

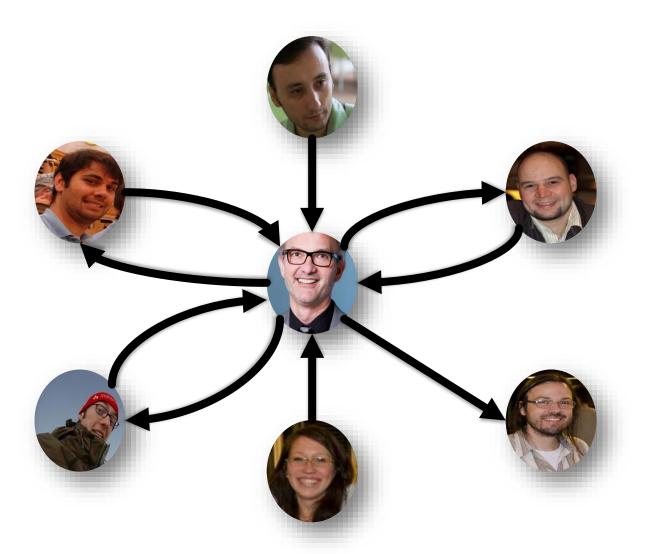
Higher-Order Aggregate Representations of Temporal Networks

Ingo Scholtes¹ Chair of Systems Design ETH Zürich

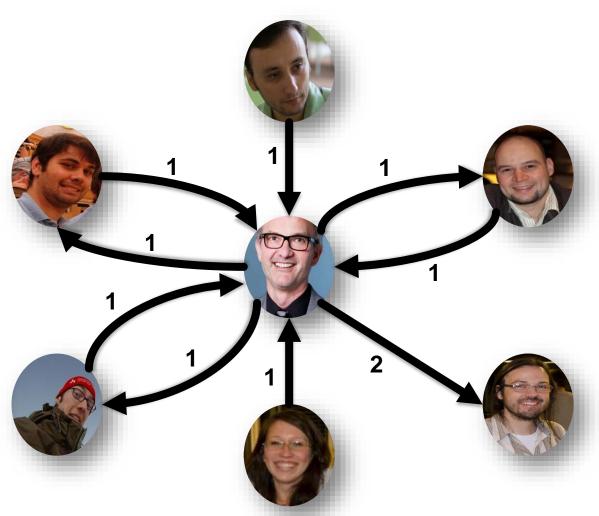
¹ in collaboration with N. Wider, R. Pfitzner, A. Garas, C.J. Tessone and F. Schweitzer



