

Characterizing social information spreading by using event synchronization and causality measures

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ICREA



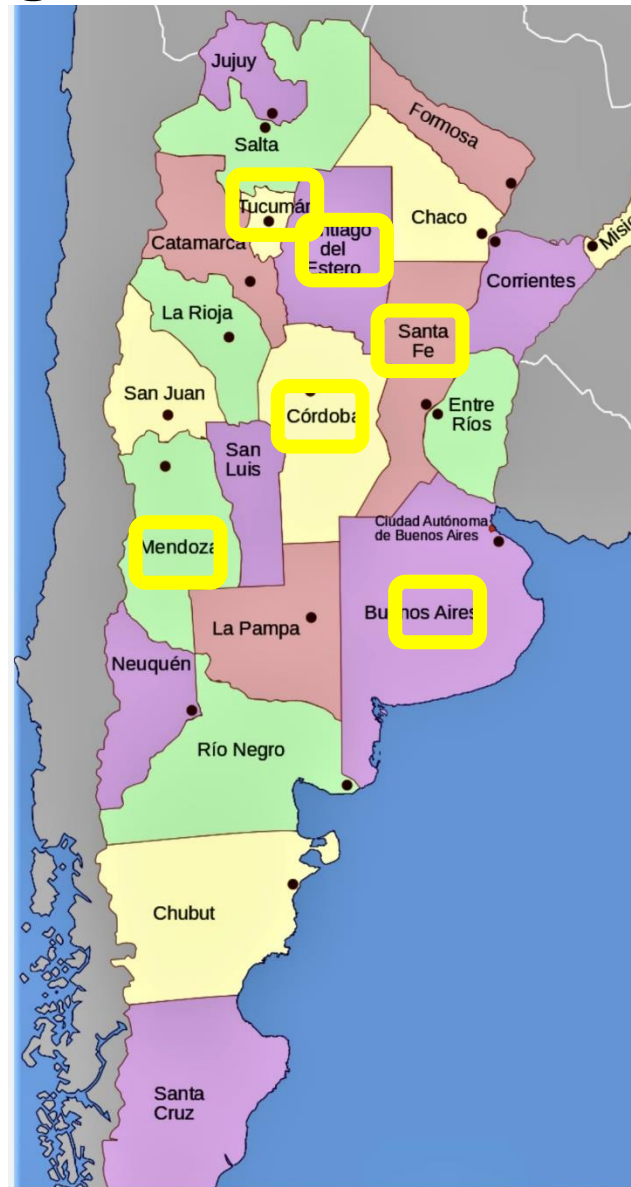
GOBIERNO
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MS Network Perturbations
Dynamics Days Europe
September 4, 2023

Diffusion of information in Argentina

- Six observed “nodes”:
Buenos Aires
Cordoba
Tucuman
Mendoza
Santa Fe
Santiago del Estero
- “Perturbation output”:
of articles in the press
(20 topics)



Reunión en Tucumán

Gobernadores del norte reclamaron por la falta de gasoil

Fue durante la 10ª reunión del Consejo de la región Norte Grande. Por parte del Gobierno nacional, Juan Manzur amenazó que caerán “con todo el peso de la ley” sobre quienes alteren los valores del combustible.

Data analyzed

Presentan un proyecto de ley para "garantizar el abastecimiento de combustible líquido"

Política 30 de mayo de 2022 Por LPTV

El proyecto impulsado por el legislador Berarducci y acompañado por el bloque del PJS apunta a solucionar una de las crisis que aqueja al sector productivo.

