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Machine Learning in Complex Systems

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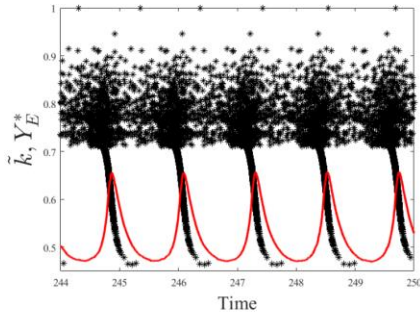


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Relevant expertise with possible foundational impact

Theory of networks, from ordinary to higher order topologies

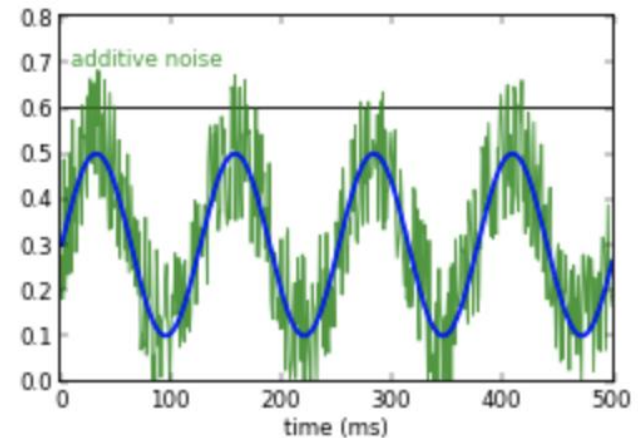


The average fields show *global activity events*.



Dynamics on networks.
Mathematical modeling in
neuroscience

Stochastic population
dynamics: role of
exogenous/endogenous
noise



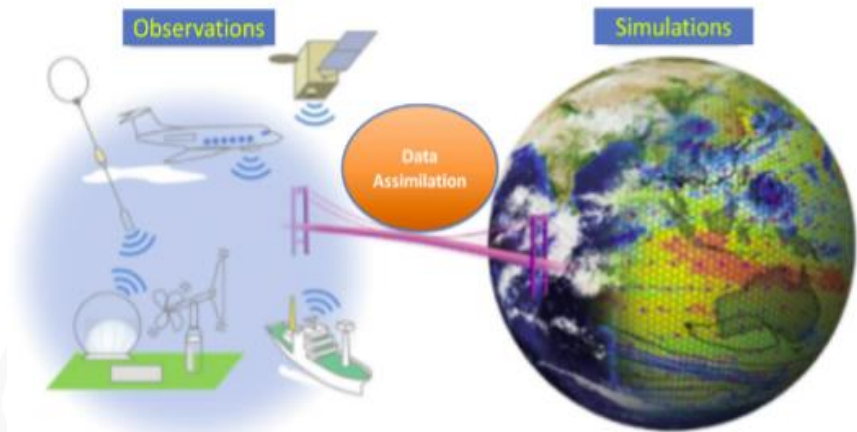
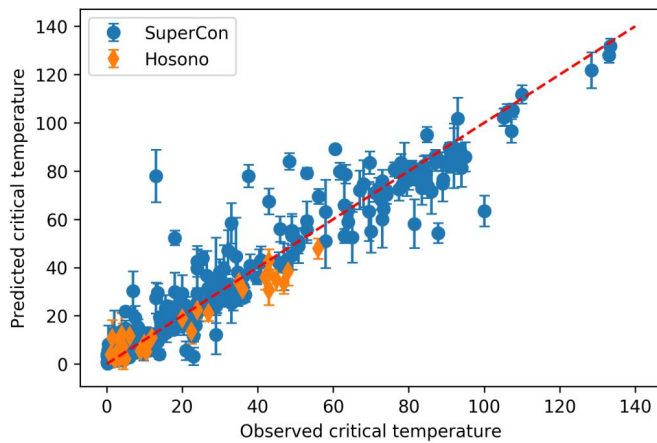
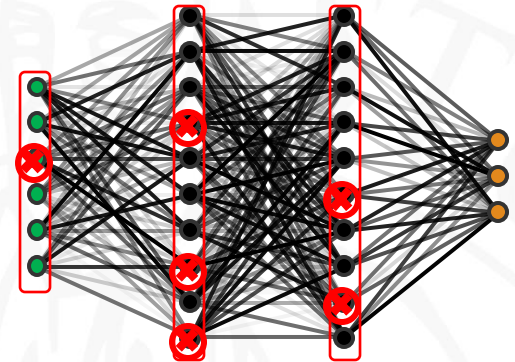
Outline

- **Foundational aspects** of our research (few representative examples):

