

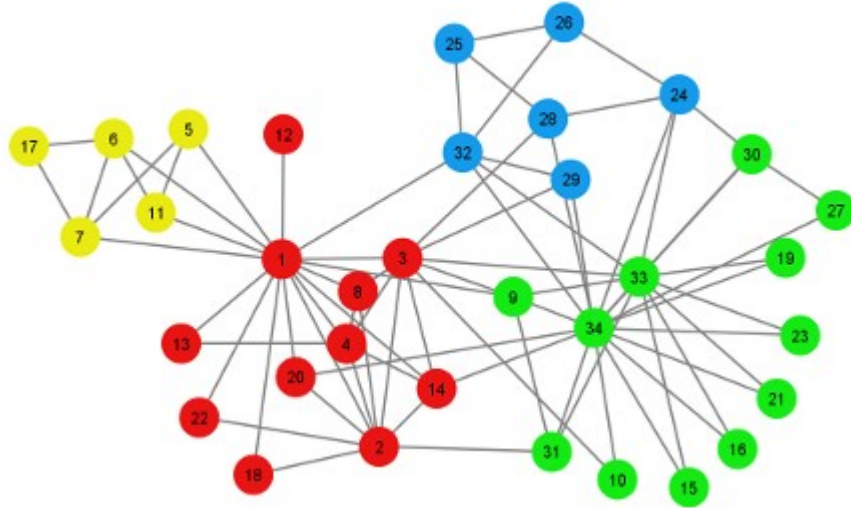
Community detection in networks with unobserved edges

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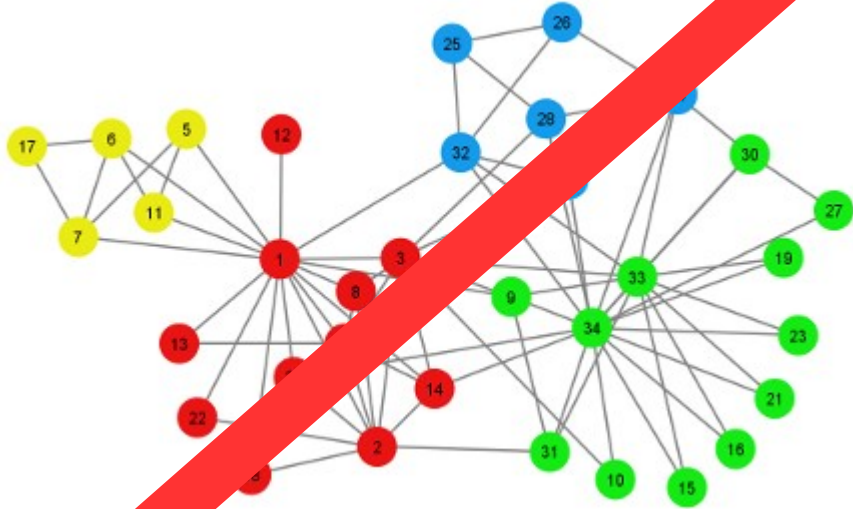
@PiratePeel

Community detection



Aim: partition the network according to similarity of link structure

Community detection



Aim: partition the network according to similarity of link structure

But we observe signals on nodes and no links!

Motivating examples...



Identify assets whose prices vary coherently to better manage risk

Motivating examples...



Identify regions of the brain to predict the onset of psychosis and learn about the ageing of the brain



Identify assets whose prices vary coherently to better manage risk

Motivating examples...



Identify assets whose prices vary coherently to better manage risk

Identify regions of the brain to predict the onset of psychosis and learn about the ageing of the brain



Identify climate zones to better understand factors affecting our climate

Is there really a network?

Is there really a network?