Sergio Berni se cruzó con los transportistas en la autopista La Plata-Buenos Aires y lanzó una advertencia: "Tienen 5 minutos o me llevo los camiones"

"¿Vas a seguir haciendo show?", le preguntó el ministro de Seguridad bonaerense al líder de la protesta, antes de levantar el corte con la Policía; se quejaban por la falta de gasoil



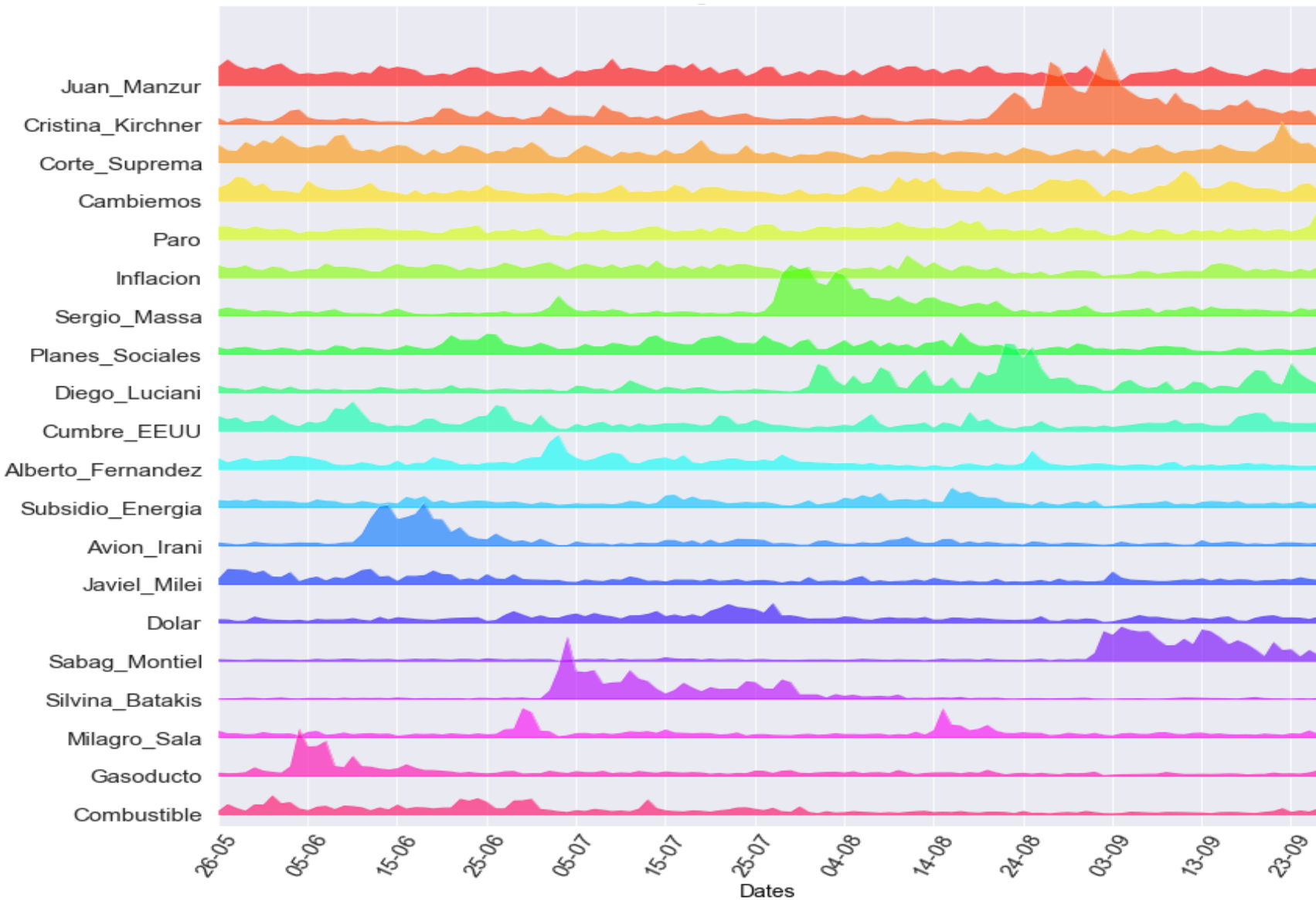
Paro de transportistas: "Una protesta pacífica, a la orilla de la ruta"

Eduardo Reinoso, presidente de la ATCT, dijo que no habrá cortes durante la movilización. El PE pidió actuar preventivamente a la Justicia

- 28000 news articles published in Argentina in the selected six main cities.
- 4 months (26/05/2022 - 26/09/2022).
- We used an unsupervised non-negative matrix factorization algorithm to classify the articles in 20 non-orthogonal topics.

