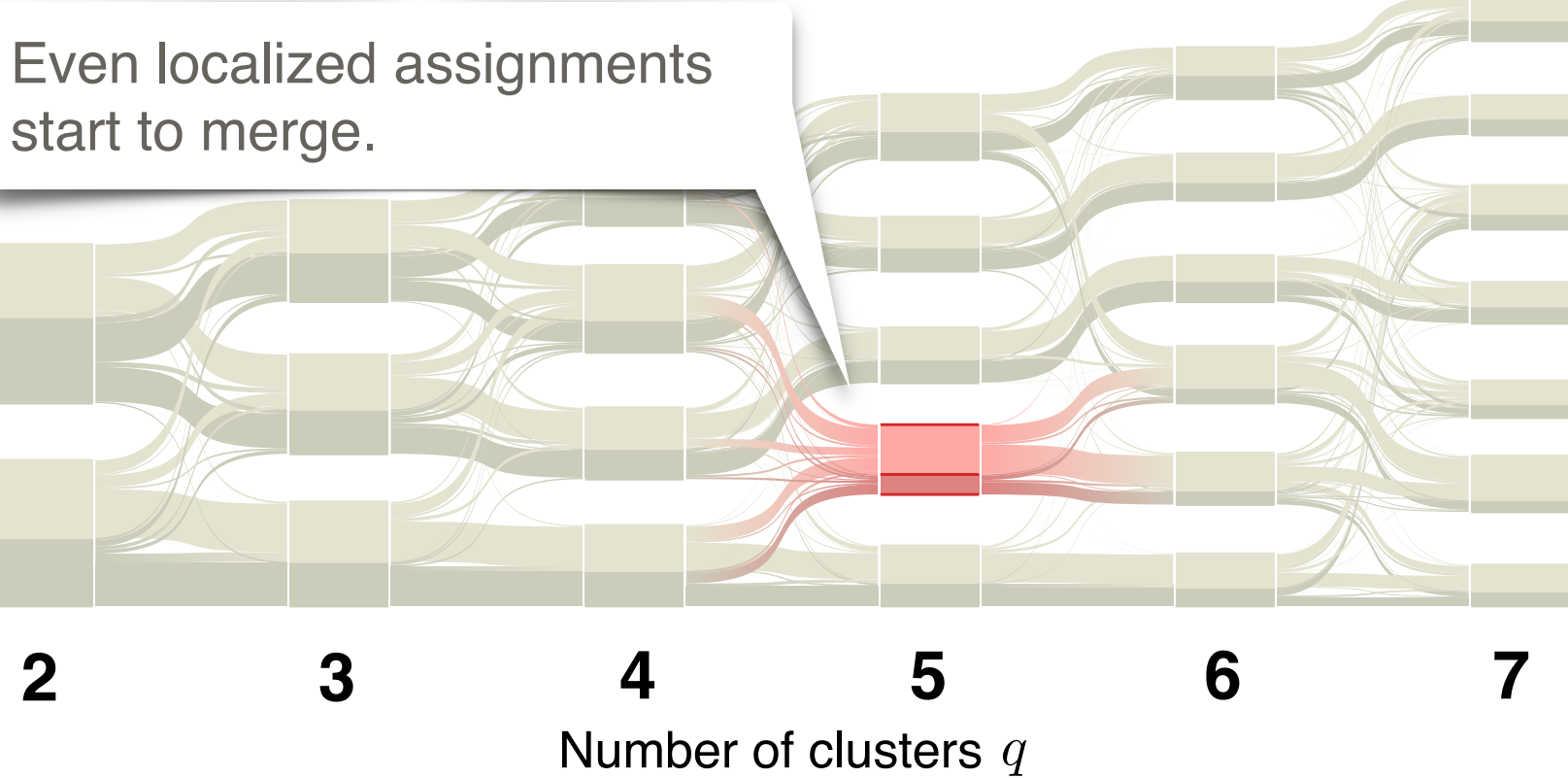
political blogs

2 modules are dominant



