



# Motifs for processes on networks

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information-theoretic  
measures for  
**neural coding**

Barnett et al. (2009)  
Trousdale et al. (2012)  
Lizier et al. (2012)  
Hu et al. (2018)  
Novelli et al. (2020)



motifs in mathematical  
models of  
**physical  
processes**

a combinatorial  
problem



motifs in structure of  
**networks in the  
brain**

What is this good for?



Connection between information-theoretic measures and network structure

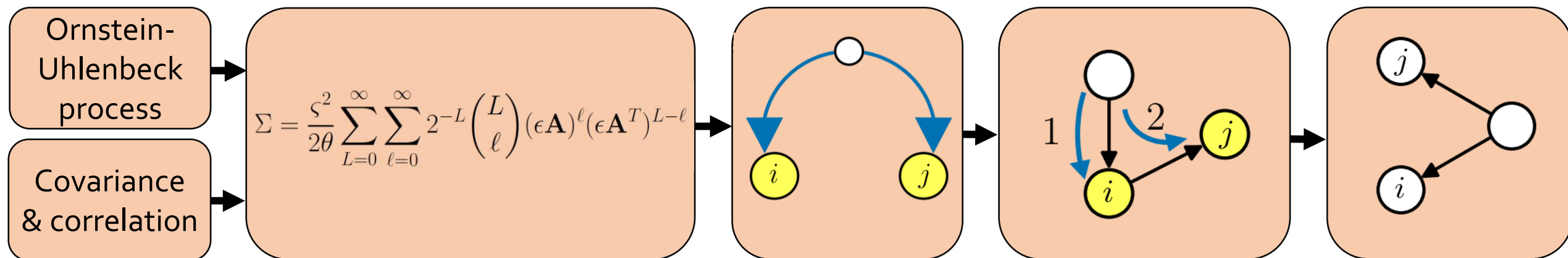
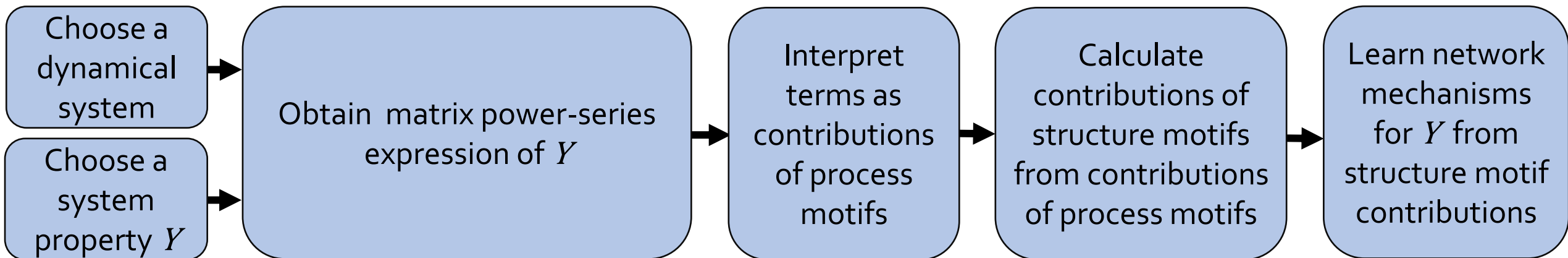
Physical interpretation of information-theoretic measures of neural activity

Theoretical underpinning for relationship between structural and functional connectivity

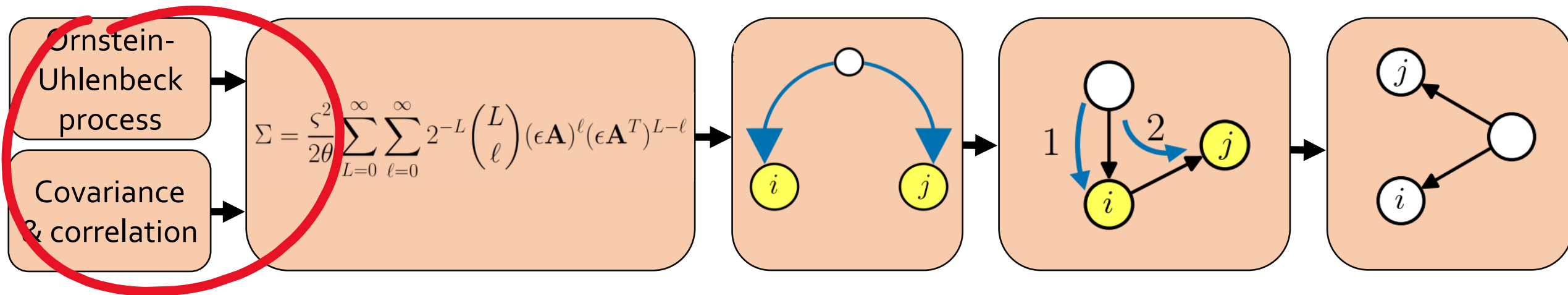
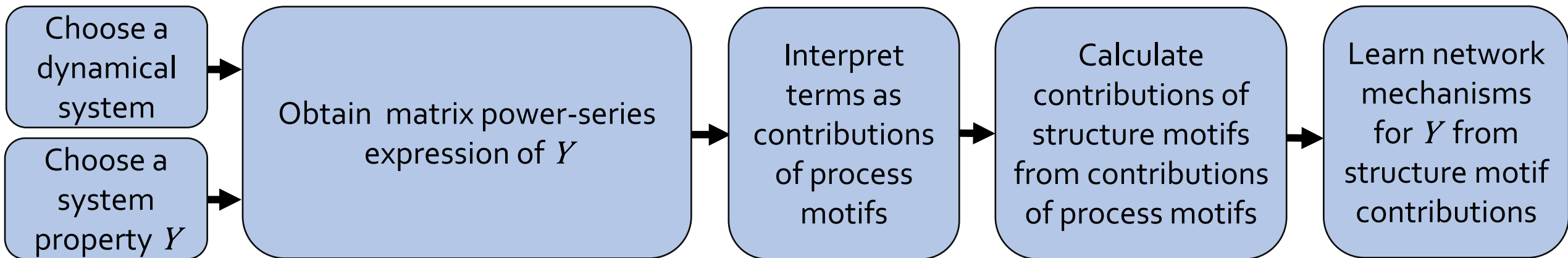
1-slide summary

# Outline

1. Pipeline
2. An example: Covariance and correlation for the OU process
  1. Why care about this example?
  2. OU process
  3. Process motifs
  4. Structure motifs
3. Conclusions



Pipeline



Pipeline



## Ornstein-Uhlenbeck process

Simple stochastic differential equation

Popular in neuroscience, econometrics, etc.