Temporal Dynamics

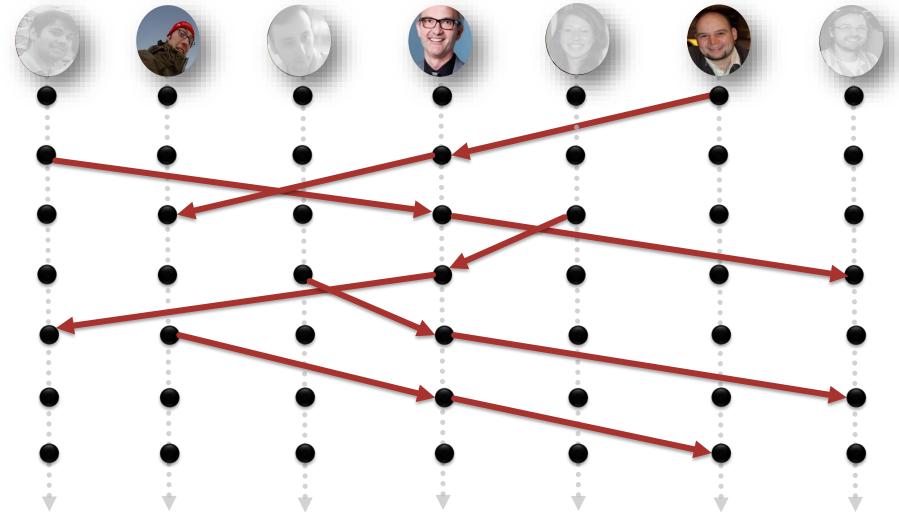


Aggregate networks



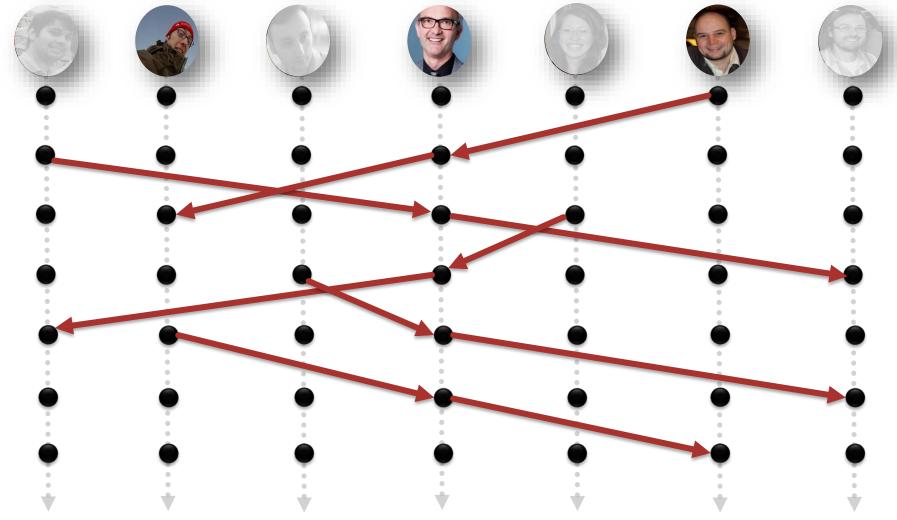
- we lose all information on the timing of interactions
- many studies have considered when nodes are active
- fewer works have studied the **ordering** of interactions
- ordering of interactions is crucial in temporal networks

Time-respecting paths

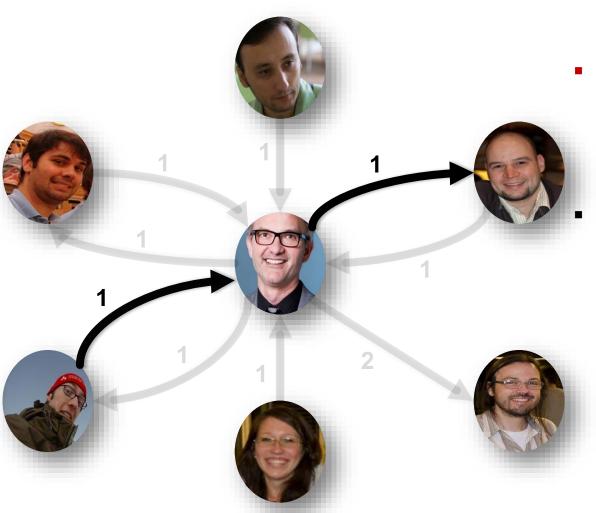




Let's change the order ...



The transitivity fallacy

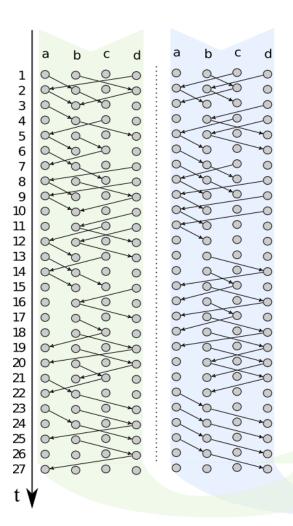


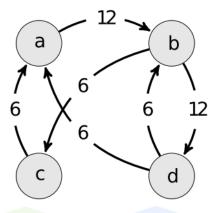
actual time-respecting
paths are more constrained
than expected from
aggregate network

effect has been shown in [Pfitzner et al. 2013] [Lentz et al. 2013] [Rosvall et al. 2013] [Scholtes et al. 2013] [Lambiotte et al. 2014]