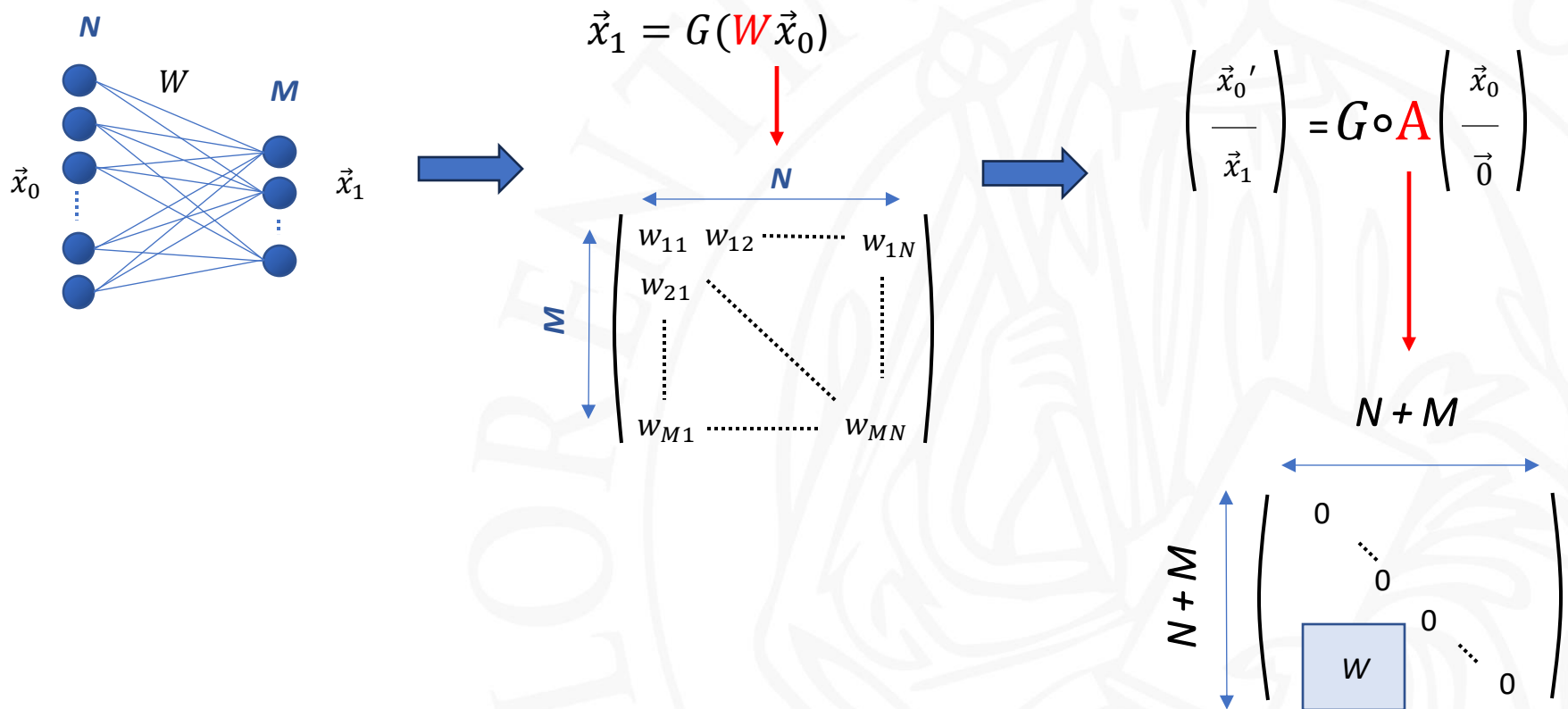
(a) Spectral approach to learning: pruning and feature detection.

(b) Stochastic Hopfield model: biomimetic classifiers and generative tools

- A list of **selected applications**.



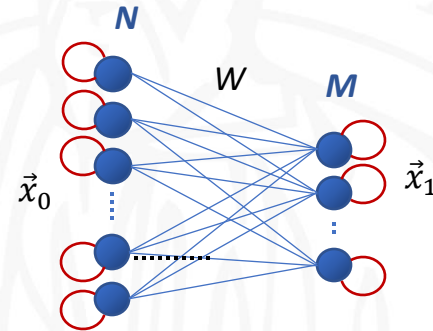
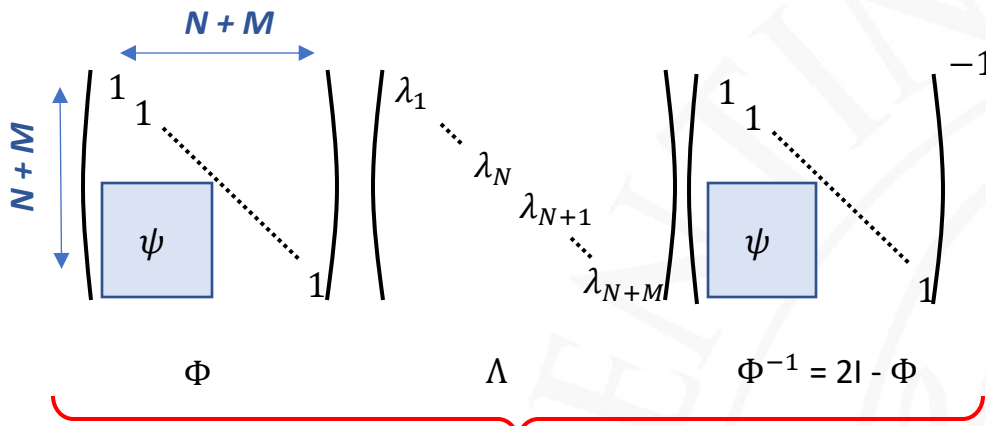
(a). Deep Learning in spectral domain