Linear-response approximation of IF model

## Covariance and correlation

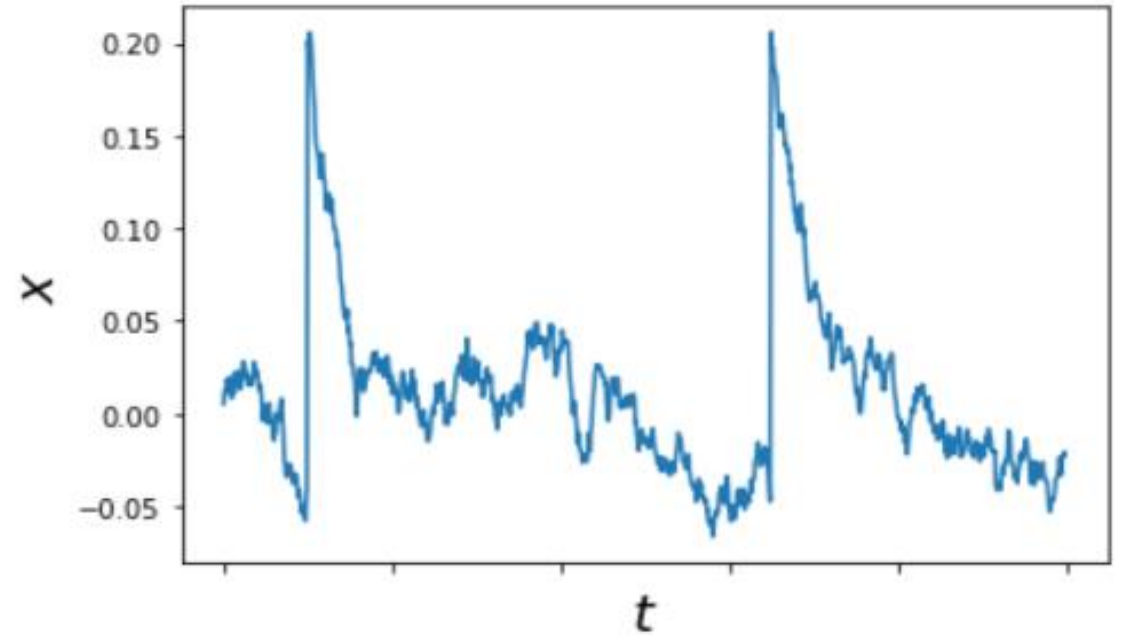
Simple measure of interaction for pairs of variables

Popular measure of functional connectivity

For OU process, entropy, mutual information, etc. are functions of covariance and/or correlation

Covariance & correlation for OUP

$$d\mathbf{x}_{t+dt} = \underline{\theta}(\underline{\epsilon}\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{I})\mathbf{x}_t dt + \underline{\varsigma} dW_t$$



The Ornstein-Uhlenbeck process

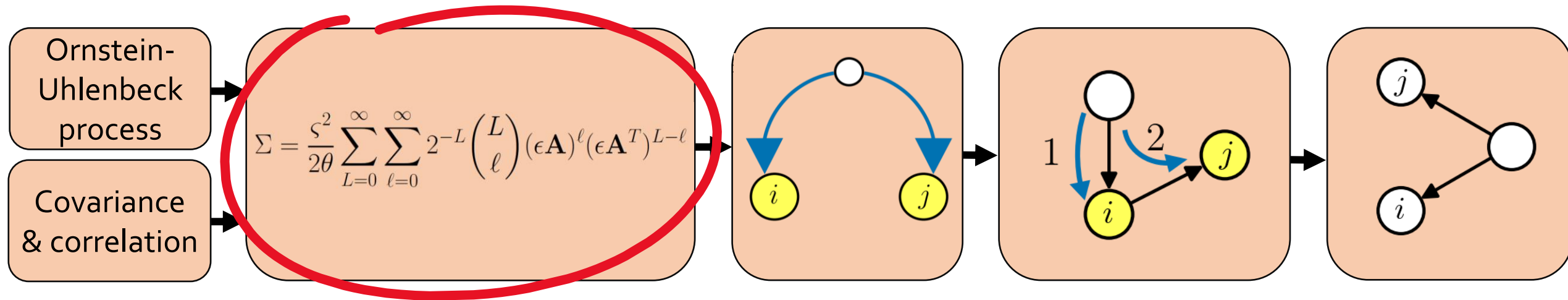
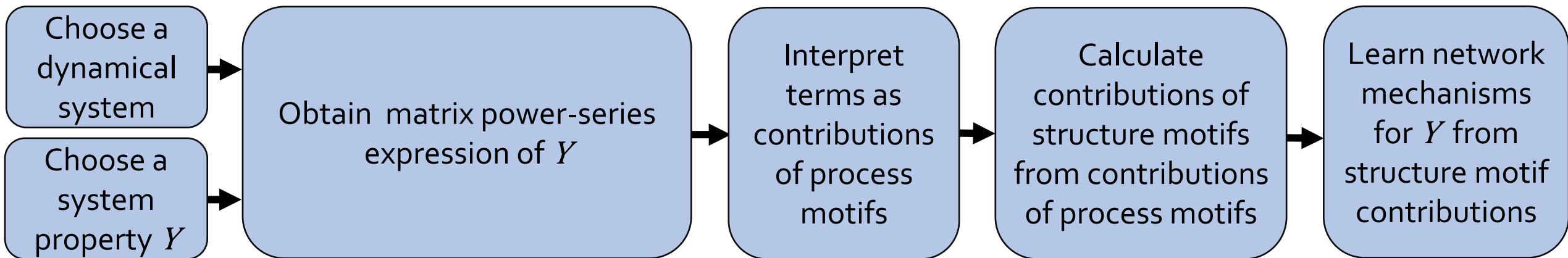
$$d\mathbf{x}_{t+dt} = \underline{\theta}(\underline{\epsilon\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{I})\mathbf{x}_t dt + \underline{\varsigma} dW_t$$

Covariance matrix  $\Sigma$

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma &= \langle \mathbf{x}_t \mathbf{x}_t^T \rangle = \langle \mathbf{x}_{t+dt} \mathbf{x}_{t+dt}^T \rangle \\ &= \frac{\varsigma^2}{2\theta} \sum_{L=0}^{\infty} \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} 2^{-L} \binom{L}{\ell} (\epsilon\mathbf{A})^{\ell} (\epsilon\mathbf{A}^T)^{L-\ell}\end{aligned}$$

The Ornstein-Uhlenbeck process





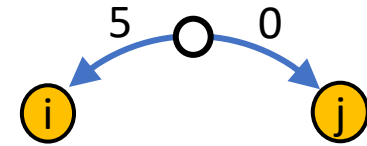
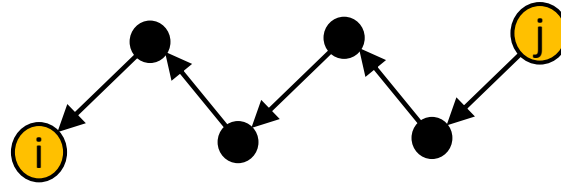
Pipeline (recap)