R Pfitzner, I Scholtes, A Garas, CJ Tessone, F Schweitzer: Betweenness Preference: Quantifying Correlations in the Topological Dynamics of Temporal Networks, Phys. Rev. Let., Vol. 110, 198701, May 10 2013

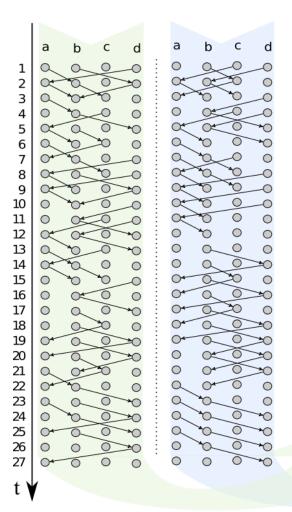
Time-aggregated networks

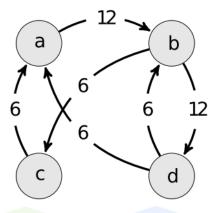




- weights in aggregate networks capture statistics of edges in temporal network
- bad model if interaction sequences deviate from **Markovian asumption**
- we lose information on the ordering of interactions
- higher-order model that incorporates ordering of interactions?

Higher-order aggregate networks?

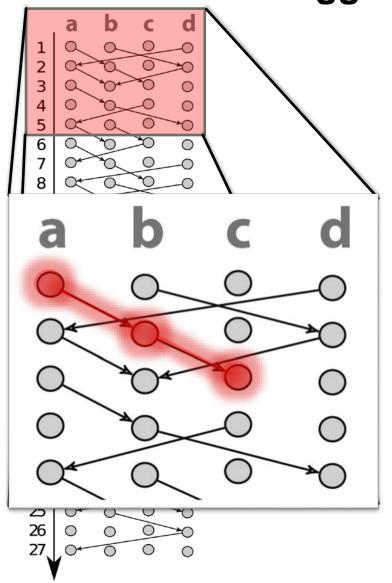


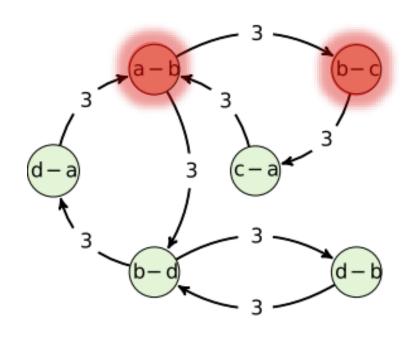


- edge weights can be viewed as statistics of "time-respecting" path of length one
- time-aggregated networks are a first-order static representation of temporal networks
- idea: construct higher-order static representations that capture statistics of longer timerespecting paths
- what can we learn from this perspective?

I Scholtes, N Wider, R Pfitzner, A Garas, CJ Tessone, F Schweitzer: Slow-Down vs. Speed-Up of Information Diffusion in Non-Markovian Temporal Networks, arXiv:1307.4030, July 15 2013

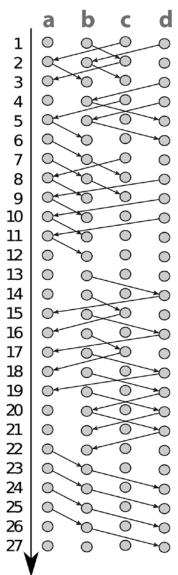
Second-order aggregate networks

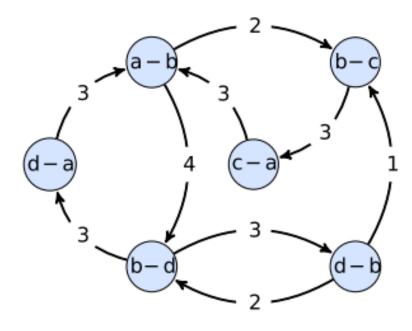




- state space expansion: nodes represent links in temporal network
- link (e₁, e₂) implies: e₁ before e₂
- weights capture statistics of time-respecting path of length two