(a). Deep Learning in spectral domain



$$\Phi \Lambda \Phi^{-1} = A$$

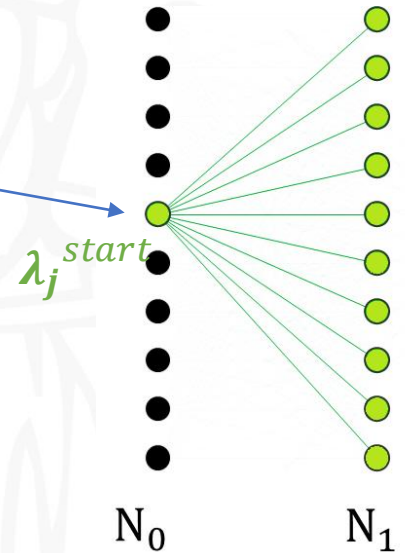
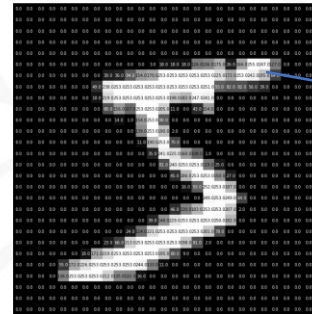
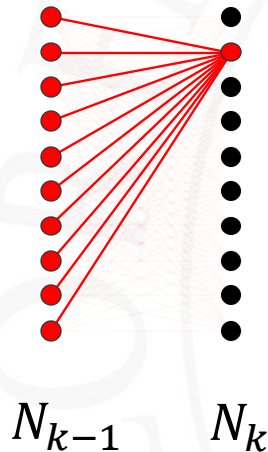
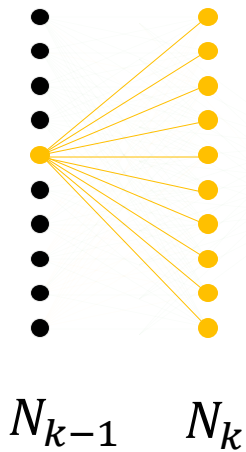


This yields a **new set of trainable parameters**

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \dots & & \\ & & \lambda_N & \\ & & & \lambda_{N+1} \\ & & & & \dots \\ & & & & & \lambda_{N+M} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \vec{x}_0 \\ - \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}_A = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{x}'_0 \\ - \\ \vec{x}'_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$w_{ij} = (\lambda_j^{start} - \lambda_i^{final}) \Phi_{ij}$$

- λ_j^{start} modulate the signal on node j
- λ_i^{final} modulate the signal on node i

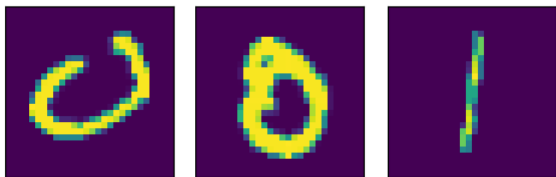


Are the eigenvalues a proxy of the feature relevance?

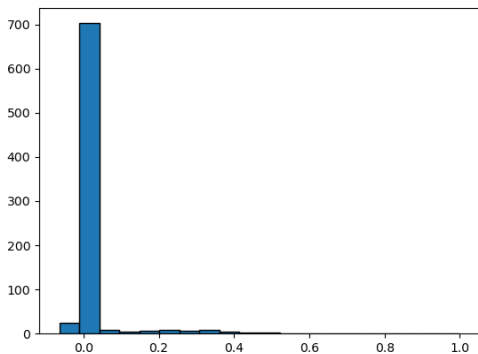
Buffoni, Giambagli, Chicchi

Example: the MNIST dataset

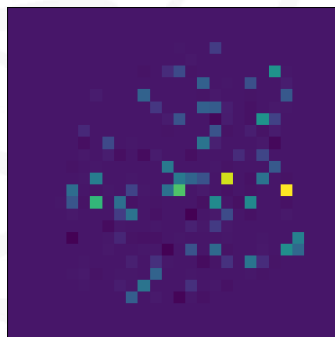
A simple real dataset: images of zeros and ones $\rightarrow \vec{x}_0 \in \mathbb{R}^{784}$



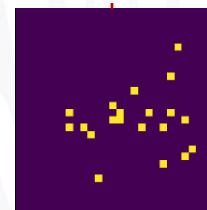
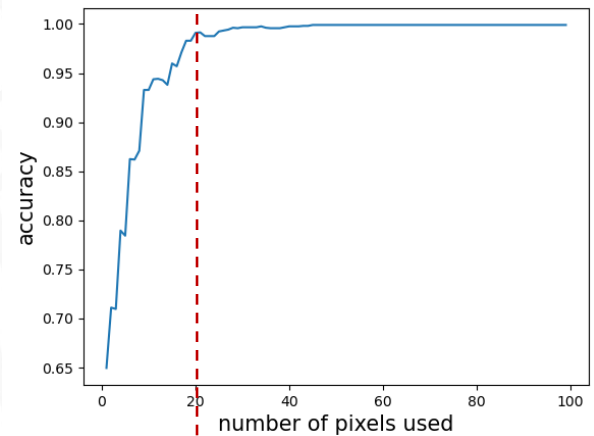
....