Matrix

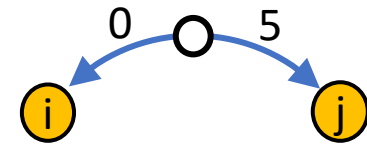
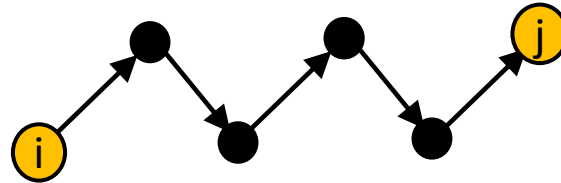
Edge diagramme

Walk diagramme

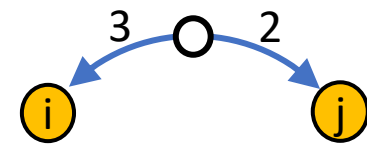
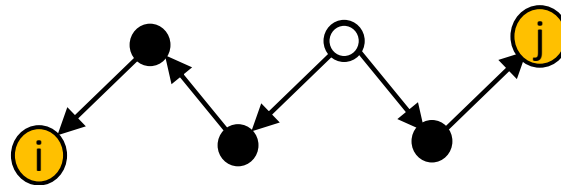
$A^5$



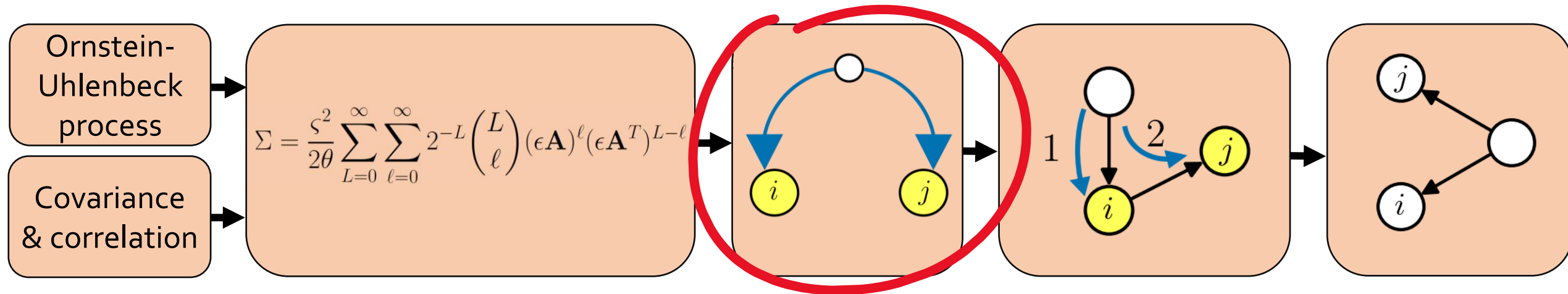
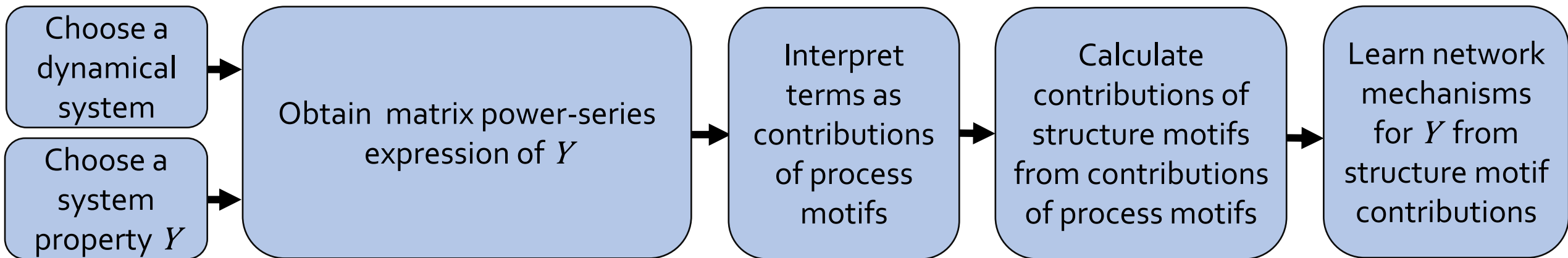
$(A^T)^5$



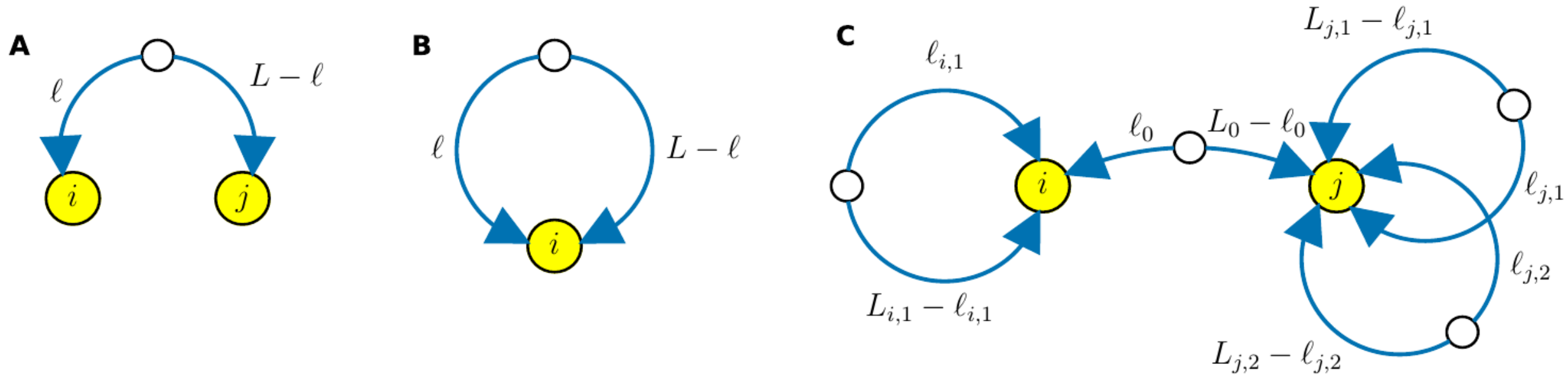
$A^3(A^T)^2$



Matrix powers and walks in networks



Pipeline (recap #2)



Process motifs for (A) covariance, (B) variance, and (C) correlation.