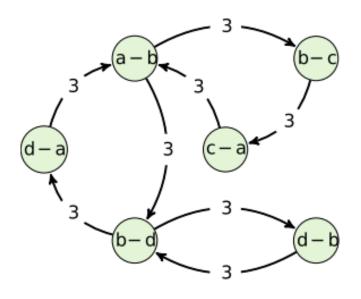
Let's reorder again ...

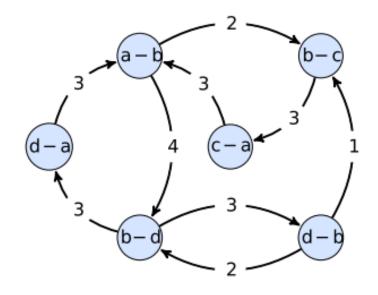




- second-order aggregate networks are sensitive to ordering of interactions
- simplest possible causality-preserving static representation of a temporal network
- we obtain the "causal topology" of dynamic complex systems

Causal topology of dynamic complex systems



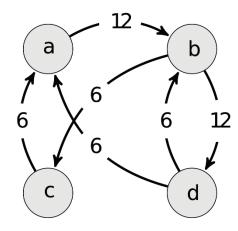


	a-b	b-c	b-d	c-a	d-a	d-b
a-b	0 3 3 0 0	0	0	3	3	0
b-c	3	0	0	0	0	0
b-d	3	0	0	0	0	3
c—a	0	3	0	0	0	0
d-a	0	0	3	0	0	0
d-b	0	0	3	0	0	0

	a-b	b-c	b-d	c-a	d-a	d-b
 a-b b-c b-d c-a d-a d-b 	Γ 0	0	0	3	3	0
b-c	2	0	0	0	0	1
b-d	4	0	0	0	0	2
c—a	0	3	0	0	0	0
d-a	0	0	3	0	0	0
d-b	L o	0	3	0	0	0



Higher-order Markov models



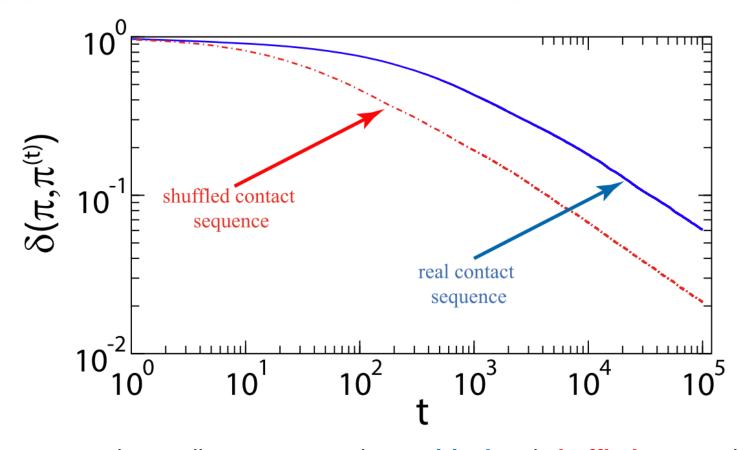
leading eigenvector =
$$(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{8})$$