We don't have to directly observe something to believe it is true

Common practise

- Calculate pairwise correlations between signals (e.g. Pearson's).
- Threshold (and Binarize) the matrix of correlations.
- Perform community detection on this (notional) network

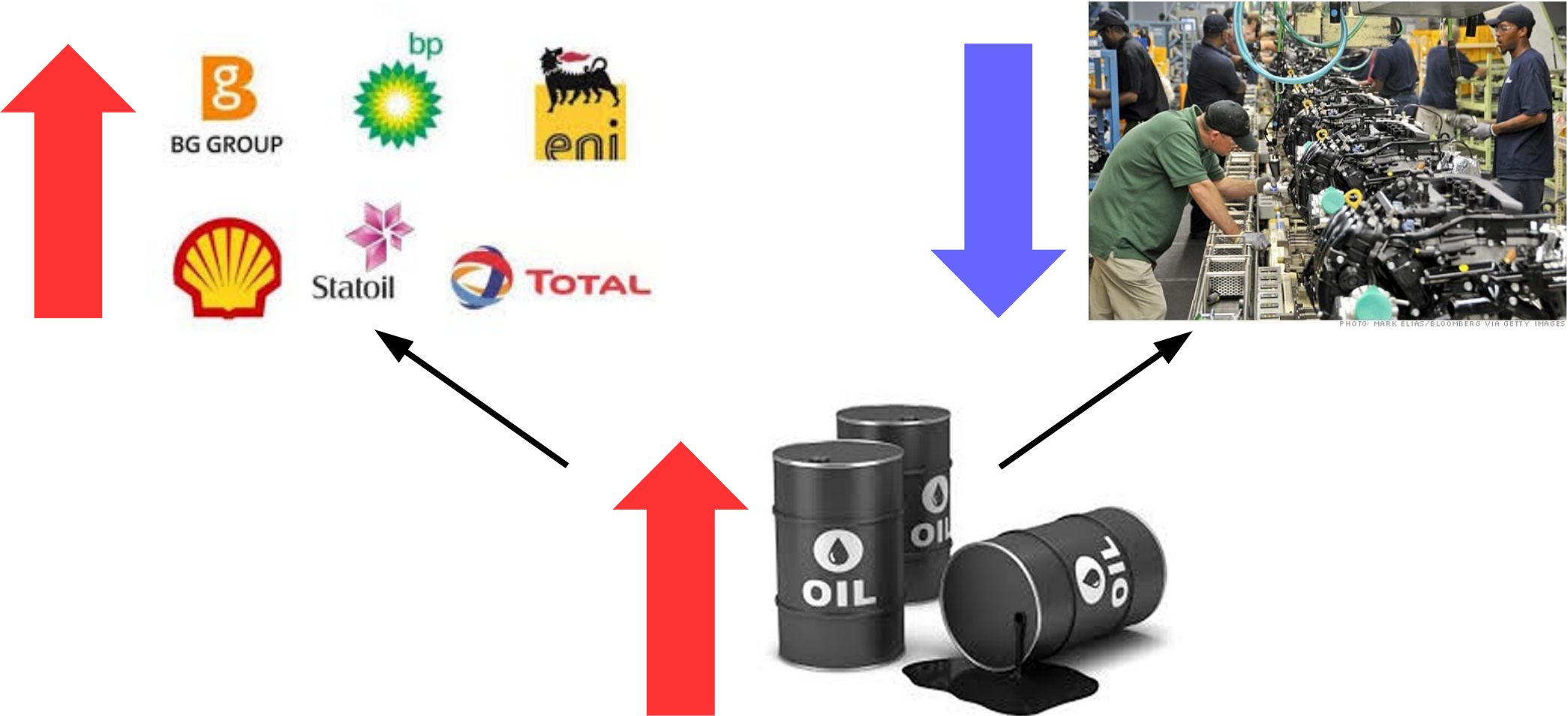
Problems

- This procedure commonly invokes point-estimates at each step
 - Does not capture the uncertainty of individual links