Eigenvalues' distribution

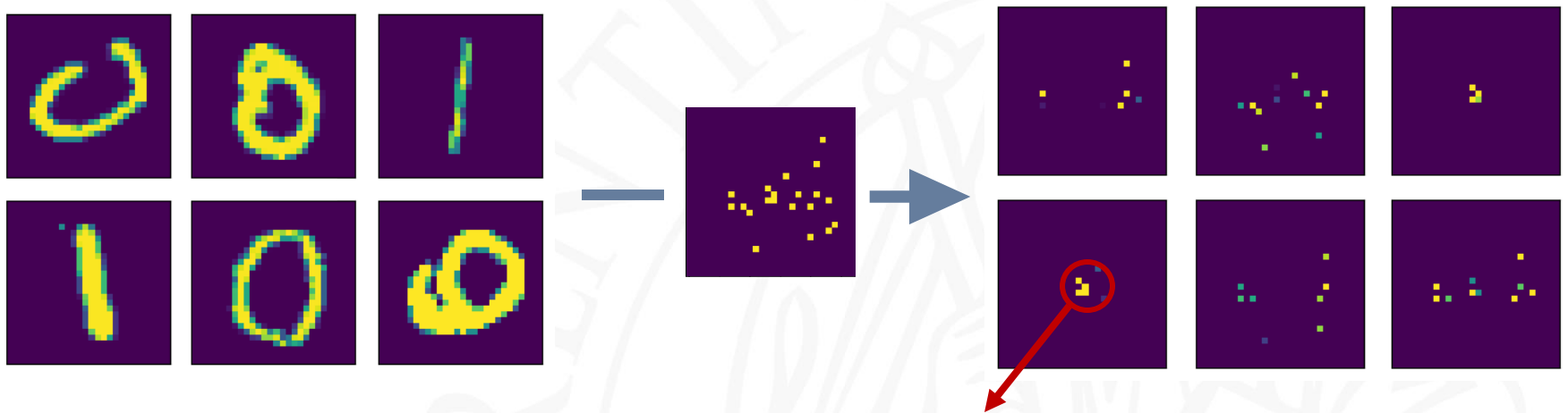


Colormap: eigenvalues



Example: the **MNIST** dataset

By applying the mask to the input images, we see what the network is looking at:



To flag the input as “1”, the network checks if the central pixels are turned active

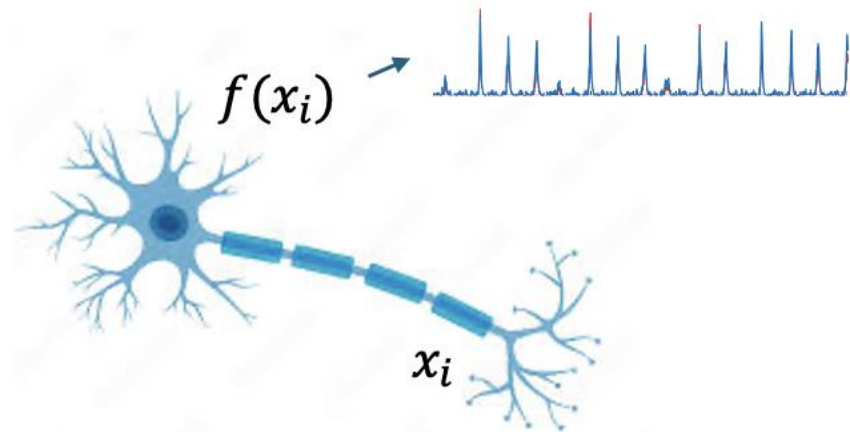
(b). Stochastic Hopfield Model

$$\tau \dot{x}_i(t) = -x_i(t) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_j A_{ij} f(x_j(t)) + \sum_j G_{ij} \eta_j$$