S. Pinto, F. Albanese, C. O. Dorso, and P. Balenzuela. *Quantifying time-dependent media agenda and public opinion by topic modeling*. Physica A, 524:614, 2019

We obtain a time series for each topic, by adding the total number of articles per day.



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[@cristinamasoll1](https://twitter.com/cristinamasoll1)

We also obtain a time series for each topic in each city

$$x_{n,i}(t)$$

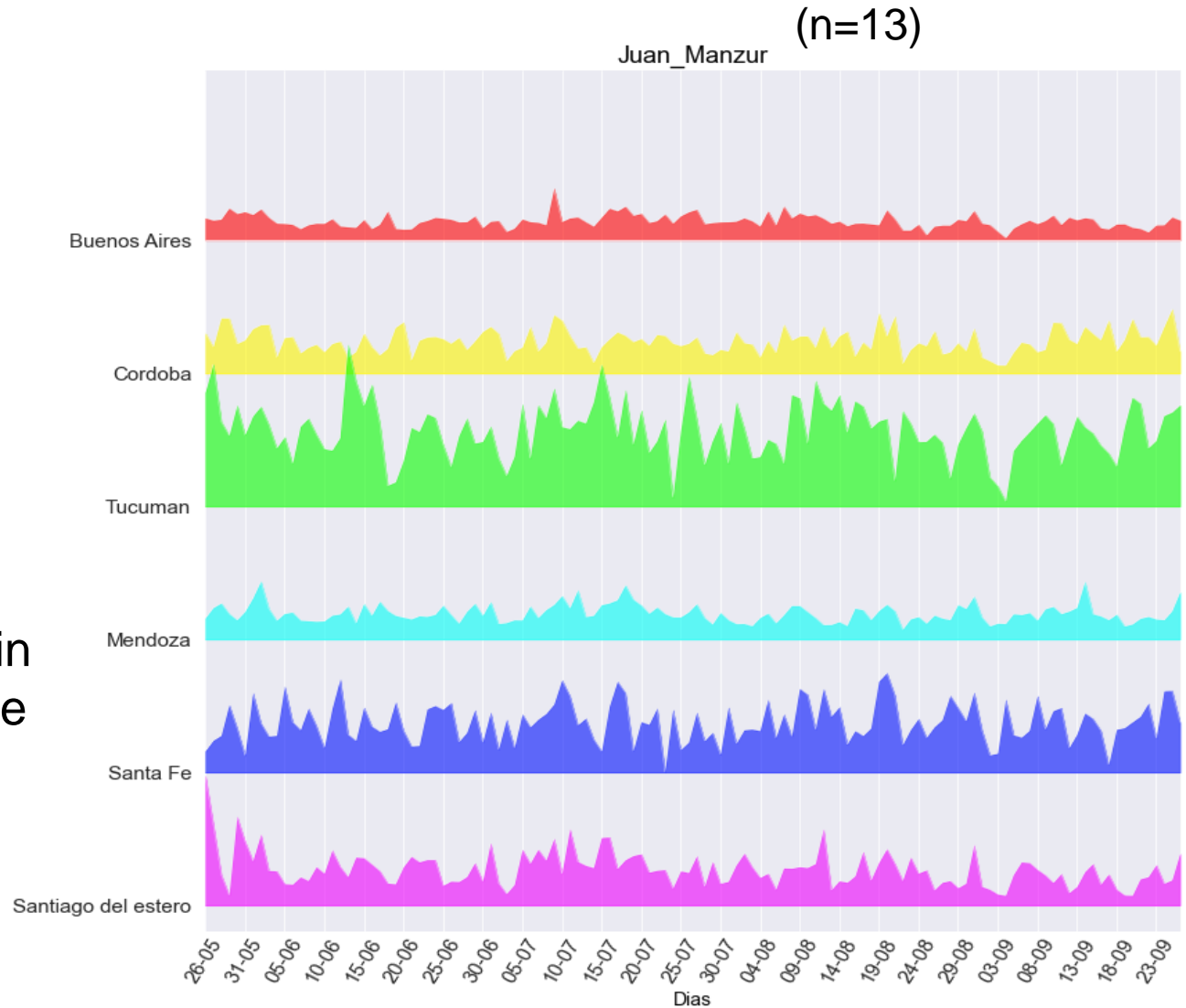
n=topic

i = city

t = time

Normalized such that in each city, each day, the total “attention” is 1:

$$\sum_n x_{n,i}(t) = 1$$



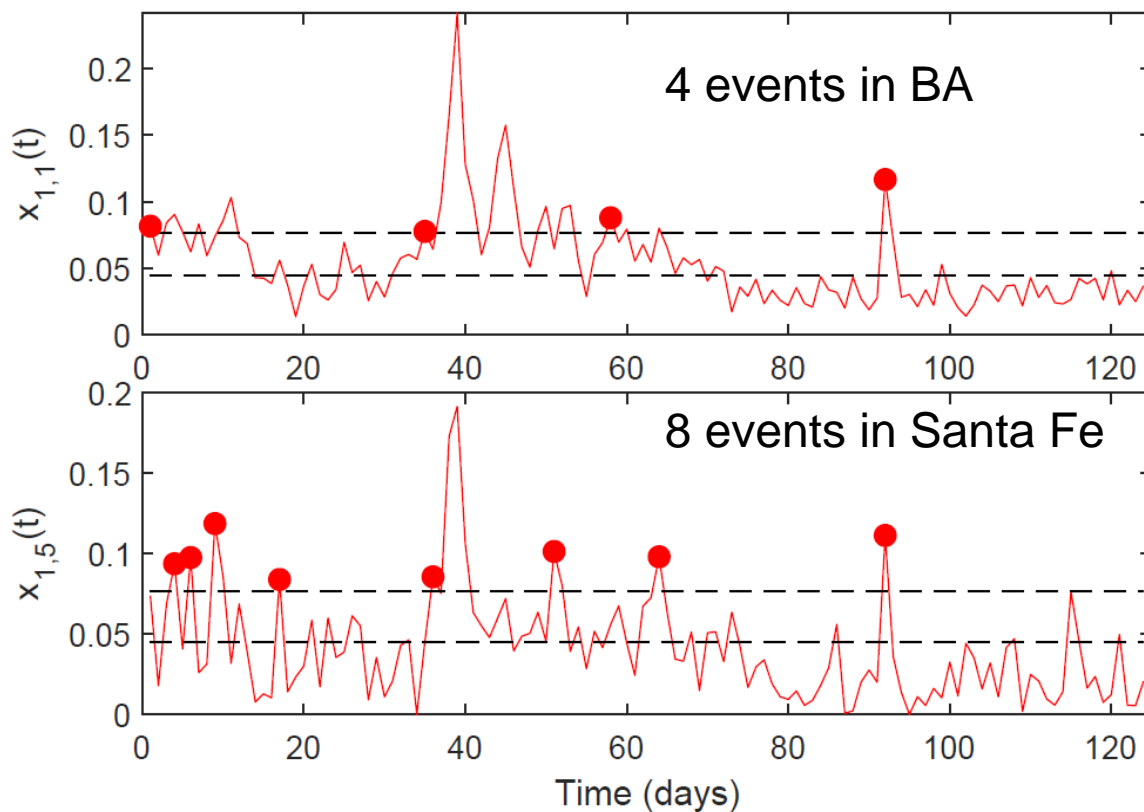
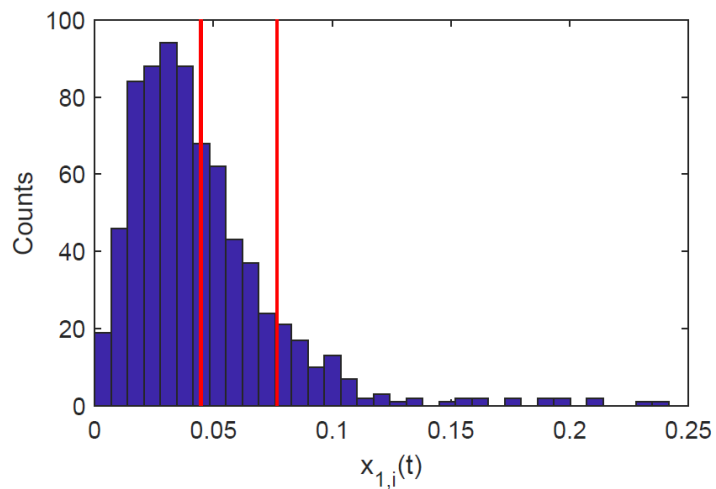
To define “events” in a time series we use two thresholds