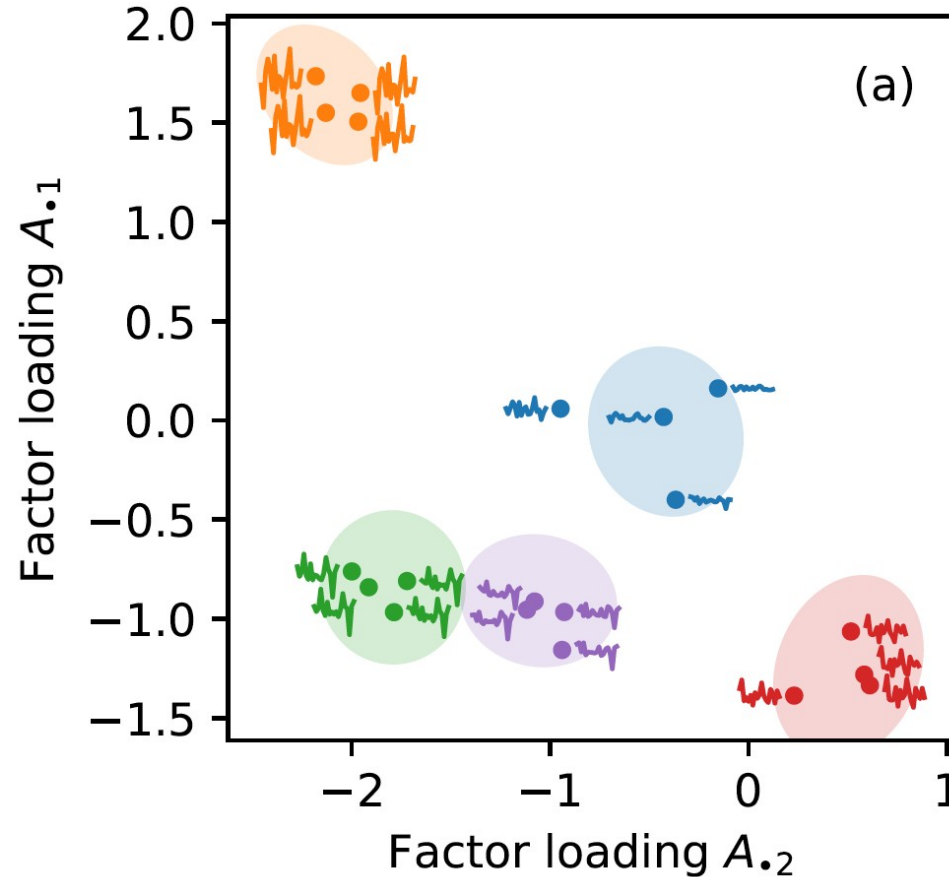
Problems

- This procedure commonly invokes point-estimates at each step
 - Does not capture the uncertainty of individual links
- Unclear how to include missing data.
- No intrinsic/clear notion of the right number of communities.

The signals we observe from many nodes are driven by a few latent factors



The signals we observe from many nodes are driven by a few latent factors



Notion of a community is: a group of nodes that influenced similarly by the latent factors

$$y_{ti} | A, x, \tau \sim \text{Normal} \left(\sum_{q=1}^p x_{tq} A_{iq}, \tau_i^{-1} \right)$$

Observed time series

Latent factor
time series

Factor loadings

$$y_{ti}|A, x, \tau \sim \text{Normal} \left(\sum_{q=1}^p x_{tq} A_{iq}, \tau_i^{-1} \right)$$