	,	,	, ,		,	, ,	
	a—b	b-c	b-d	c-a	d—a	d-b	
a-b	Γο	0	0	1	1	0	٦
b-c	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	0	0	١
b-d	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	0	1	١
c-a	$\begin{array}{c c} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{array}$	1	0	0	0	0	١
<i>d</i> − <i>a</i> <i>d</i> − <i>b</i>	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0 1 0 0	١
d-b	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	╛
			_				

	a-b	b-c	b-d	c-a	d-a	d-b
a-b	ΓΟ	0	0	1	1	0]
b-c	1 3 2 3	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{3}$
b-d	$\frac{2}{3}$	0	0	0	0	1 32 3
c-a	Ŏ	1	0	0	0	Ō
d-a	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0
d-b	L o	0	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0



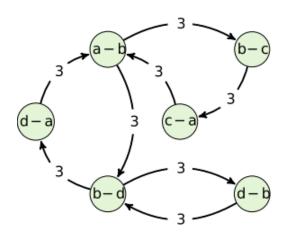
Application 1: Diffusion in temporal networks



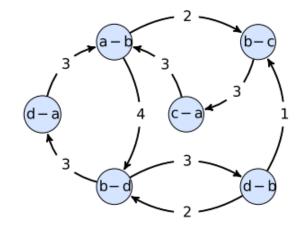
random walk convergence in **empirical** and **shuffled** temporal network extracted from interactions in an ant colony

I Scholtes, N Wider, R Pfitzner, A Garas, CJ Tessone, F Schweitzer: Slow-Down vs. Speed-Up of Information Diffusion in Non-Markovian Temporal Networks, arXiv:1307.4030, July 15 2013

Spectral properties of higher-order models



$$|\lambda_2| = 0.872$$

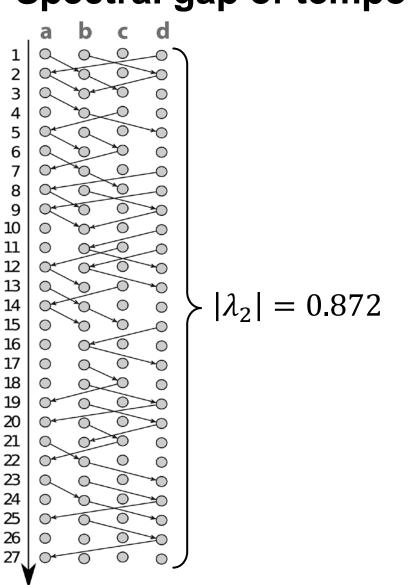


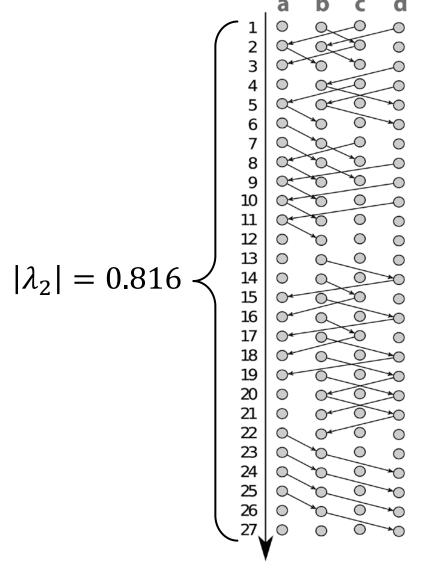
$$|\lambda_2| = 0.816$$

	a-b	b-c	b-d	c-a	d-a	d-b
a−b	0	0	0	1	1	0
b-c	1323	0	0	0	0	1 3 2 3
b-d	$\frac{2}{3}$	0	0	0	0	$\frac{2}{3}$
c—a	Ŏ	1	0	0	0	Ŏ
d-a	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0
d-b	0	0	1 1 2 2	0	0	0