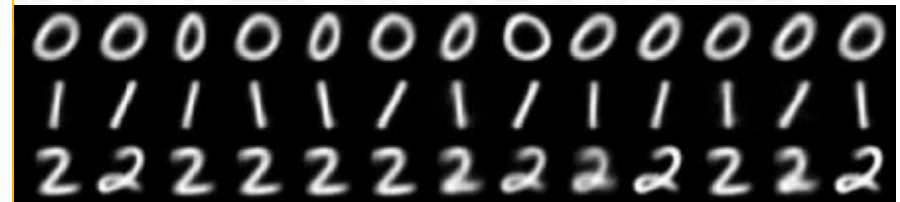
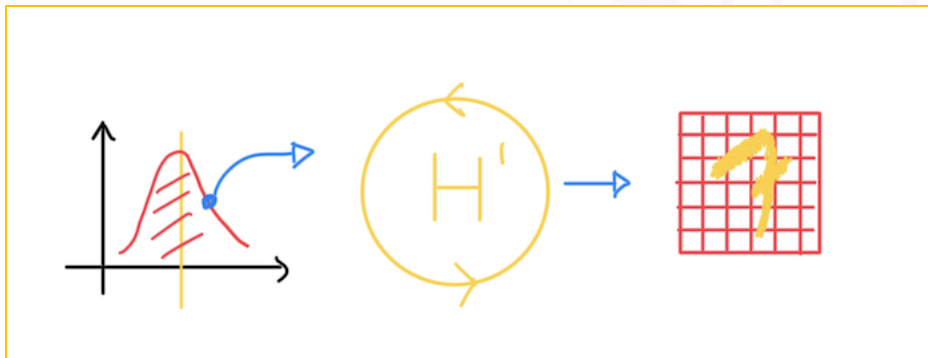
- x_i stands for the **activity on the neuron i**
- A is the **adjacency matrix** of the network;
- G defines the **covariance matrix** of noise.

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{c + x^2} \quad \text{Firing rate}$$

A **biologically sensible**
model

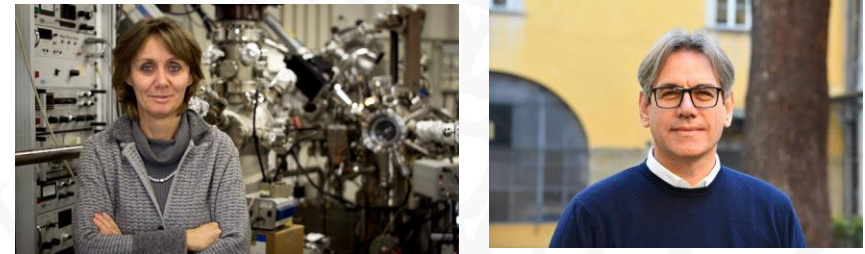
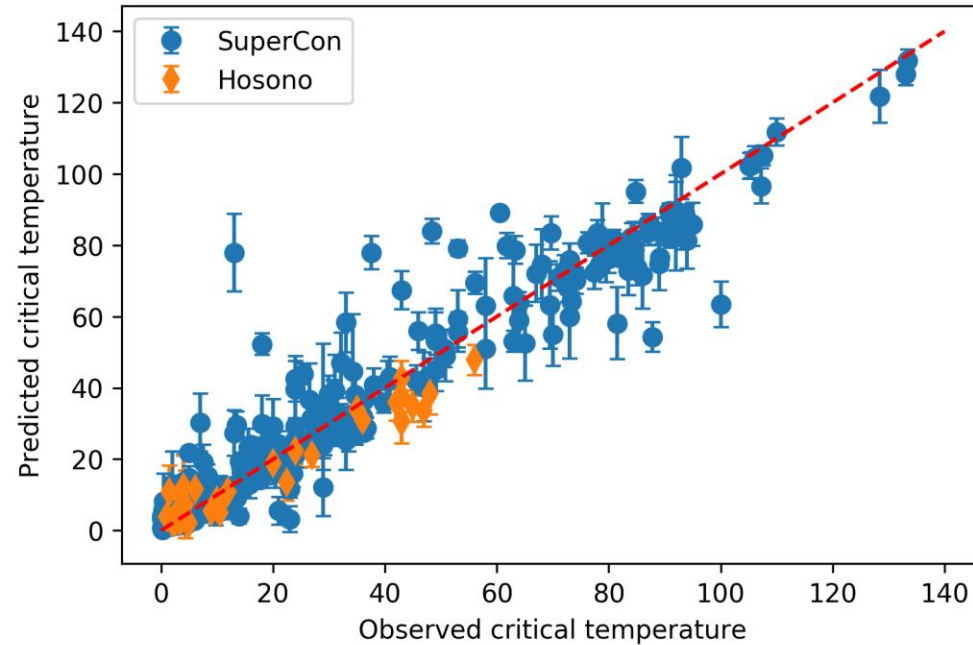


- Procedure to **plant** a family of **determinist stable attractors** (hint: make use of the **spectral decomposition** of A)
- Analytically characterize the **stochastic attractors** under the **linear noise approximation** (hint: solve associated **Fokker-Planck**, **Langevin** eqs. as a function of A and G)
- Train A and G to direct **different items** towards **distinct stochastic attractors** (hint: backpropagation through time, **noise help** to classify)
- **Sample** the stochastic attractor **to generate** novel data points



