

# AutoInformation State aggregation

a dynamical point of view

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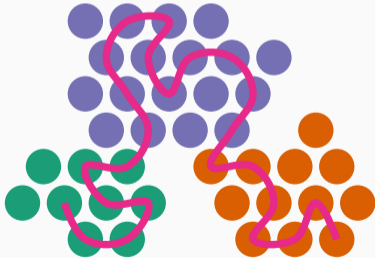
*IRD/CEPED, Université de Paris*





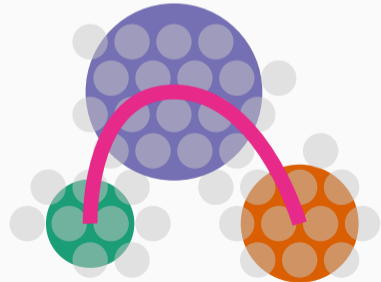
## Markov Chain

$\dots, X_{\text{past}}, X_{\text{now}}, X_{\text{future}}, \dots$



## Projection

$\dots, Y_{\text{past}}, Y_{\text{now}}, Y_{\text{future}}, \dots$



## Aggregation strategies

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## AutoInformation

$$I(y_t; y_{t-\tau})$$

Non-linear *correlation*  
between successive  
time-steps

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M.F. et al, Journal of Complex Networks, cnx055



AutoInformation

$$I(y_t; y_{t-\tau})$$

Non-linear *correlation*  
between successive  
time-steps

$$I(y_t; y_{t-\tau}) = \overset{1\text{Predictability}}{I(y_t; y_{t-\tau}, \dots)} - \overset{2\text{non-Markovianity}}{I(y_t; y_{t-2\tau}, \dots | y_{t-\tau})}$$

where  $\tau$  represents a time-scale parameter.

Maximized by a Markov chain that:

- 1 Maximize predictability of the dynamics
- 2 Minimize non-Markovianity (effective memories from the projection)



## Random walker covariance

$\chi_c$  characteristic function of class  $c$

$$Q = \sum_c \mathbf{Cov}(\chi_c(t), \chi_c(t+1))$$

Auto-covariance of the dynamics on the partition space.

Modularity:

$$Q = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{ij} \left[ A_{ij} - \frac{k_i k_j}{2m} \right] \delta(c_i, c_j)$$

Linear correlation between consecutive time-steps.

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Shen et al. (2010) PRE, 82, 016114



Fitting a generative model (e.g. DC-SBM) to the data through log-likelihood maximization can be seen as maximizing the AutoInformation for paths of length  $\tau = 1$  (e.g. links).

$$I(Y_t; Y_{t-1}) = H(Y_t) + H(Y_{t-1}) - H(Y_t, Y_{t-1})$$

$$H(Y_t) = - \sum_c \frac{e_c}{2m} \log \frac{e_c}{2m} \quad e_c = \sum_{i \in c, j} A_{ij}$$

$$H(Y_t, Y_{t-1}) = - \sum_{cd} \frac{e_{cd}}{2m} \log \frac{e_{cd}}{2m} \quad e_{cd} = \sum_{i \in c, j \in d} A_{ij}$$

In binary symmetric networks

Karrer and Newman (2011), PRE 83, 016107.

DC-SBM

$$\mathcal{S} \propto \frac{1}{2} \sum_{cd} e_{cd} \log \frac{e_{cd}}{e_c e_d}$$



### AutoInformation

$$I(y_t; y_{t-\tau})$$

Non-linear *correlation*  
between successive time-steps

The parameter  $\tau$  selects the *time-scale* of the aggregation.

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Maximizing in a naive way is not possible, one need to fix the number of classes or apply some **model selection**.  
E.g. a entropic Lagrange multiplier:

$$\mathcal{I}_{\alpha\tau} = I(y_t; y_{t-\tau}) - \alpha H(y_t)$$



## Didactic Examples.

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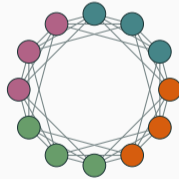
## Example 0: One cycle



A regular ring lattice with  $N$  nodes, each connected with  $k$  neighbours.

How many classes?

Adj:



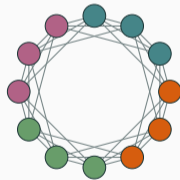
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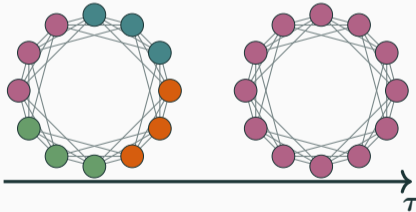
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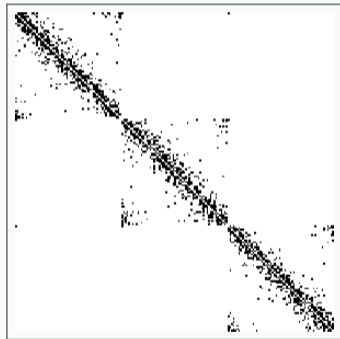