## Process-motif contributions

$$\Sigma = \frac{s^2}{2\theta} \sum_{L=0}^{\infty} \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}\right)^L \binom{L}{\ell} \mathbf{A}^{\ell} (\mathbf{A}^T)^{L-\ell}$$

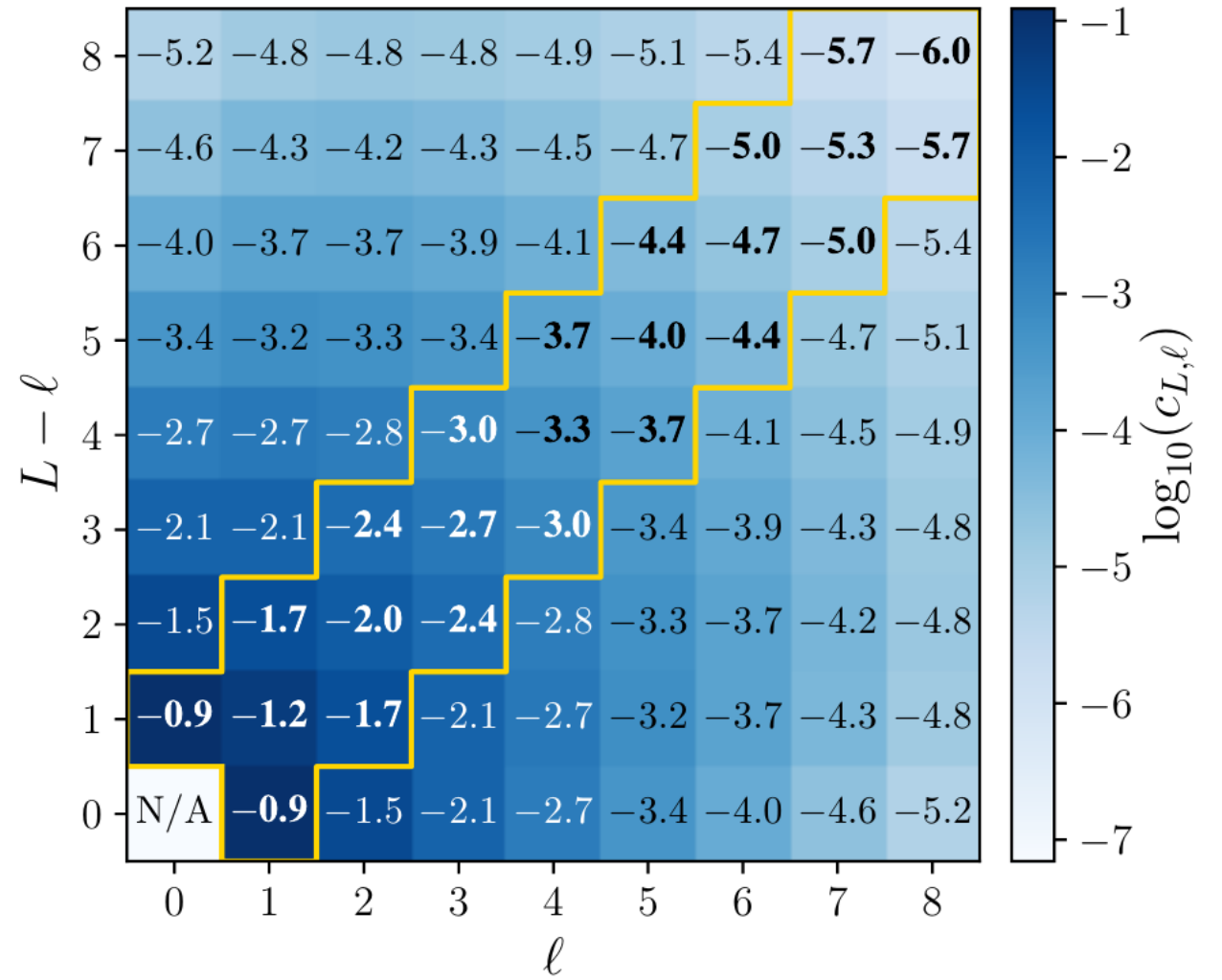
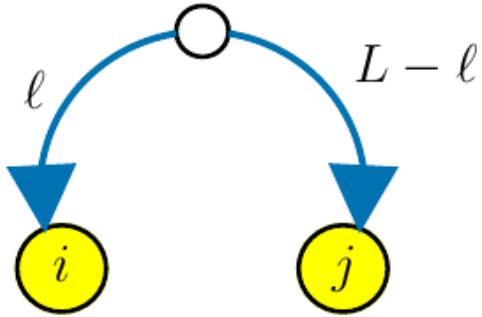
contribution