Generated digits

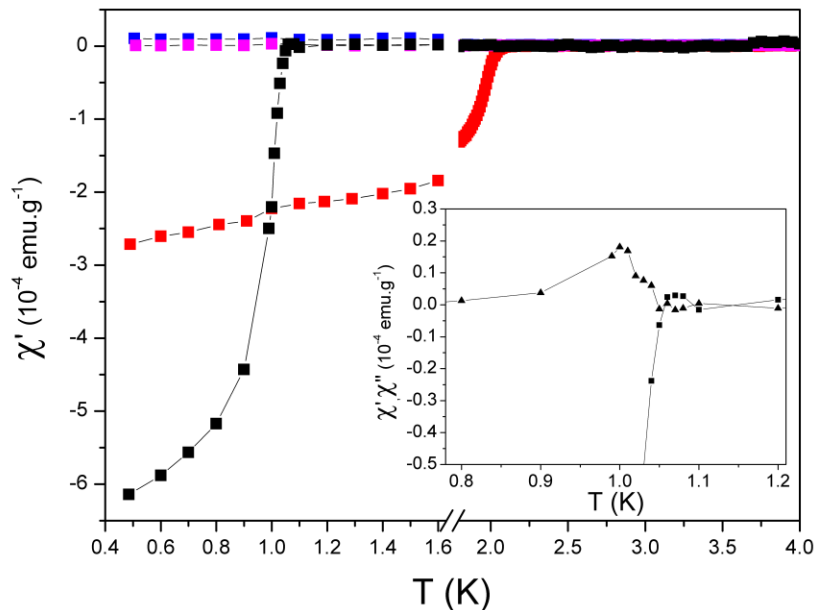
Application 1: Find new superconductors



Root mean square error **9.5**
K, $r^2=0.95$ for a latent space
of $d=300$

Predicted vs. **measured critical temperature**, T_c (K). The blue circles refer to materials from the **SuperCon database**. A fraction of 20% of the total is randomly selected as part of the testset, while the remaining 80% is used for training. The operation is repeated 50 times and the collected temperatures from each independent run stored for further processing. The orange diamonds refer to the **39 superconducting materials** present in the Hosono database. This latter contains a total of 207 (superconducting and non-superconducting) compounds.

The experiment



Temperature dependence of the **real part of the susceptibility** measured in zero static field for the four investigated samples: Pd₃HgTe₃ (blue and magenta for sample prepared at 350 and 500 °C, respectively), PdBiTe (red), and Pd₂NiTe₂ (black).

Measurement of a **magnetic moment** of a sample which is exposed to an oscillating external magnetic field. The detection of a **diamagnetic signal** that is proportional to the volume fraction is an indication of the presence of a superconducting phase.

Temagamite samples (blue and magenta) do not reveal any sizeable diamagnetic susceptibility, while **the clear onset of diamagnetic shielding** is visible at **$T=2.10$ K** for michenerite (red) and, even more pronounced, at **$T=1.06$ K** for monchetundraite (black).

Predicted critical temperatures by the ML approach:

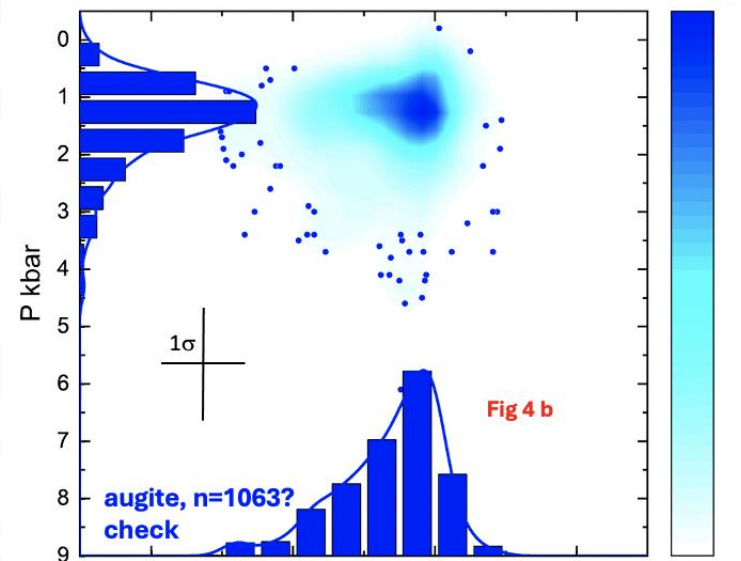
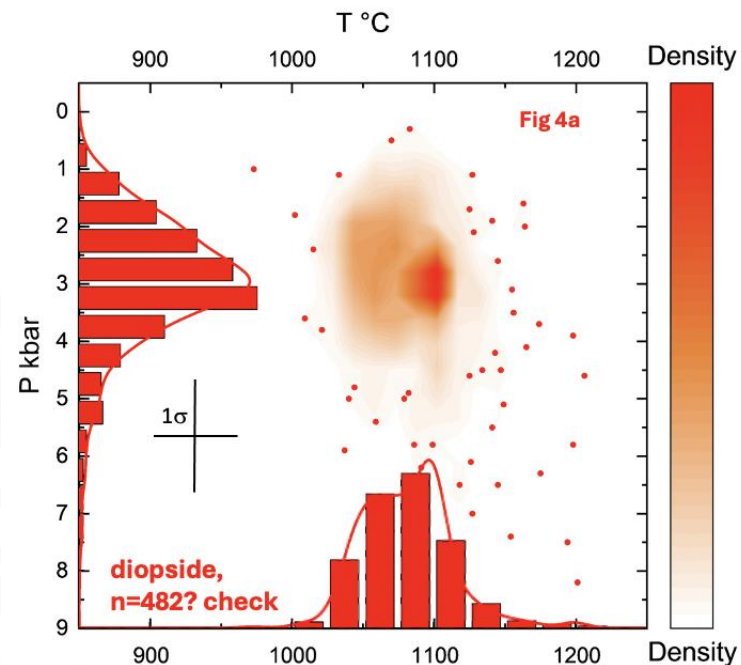
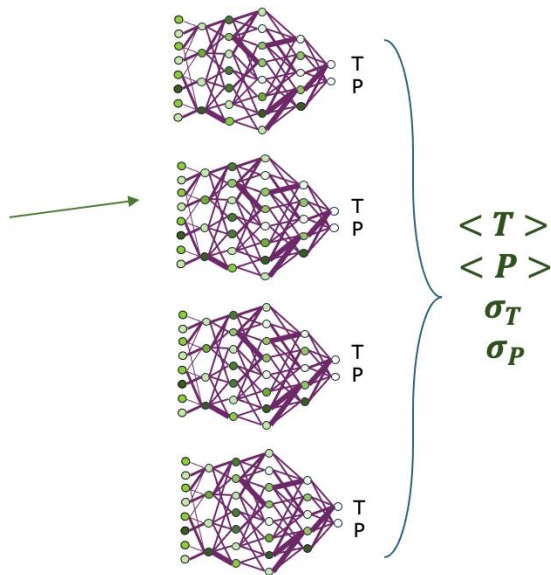
michenerite: 1.6(0.8) K