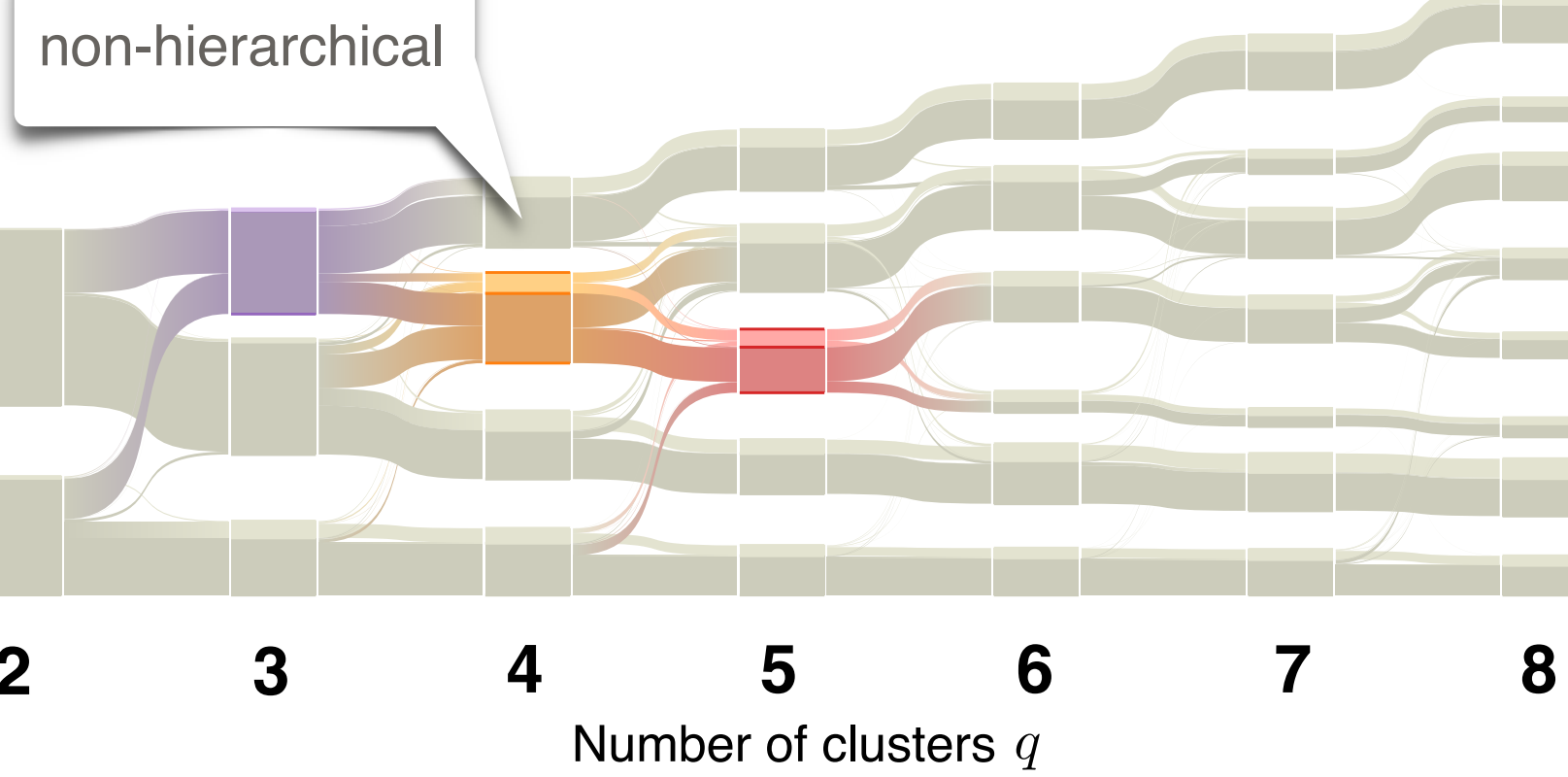
protein

Even localized assignments start to merge.