count

$$\Sigma = \sum_{i=1}^k b_{p_i} n_{p_i}$$

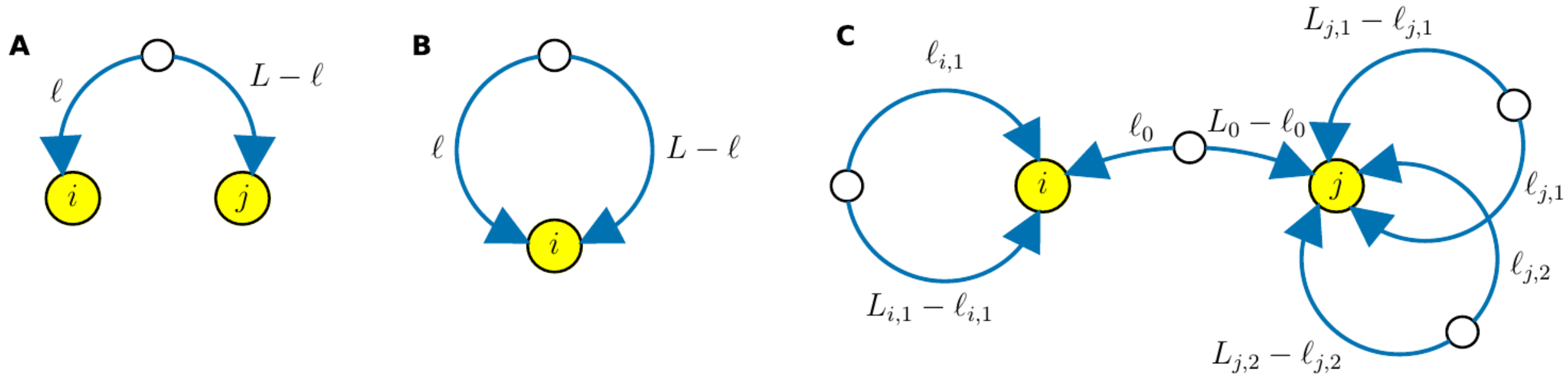
## Structure-motif contributions

Contributions of process motifs



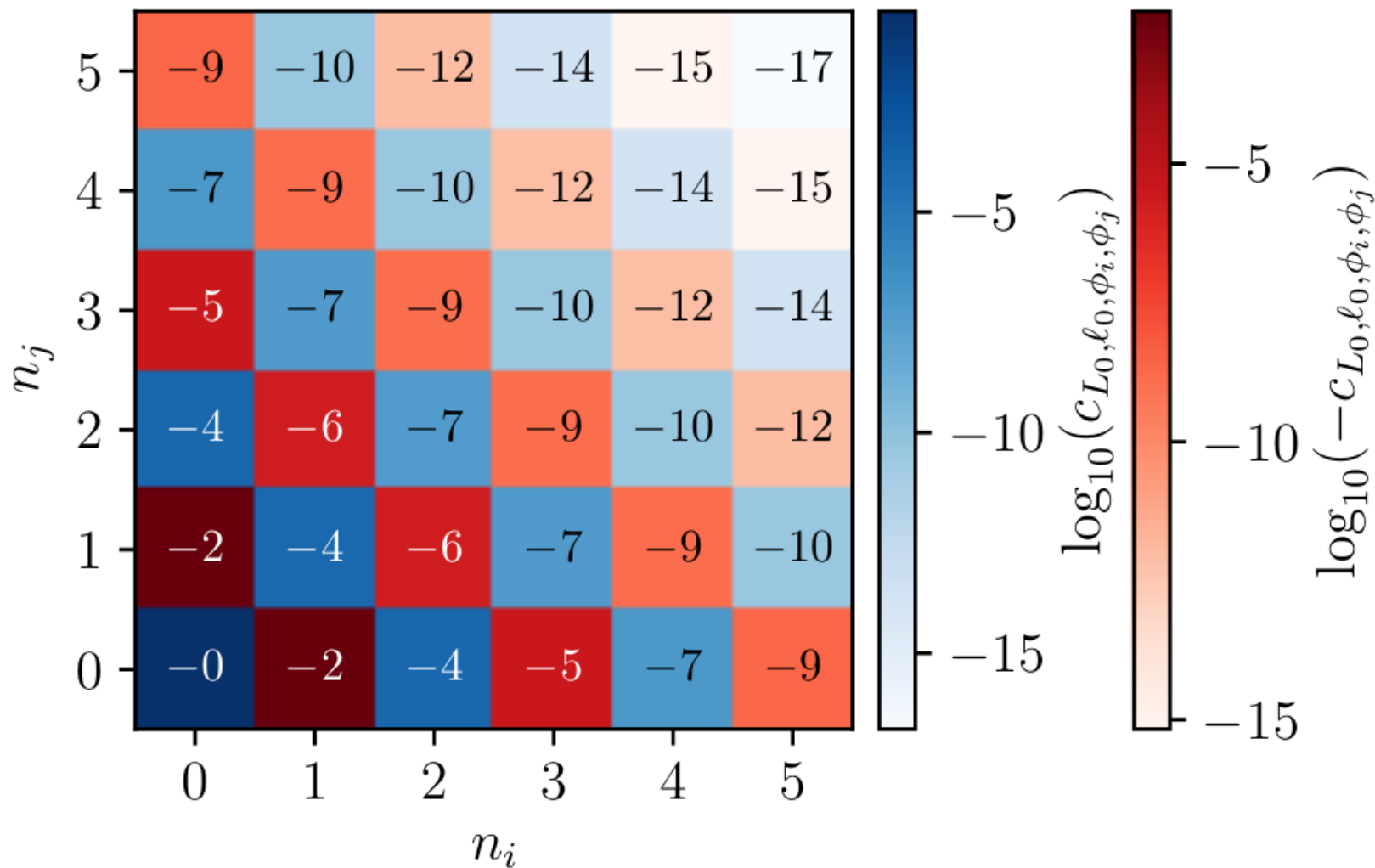
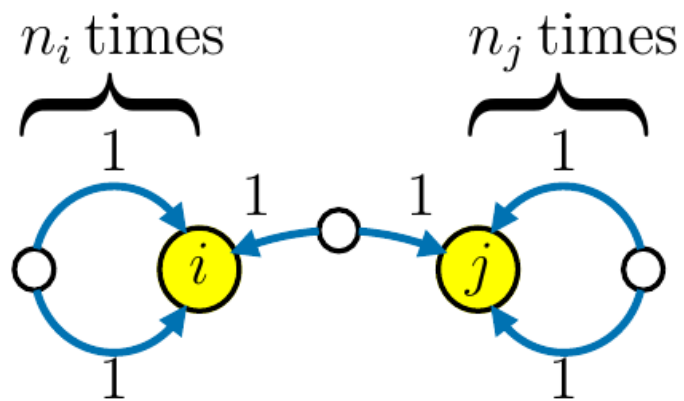
Contributions of process motifs



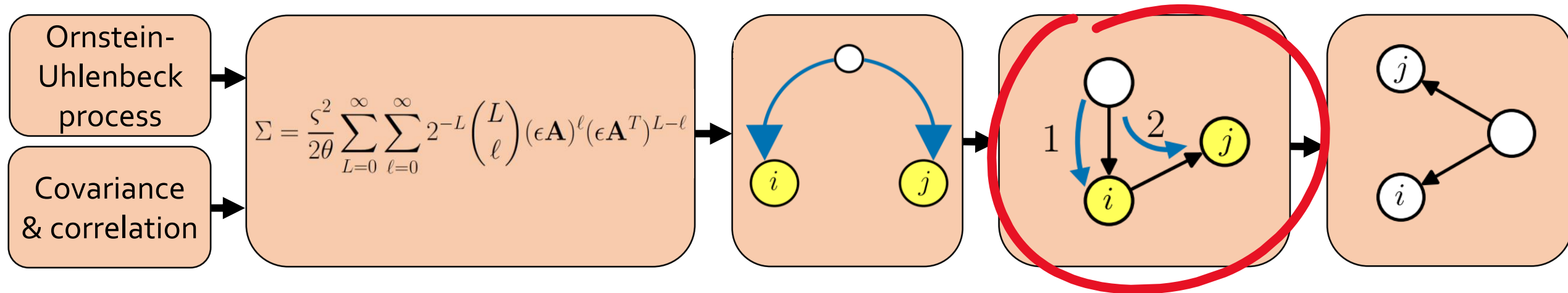
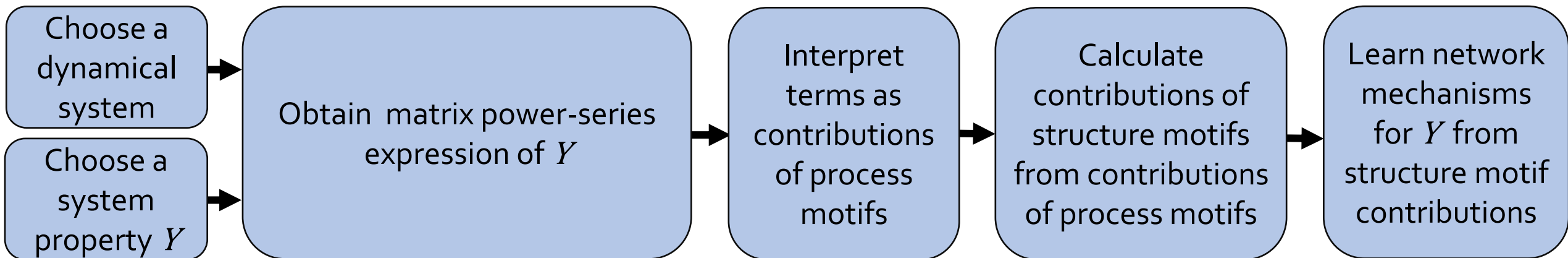


Process motifs for (A) covariance, (B) variance, and (C) correlation.