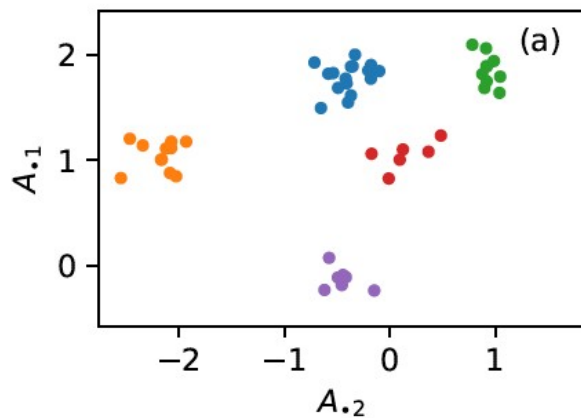
Community mean

Community precision

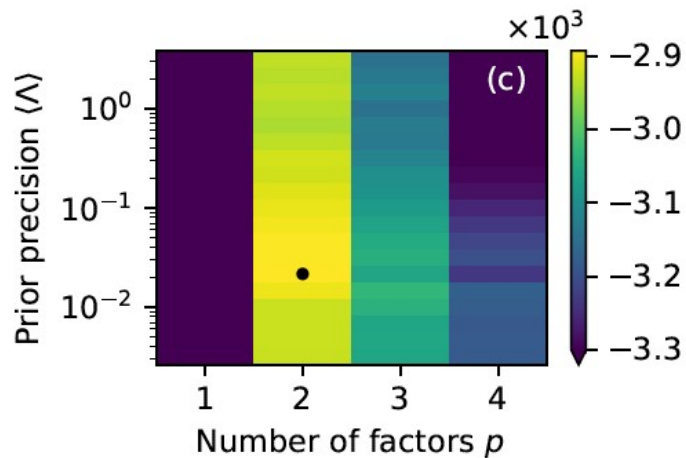
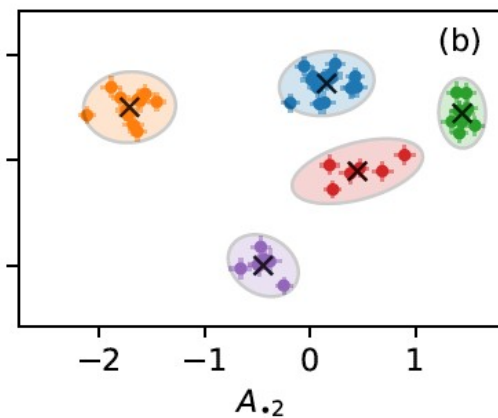
$$A_i \sim \sum_{k=1}^K z_{ik} \text{Normal} (\mu_k, \Lambda_k^{-1}),$$

$$\text{where } z_{ik} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } g_i = k \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}.$$