monchetundraite: 1.18(0.7) K

Application 2: volcanic temperature / pressure

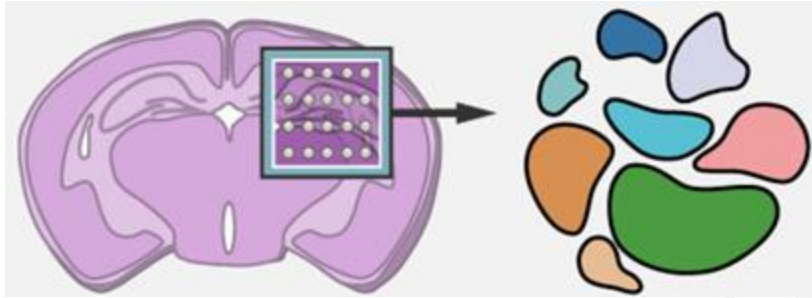
Index	T (C)	P (kbar)	Ca/Al2O3	Ca/T	Es	Ca/Cr	
1812	Higgins_1	1025	4.85	0.004080996	0.02367	0	
79	S2	1060	2.32	0.024016852	0.00654	0.04401	
2001	Neave201	1180	4.3	0.036071859	0.04921	0	
4789	DiFiore21	1180	0.001	0.03160037	0	0.34304	
751		5216	13	0.008823796	0.1423	0.01241	
2256	Pontesill	1100	4	0.036771241	0.10751	0.12066	
2564	Pontesill	1100	4	0.038649591	0.12553	0.18479	
2399	Pontesill	1100	4	0.040858432	0.09202	0.18201	
6260	DiFiore21	1150	0.001	0.037280738	0.02608	0.33588	
3302	DiFiore21	1180	0.001	0.002854996	0	0.31525	
5108	DiFiore21	1180	0.001	0.03078503	0	0.3721	
3168	Beard_19	800	2	0.052135745	0	0.28589	
5058	DiFiore21	1180	0.001	0.030222314	0	0.36843	
2620	Masotta_	1050	4	0.031849776	0.05823	0.11225	
1292	S5J7	1200	15	0.037671034	0.12379	0	
612		20078	1435	26	0.007217169	0.11337	0.00959
3458	DiFiore21	1180	0.001	0.037303557	0.03475	0.32896	
3922	DiFiore21	1180	0.001	0.033387837	0.0225	0.30545	
4556	DiFiore21	1180	0.001	0	0	0.28438	
3884	DiFiore21	1150	0.001	0.025600052	0.01453	0.23361	
5209	DiFiore21	1180	0.001	0.027693596	0	0.40606	
2068	Pontesill	1100	4	0.042769361	0.10728	0.16298	
424		4587	1370	16	0.005327912	0.15512	0.00982
4806	DiFiore21	1180	0.001	0.036359704	0.00583	0.35813	
31		3985	1000	2	0.013214101	0.01105	0.02584
6205	DiFiore21	1150	0.001	0.034386548	0.00686	0.3152	
3012	Hansen_1	1155	1	0.01773597	0.03708	0.10769	