Process motifs (recap)



Contributions of process motifs



Pipeline (recap #3)

## Process-motif contributions

$$\Sigma = \frac{s^2}{2\theta} \sum_{L=0}^{\infty} \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}\right)^L \binom{L}{\ell} \mathbf{A}^{\ell} (\mathbf{A}^T)^{L-\ell}$$

contribution (blue circle)      count (red circle)

$$\Sigma = \sum_{i=1}^k b_{p_i} n_{p_i}$$

contribution (blue circle)      count (red circle)

## Structure-motif contributions

total contribution

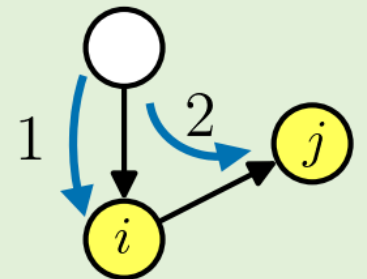
$$c_s = \sum_{p_i \text{ "on" } s} b_{p_i}$$

specific contribution

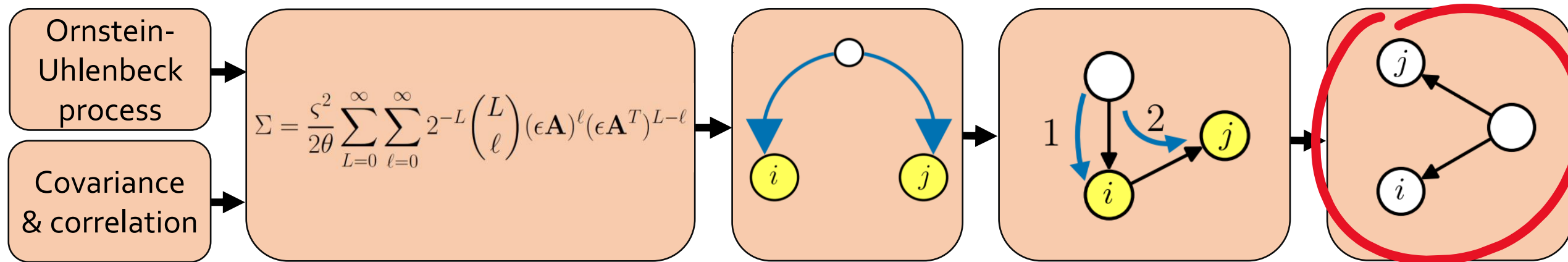
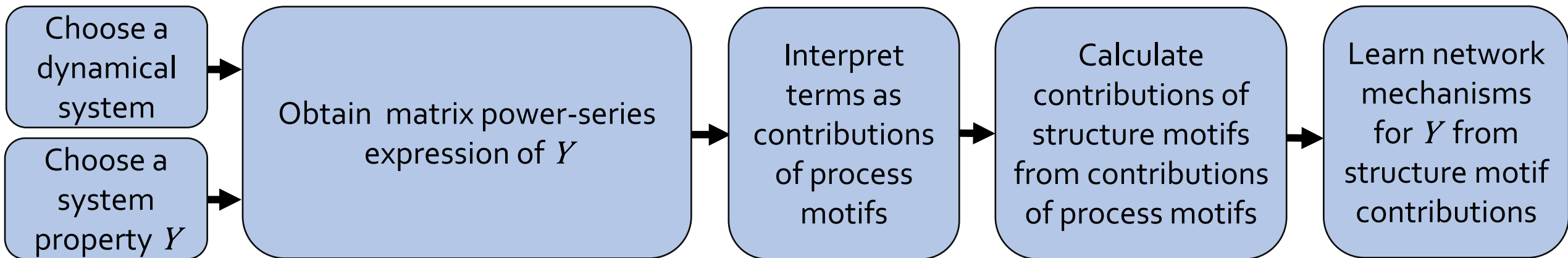
$$\hat{c}_s = c_s - \sum_{t \subset s} \hat{c}_t$$

$$\Sigma = \sum_i \hat{c}_s n_{s_i}$$

contribution (blue circle)      count (red circle)