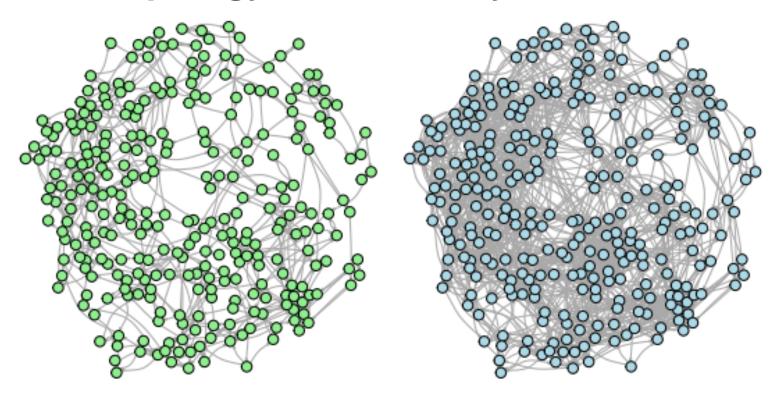


Spectral gap of temporal networks





Causal topology of ant colony



causal topology of **empirical** and **shuffled** temporal network extracted from interactions in an ant colony

ratio of spectral gaps accurately predicts slow-down of diffusion in empirical temporal network

I Scholtes, N Wider, R Pfitzner, A Garas, CJ Tessone, F Schweitzer: Slow-Down vs. Speed-Up of Information Diffusion in Non-Markovian Temporal Networks, arXiv:1307.4030, July 15 2013

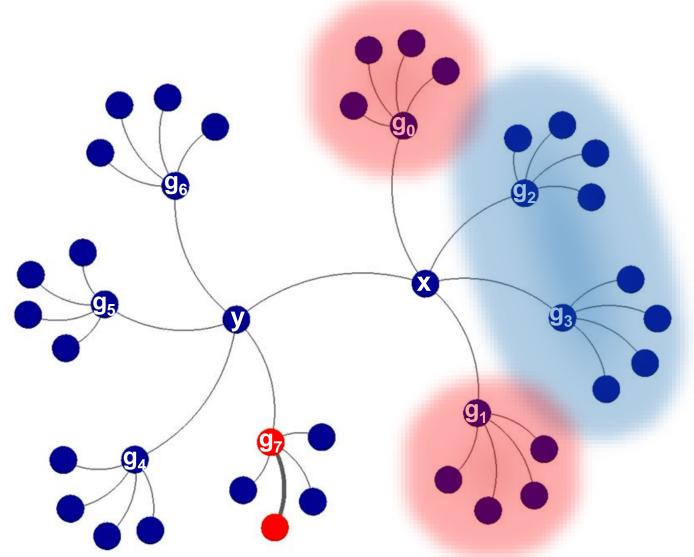


Speed-up of diffusion?



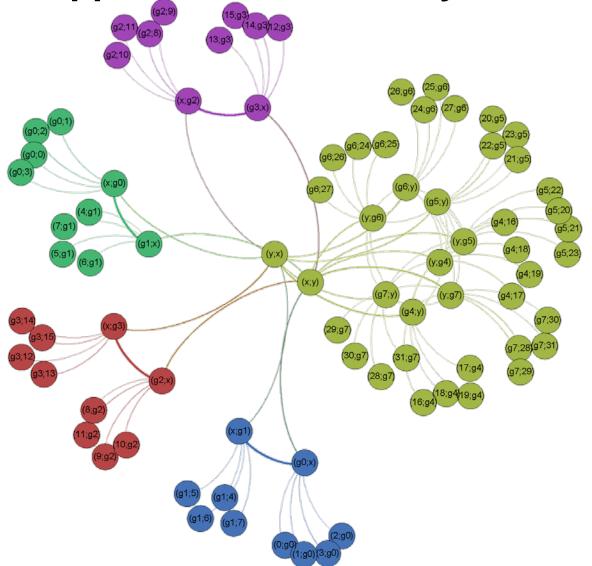
Learn more on Friday 3:40 pm!