US airports

non-hierarchical



Alluvial diagram is an extension of the Sankey diagram

- Bundles represent clusters.
- Variation of cluster assignments for different (input) number of clusters.
- Statistical significance of assignments can be represented by color gradient.

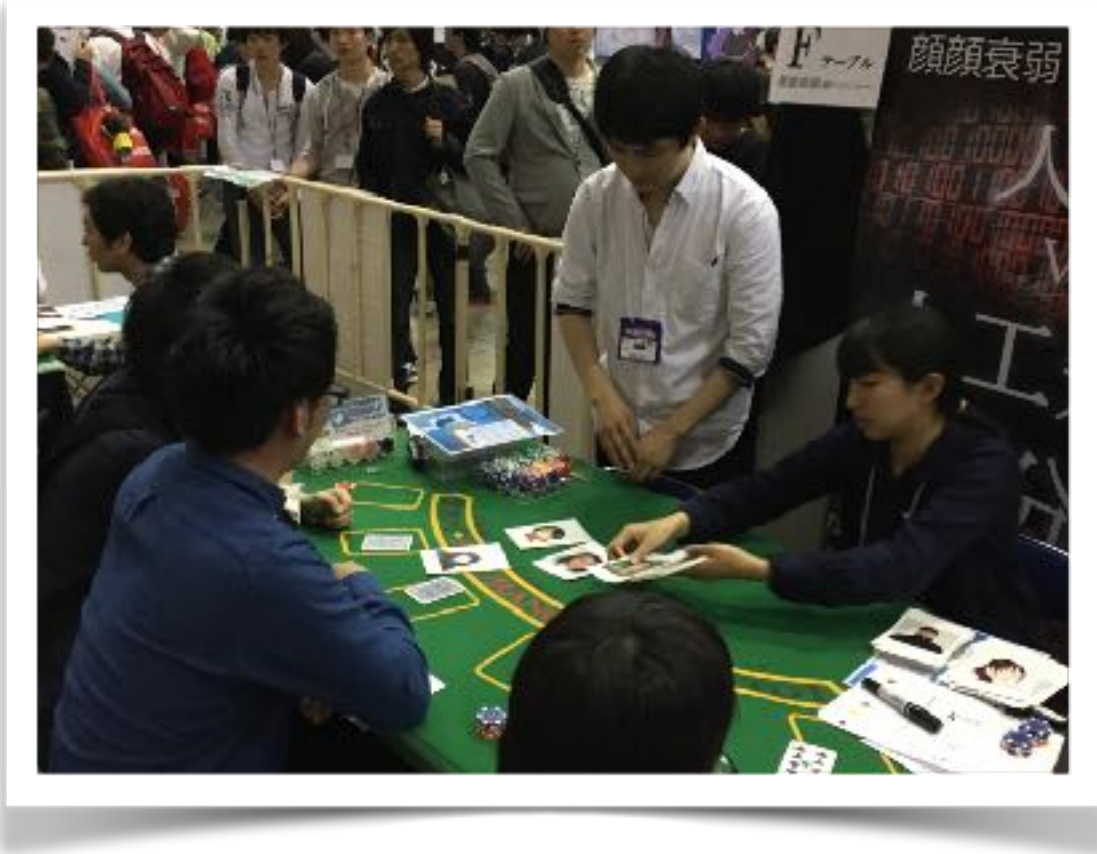
Appropriateness of partitions can be assessed visually.

[original paper of the alluvial diagram] M. Rosvall, C. T. Bergstrom, PLoS ONE 5(1): e8694 (2010).
[Application for the cluster assessment] T. Kawamoto, Y. Kabashima, Phys. Rev. E 97, 022315 (2018).