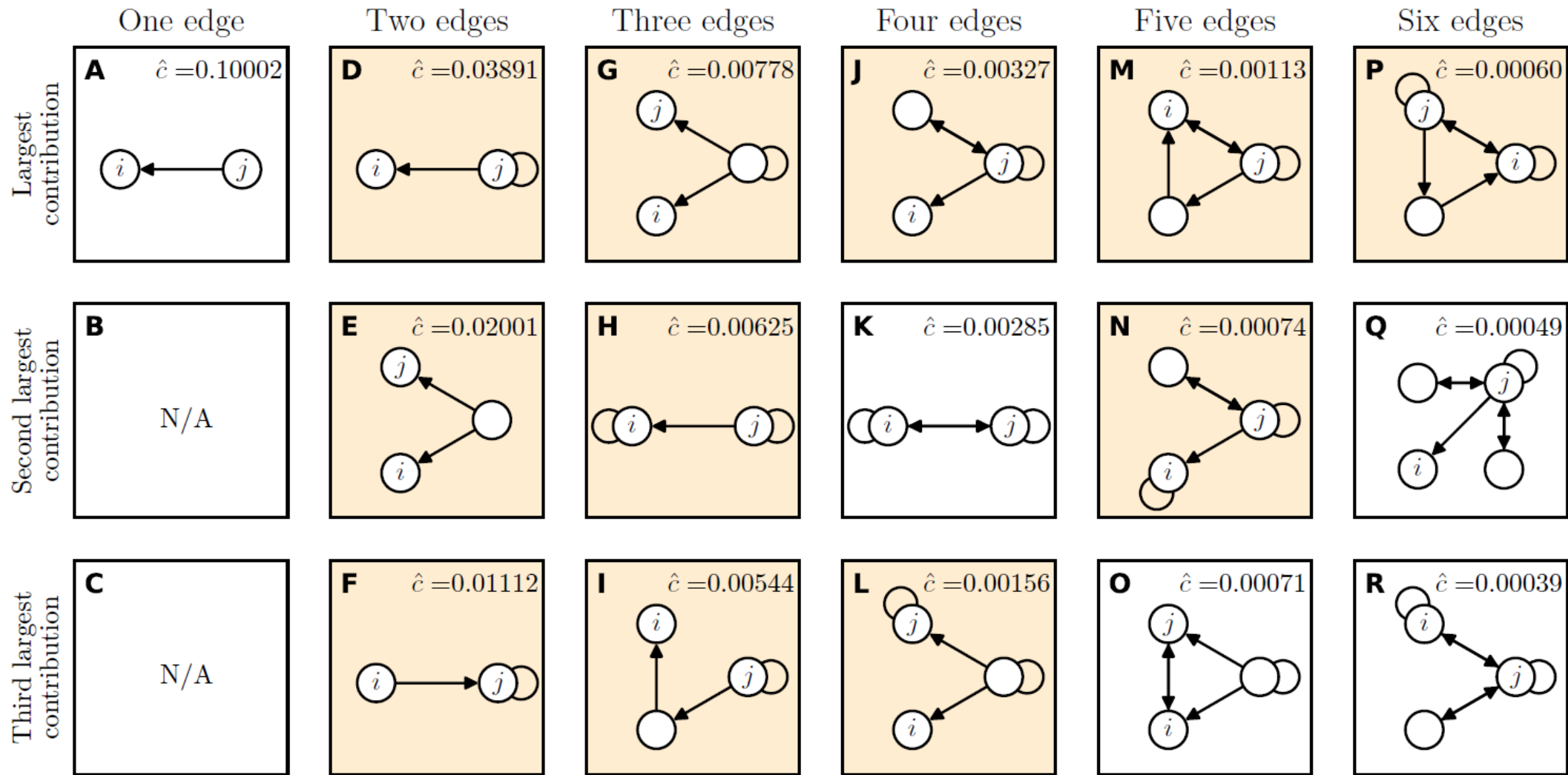


Specific contributions of structure motifs



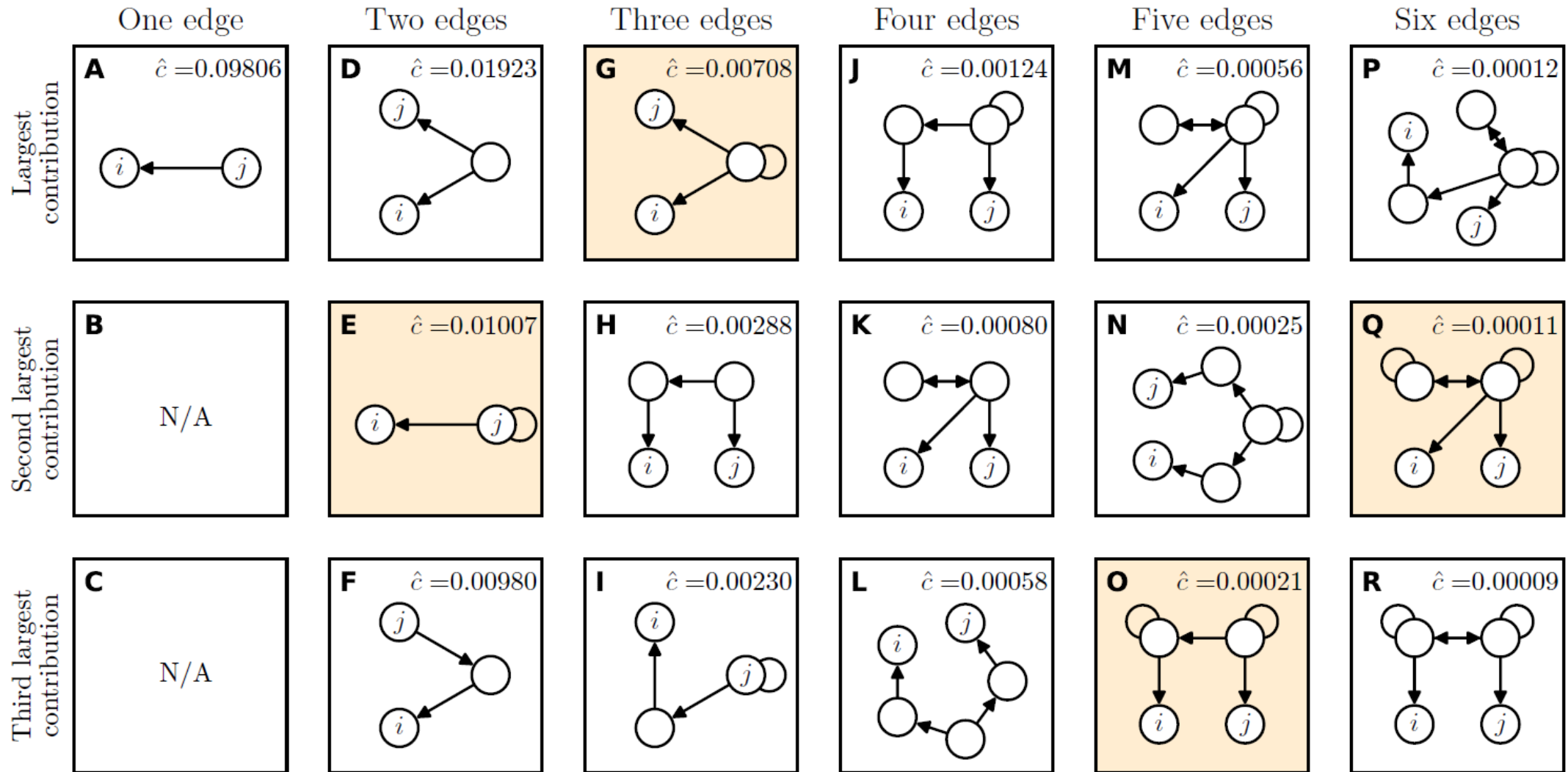
Pipeline (recap #4)