## Example 1: Range dependant graphs

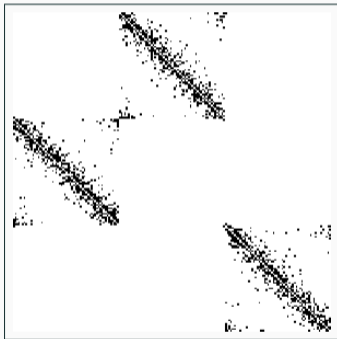


$$p_{ij} = \alpha_{c_i c_j} \cdot (\gamma_{c_i c_j})^{d_{ij}}$$
$$\alpha_{c_i c_j}, \gamma_{c_i c_j} \in [0, 1]$$

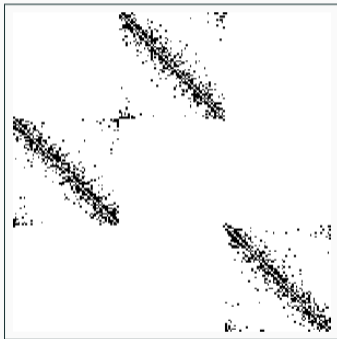
with  $d_{ij}$  a (normalized) distance between nodes aligned on a cycle.



## Example 1: Range dependent graphs



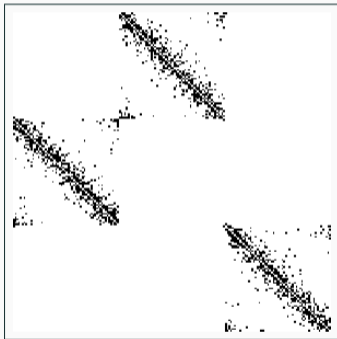
# Example 1: Range dependent graphs



DC-SBM



# Example 1: Range dependent graphs

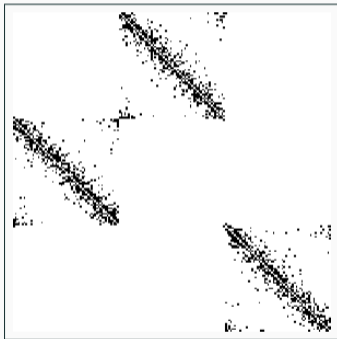


DC-SBM  
spectral





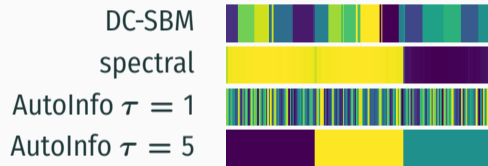
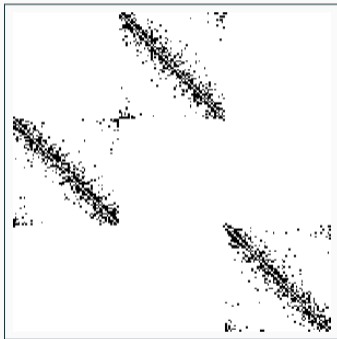
# Example 1: Range dependent graphs