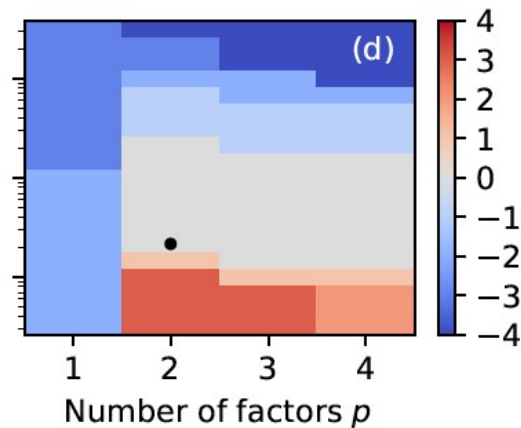
Generated



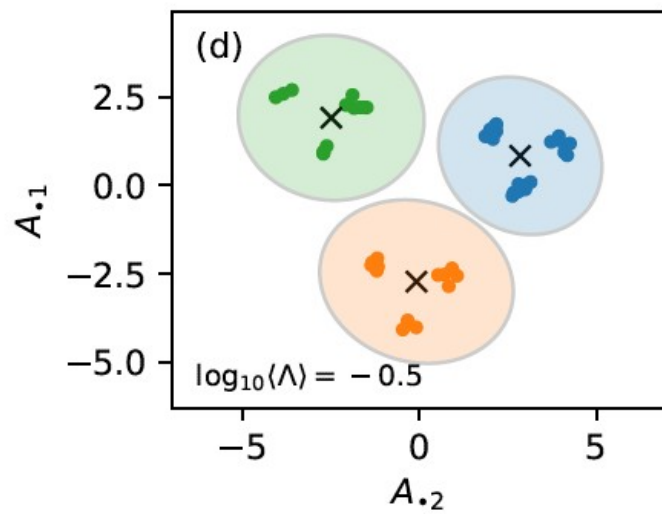
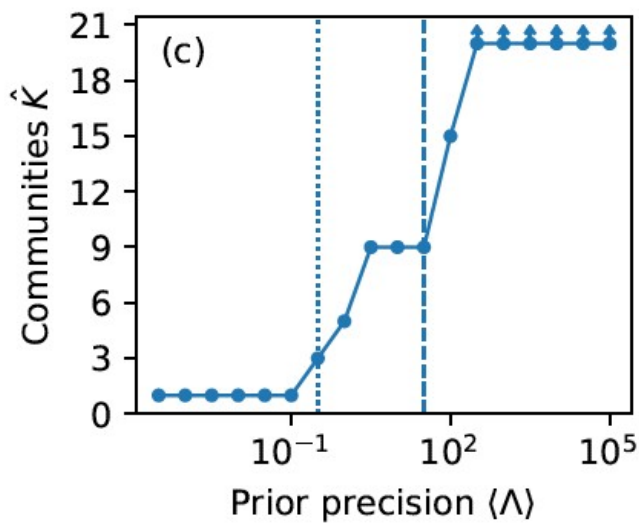
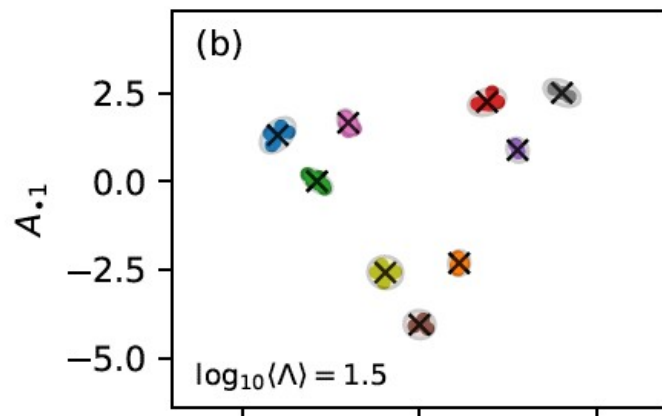
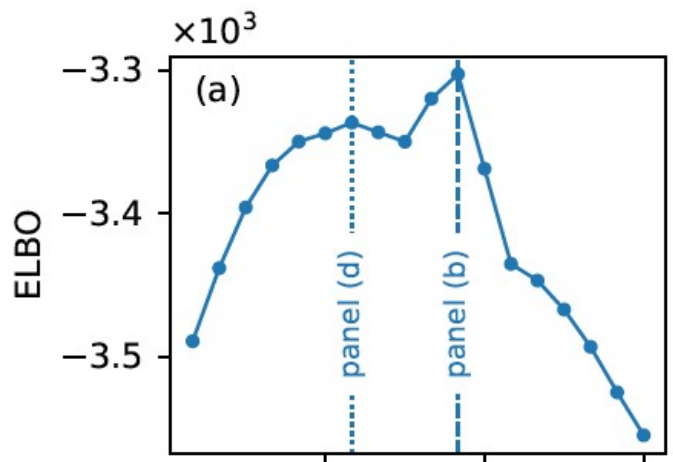
Inferred