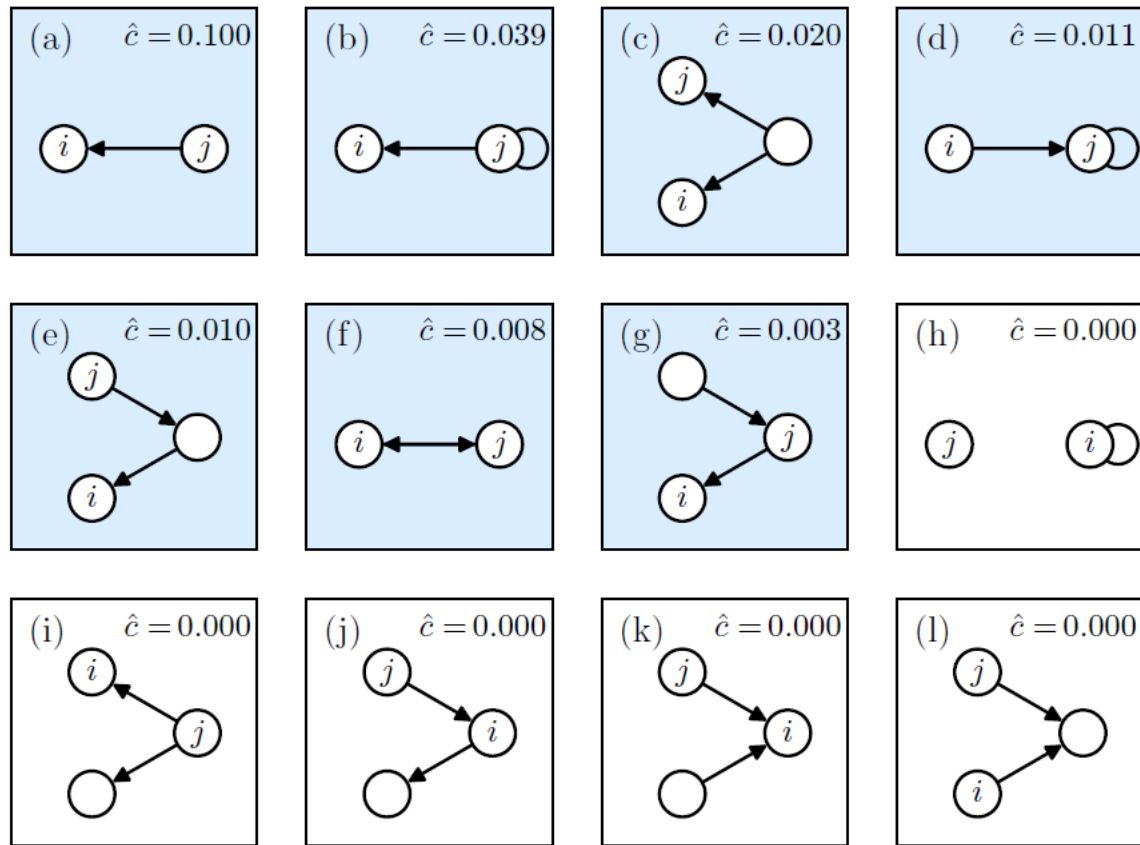
Contributions of structure motifs to covariance



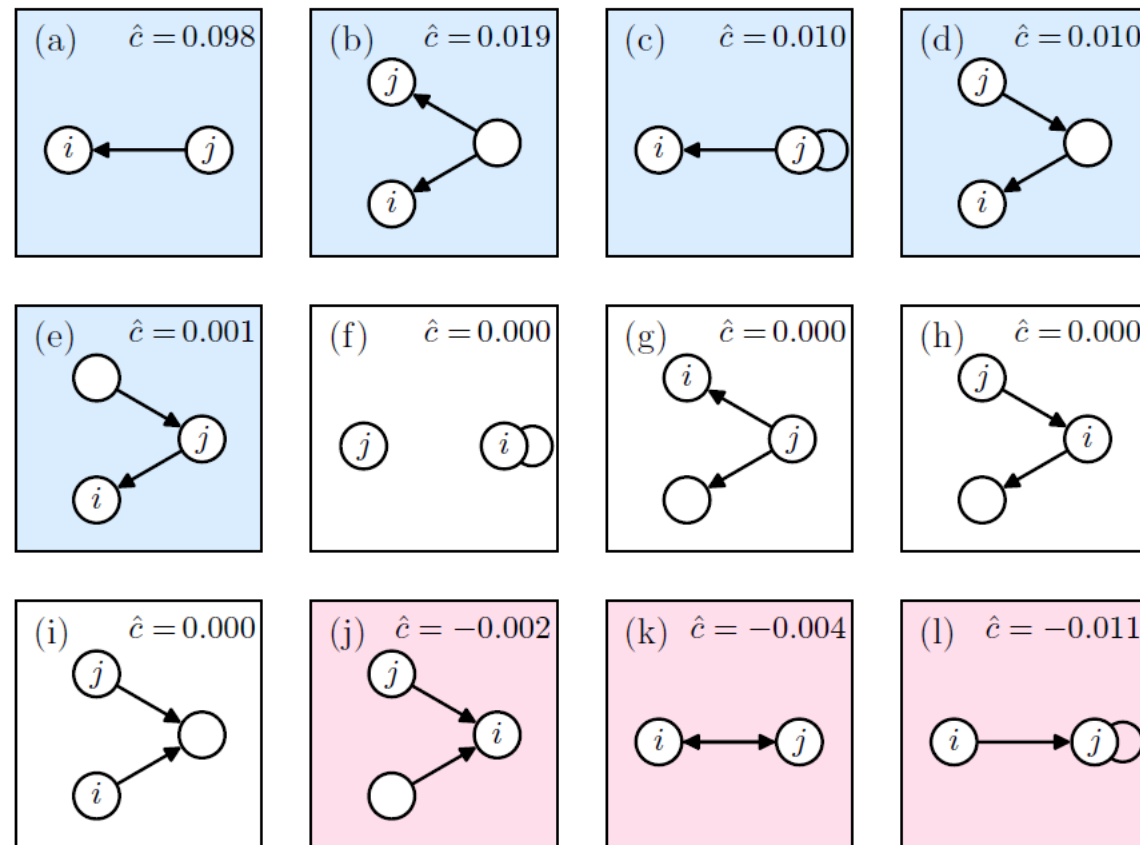


Contributions of structure motifs to correlation

## Covariance



## Correlation



2-edge “network mechanisms”

information-theoretic  
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neural coding

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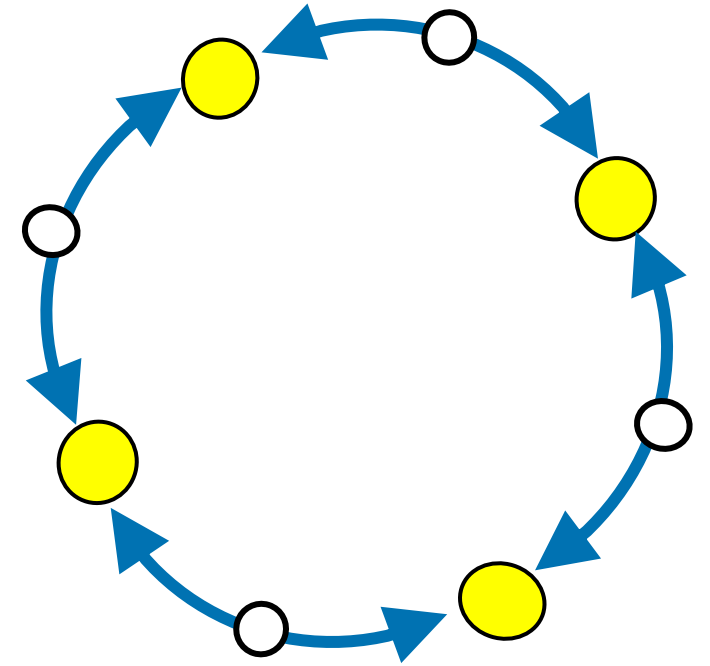
Conclusions

- Physical interpretation of information-theoretic measures via dynamical systems + graph theory approach
- Clear, quantitative link between network structure and information-theoretic measures
- Network mechanisms that enhance or reduce information-theoretic measures

Conclusions

- Entropy and mutual information
- Other information-theoretic measures
- Graphical models for network inference

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2007.07447>



Future directions