Database

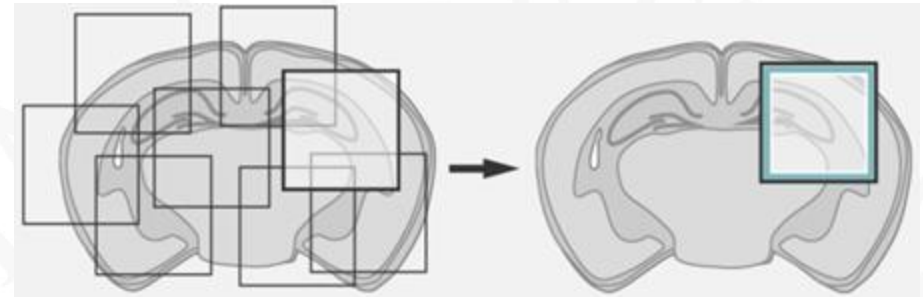


Levare una scala x

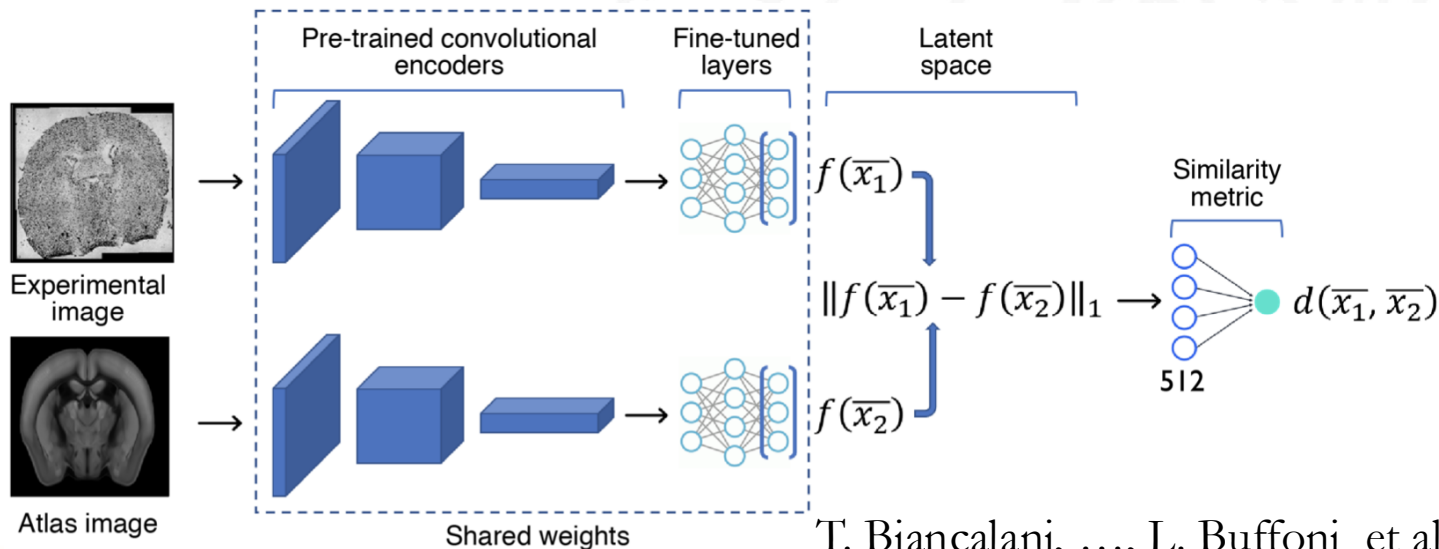
Application 3: Integrated spatially resolved whole transcriptomes of single cells



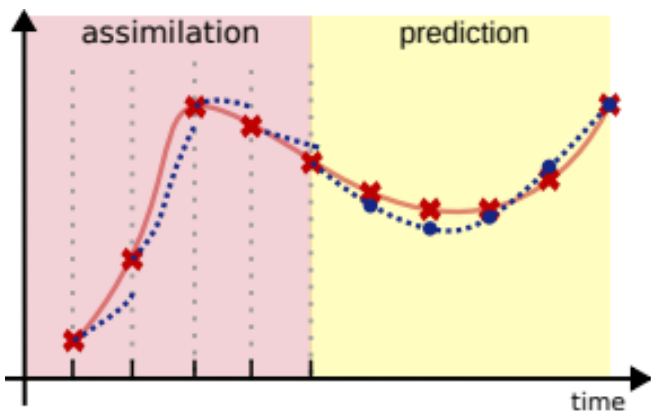
Integration of scRNA-seq data with spatial data



Integration of spatial data with histology



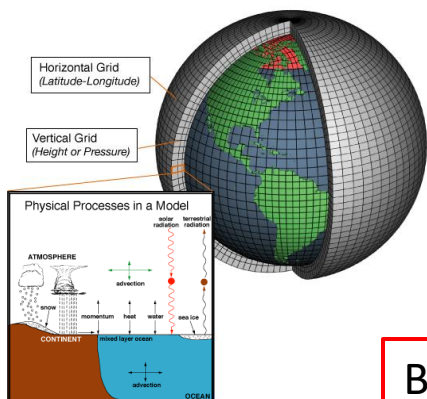
Application 4: time series analysis



Assimilation and prediction of chaotic system combining model equations and neural network



Forecasting and financial market



Bagnoli, Baia



Peri