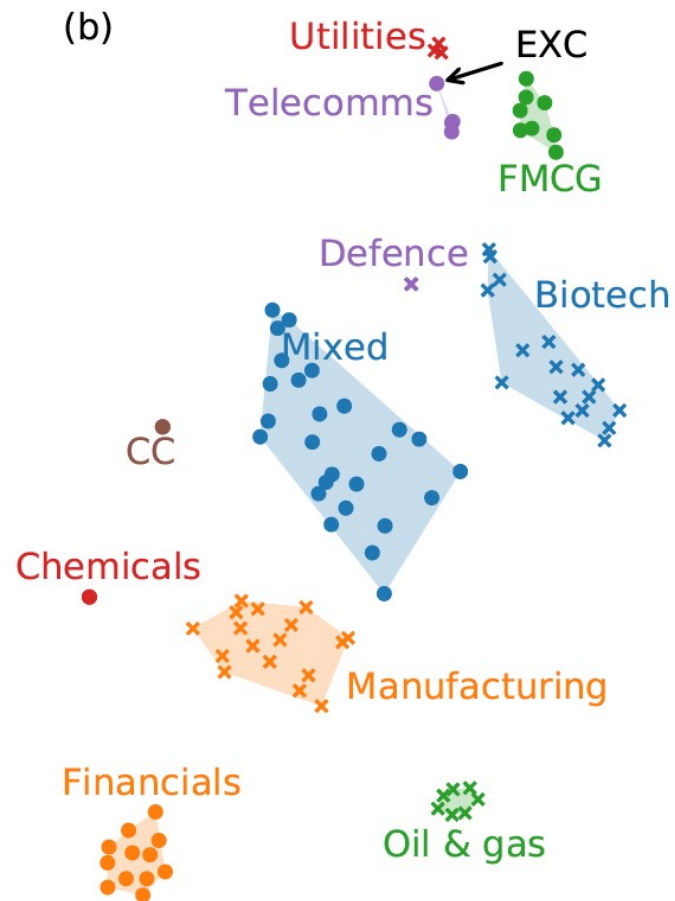
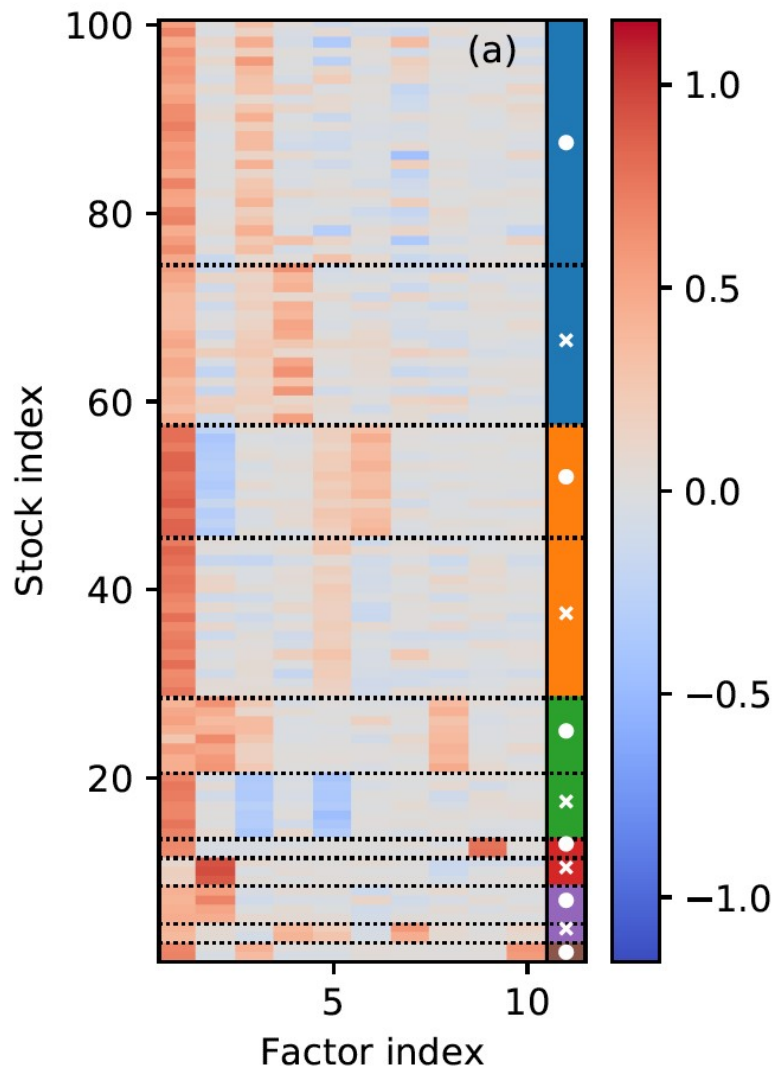


Lower bound on the
marginal likelihood (ELBO)