$$TH1(n)=\mu(n)=\langle x_{n,i}(t) \rangle_{i,t}, \quad TH2(n)=\mu(n)+\sigma(n)$$

Example: topic #1 “*Alberto Fernandez*”

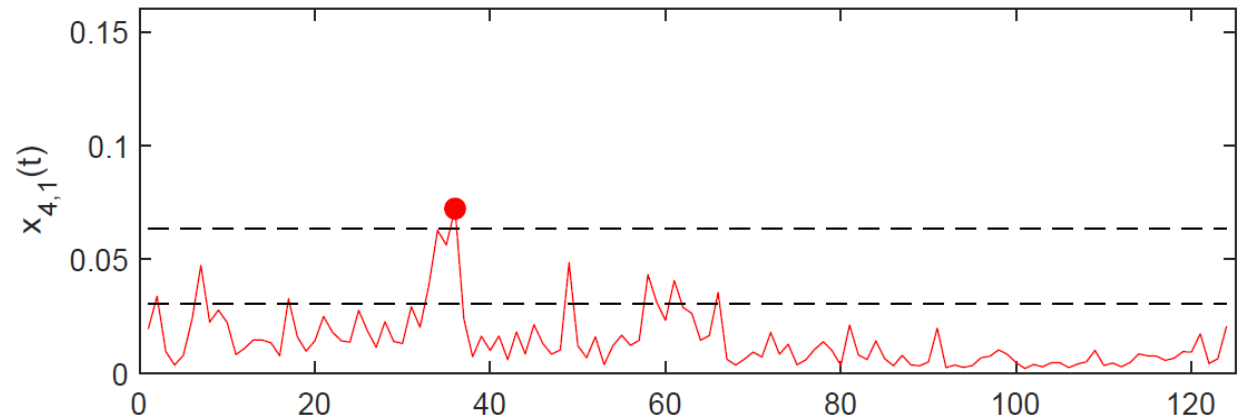
Histogram of $x_{1,i}(t)$

All cities, all times

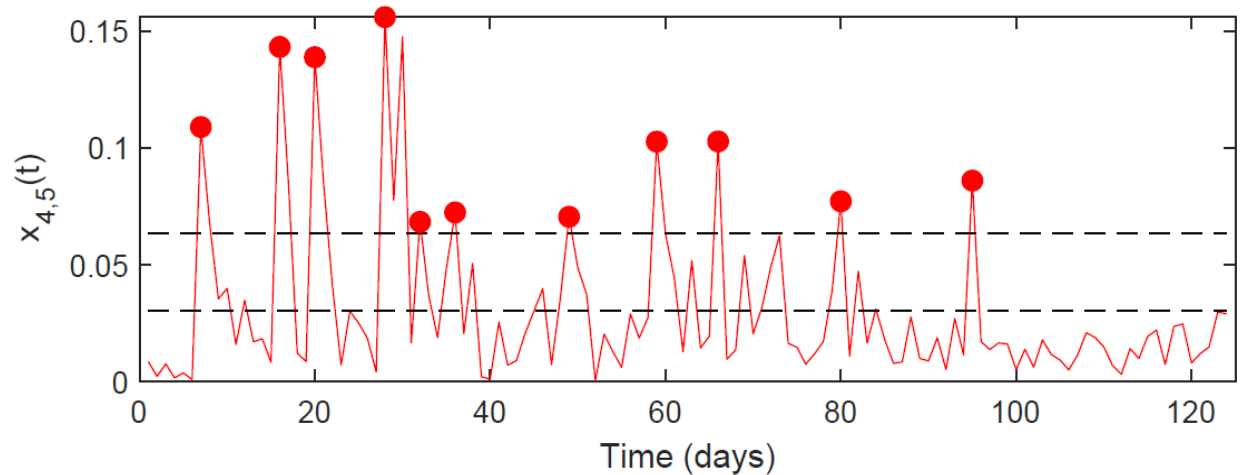


Example: topic *Combustible* ($n=4$)

1 event in BA



11 events in Santa Fe



- How to find “synchronized events”?
- How to detect when an event (a “perturbation”) in a city propagates and causes events in other cities?

Event synchronization measures

- Count $c^\tau(x|y)$ = number of times an event appears in $x(t)$ shortly after (within interval **$\tau=3$ days**) an event appears in $y(t)$. Idem for $c^\tau(y|x)$. Synchronized events count $\frac{1}{2}$.