Application 2: causality-based ranking



rank	node
#1	Х
#1	у
#2	g0
#2	g1
#2	g7
#3	0
#3	31

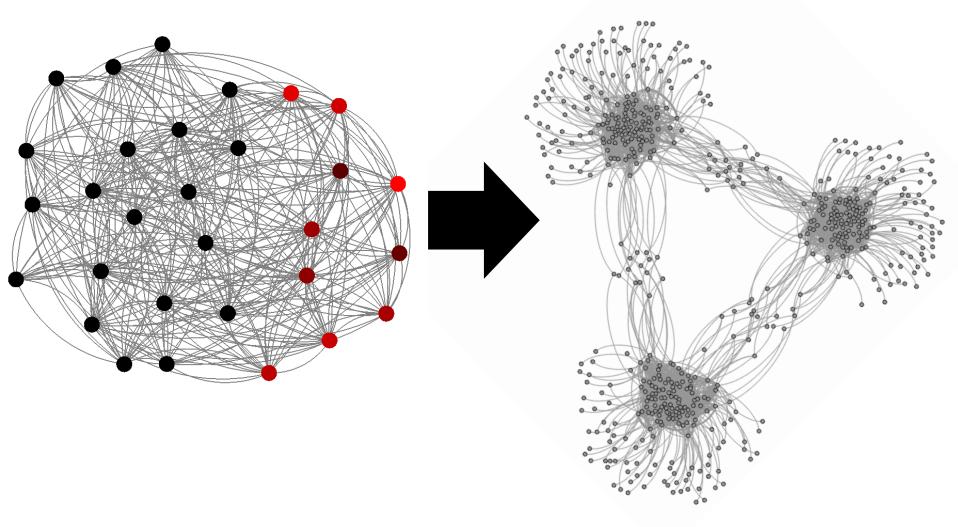
Application 2: causality-based ranking



rank	node
#1	у
#2	х
#3	g7
#3	g6
#3	g5
#3	g4
#4	g3
#4	g2
#4	g1
#4	g0
#5	0
•••	
#5	31

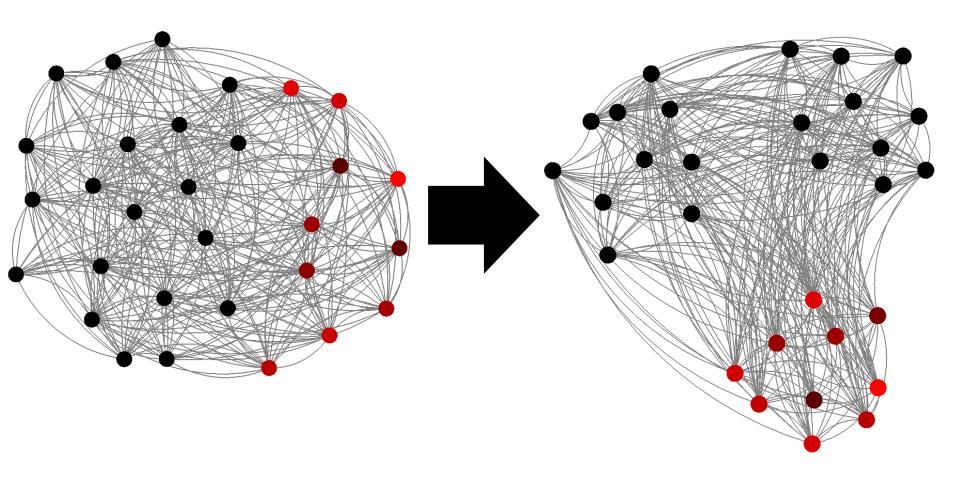


Application 3: temporal community detection





Application 4: network visualisation



I Scholtes et al.: Force-Directed Layout of Non-Markovian Temporal Networks, working paper, draft available online, May 06 2014

Thank you!



R Pfitzner, I Scholtes, A Garas, CJ Tessone, F Schweitzer: Betweenness Preference: Quantifying Correlations in the Topological Dynamics of Temporal Networks, Physical Review Letters, Vol. 110, 198701, May 10 2013

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