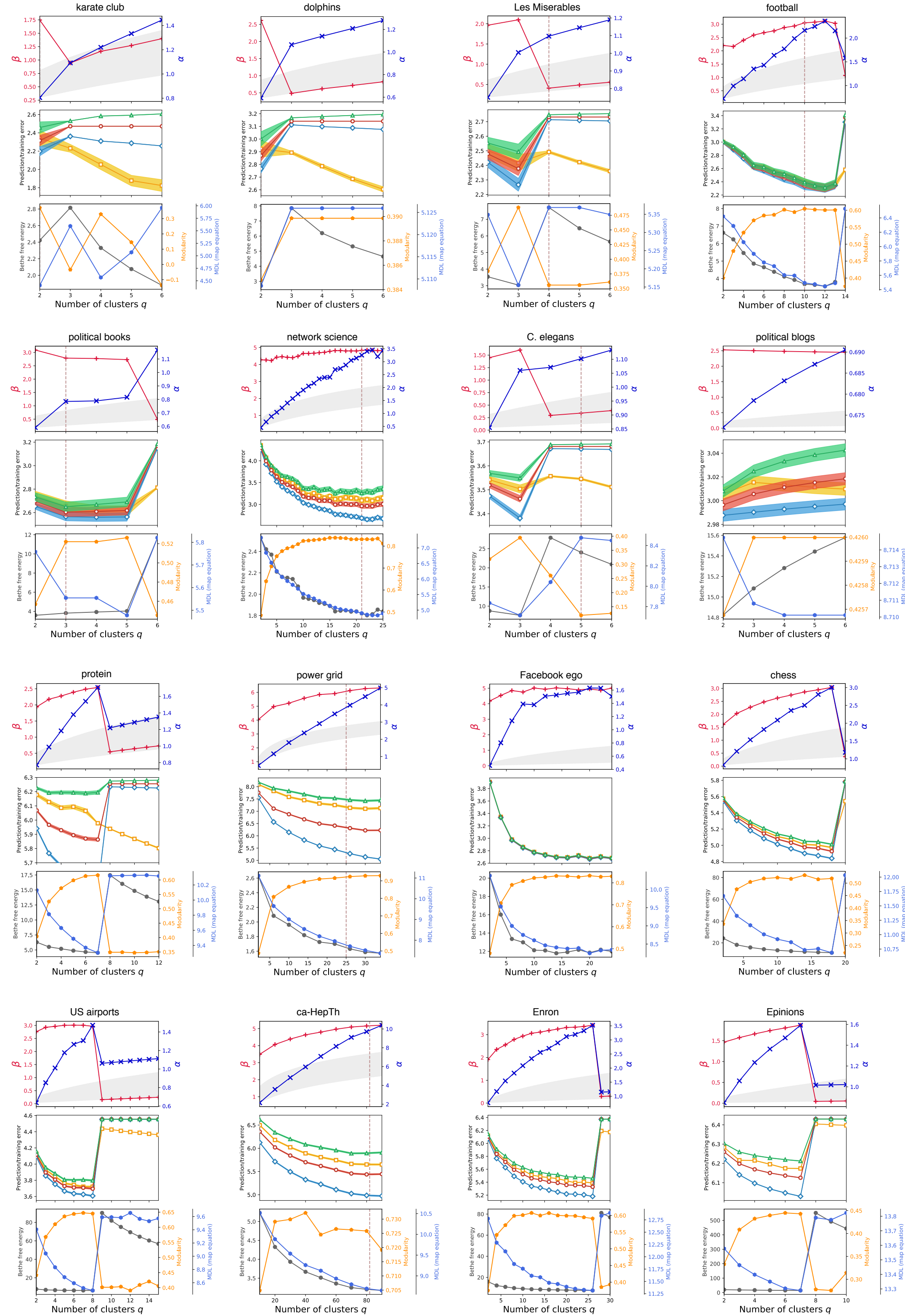
- The partition may mostly consists of insignificant cluster assignments.
- Candidate partitions may be all similar (e.g., only the difference of tiny clusters).
- The partitions may constitute a non-hierarchical structure.

A more interesting example

Human face recognition (by human)



Assessment on various real-world networks



- Estimated model parameters (top)
- Prediction errors (middle)
- Modularity, Map equation, Bethe free energy (bottom)