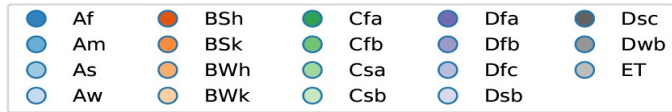
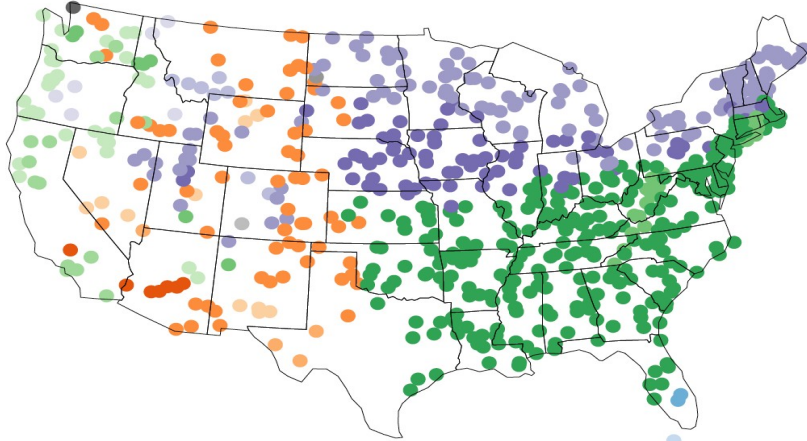


Difference between
 $K_{\text{generated}}$ and K_{inferred}

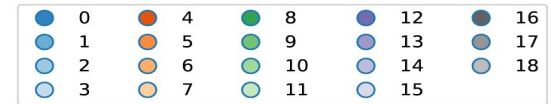
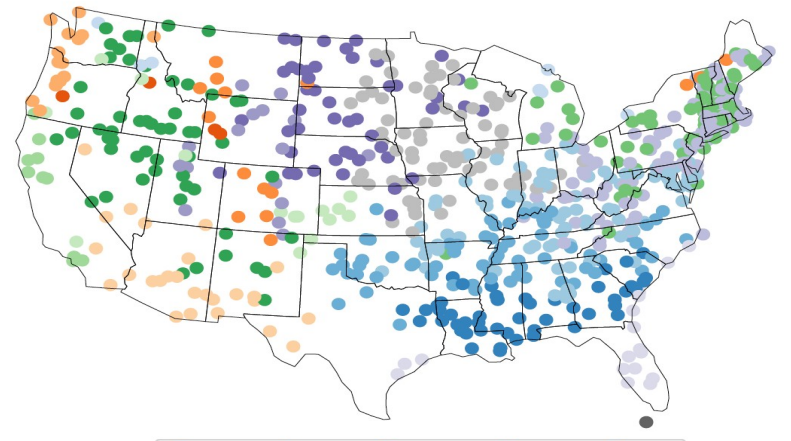




US cities climate data



Koppen climate zones



inferred climate zones

What happened to the network?

- Since we skip explicit interpretation of A our inference framework is basically a Bayesian (time-series) clustering.
- One can re-interpret AA^T as a network, or interpret distances between time-series in the latent-space as links in a network, but this is optional.

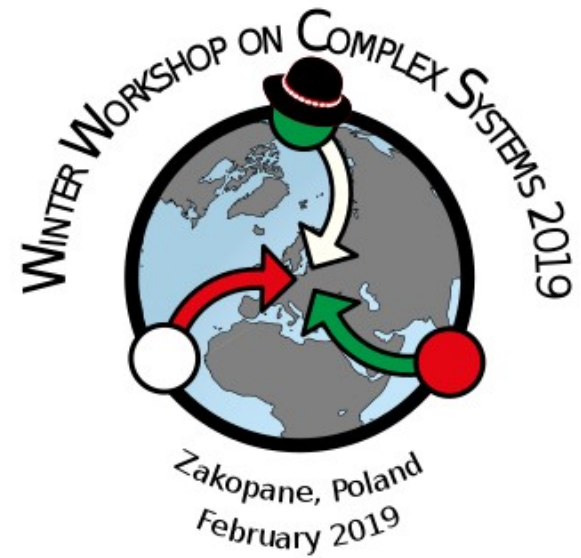


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Come to my other talks:

“Graph-based semi-supervised learning for complex networks”

Wed 16:30 Room 10

“Multiscale mixing patterns in networks”

Thur 12:10 Room 3

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