DC-SBM  
spectral  
AutoInfo  $\tau = 1$



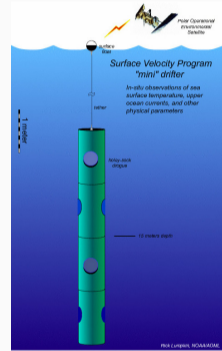
# Example 1: Range dependent graphs



## Example 2. Ocean buoys



VOS Crew Deploy Next Generation SVP Drifter  
Photo by: GDP



Global Drifter Program



# GDP Array

AOML Drifter Data Assembly Center  
Mon, 04 Oct 2021

No. of Buoys = 1471

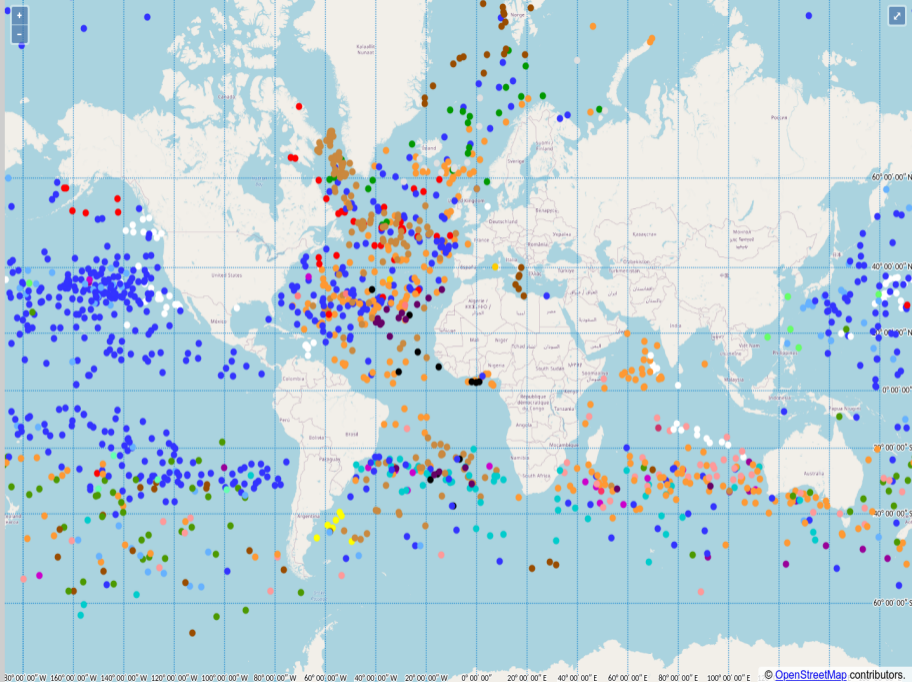
ID  WMO

Search..

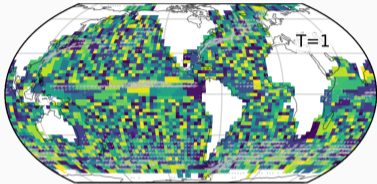
## Map Viewing Options

- Deploying Country
- Buoy Type
- Buoy Drogue Status

Deploying Country	
<span style="color: yellow;">●</span> Argentina (7)	<span style="color: lightcoral;">●</span> Australia (48)
<span style="color: lightcoral;">●</span> Barbados (3)	<span style="color: magenta;">●</span> Brazil (12)
<span style="color: red;">●</span> Canada (40)	<span style="color: lightgreen;">●</span> Chile (4)
<span style="color: orange;">●</span> China (6)	<span style="color: green;">●</span> Denmark (1)
<span style="color: lightgreen;">●</span> France (272)	<span style="color: black;">●</span> Germany (12)
<span style="color: green;">●</span> Iceland (23)	<span style="color: magenta;">●</span> India (3)
<span style="color: lightcoral;">●</span> Indonesia (1)	<span style="color: brown;">●</span> Italy (51)
<span style="color: purple;">●</span> Japan (11)	<span style="color: lightblue;">●</span> Korea Rep. of (63)
<span style="color: lightgreen;">●</span> New Zealand (52)	<span style="color: grey;">●</span> Netherlands (14)
<span style="color: purple;">●</span> Portugal (19)	<span style="color: red;">●</span> Seychelles (1)
<span style="color: cyan;">●</span> South Africa (59)	<span style="color: yellow;">●</span> Spain (2)
<span style="color: magenta;">●</span> Tonga (1)	<span style="color: brown;">●</span> UK (153)
<span style="color: blue;">●</span> USA (539)	<span style="color: white;">●</span> Unknown (74)



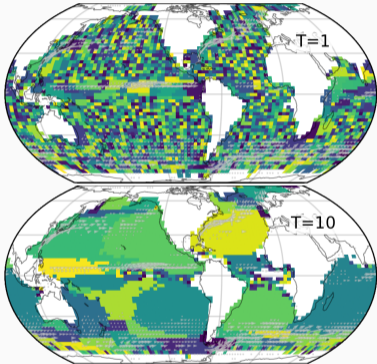
## Example 3. Ocean buoys



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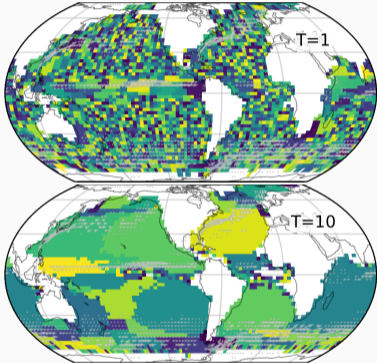
Each time step lasts 16 days.

## Example 3. Ocean buoys

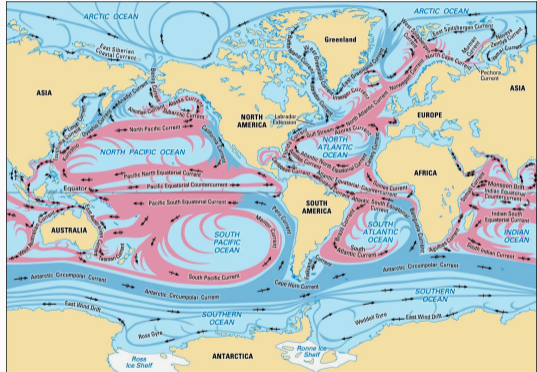



Each time step lasts 16 days.

# Example 3. Ocean buoys



Each time step lasts 16 days.



 Finally...







## Joint work with:





JC Delvenne

UCLouvain



M Schaub

RWTH AACHEN  
UNIVERSITY

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 [mauro.fccn@gmail.com](mailto:mauro.fccn@gmail.com)

Code at:

 <https://maurofaccin.github.io/aisa>