- Calculate:

$$Q_s = 2[c^\tau(x|y) + c^\tau(y|x)] / [m_x + m_y]$$

$$Q_a = 2[c^\tau(x|y) - c^\tau(y|x)] / [m_x + m_y]$$

m_x, m_y are the number of events in $x(t)$ and $y(t)$.

- $Q_s = 1$: the events of the signals are fully synchronized.
- $q_a = 1$: the events in x always occur before those in y .
- $q_a = -1$: the events in x always occur after those in y .

No “causal” information



Quián Quiroga et al, *PRE* 66, 041904 (2002).

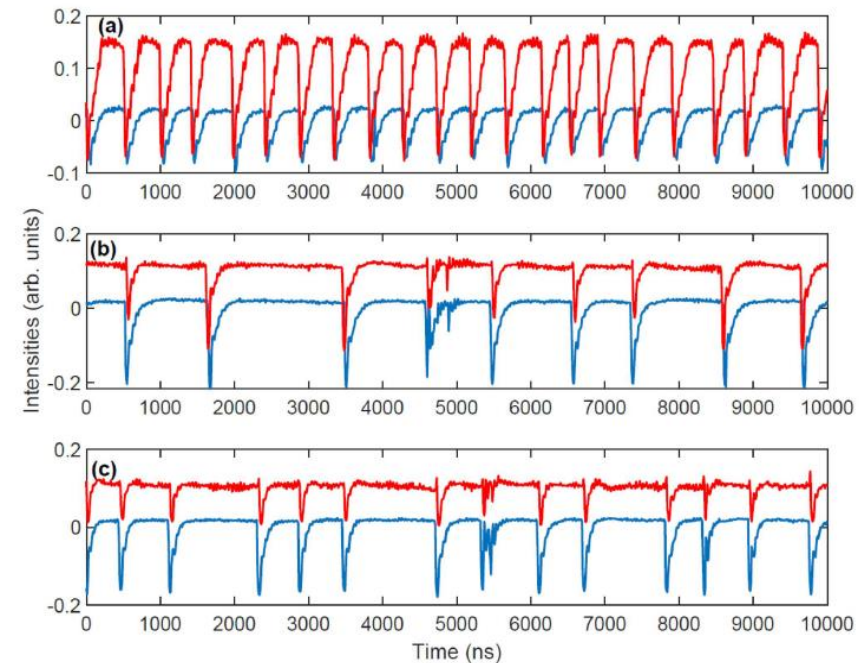
Quantifying the synchronization of the spikes emitted by coupled lasers

Cite as: Chaos 33, 073124 (2023); doi: [10.1063/5.0150971](https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0150971)

Submitted: 17 March 2023 · Accepted: 26 June 2023 ·

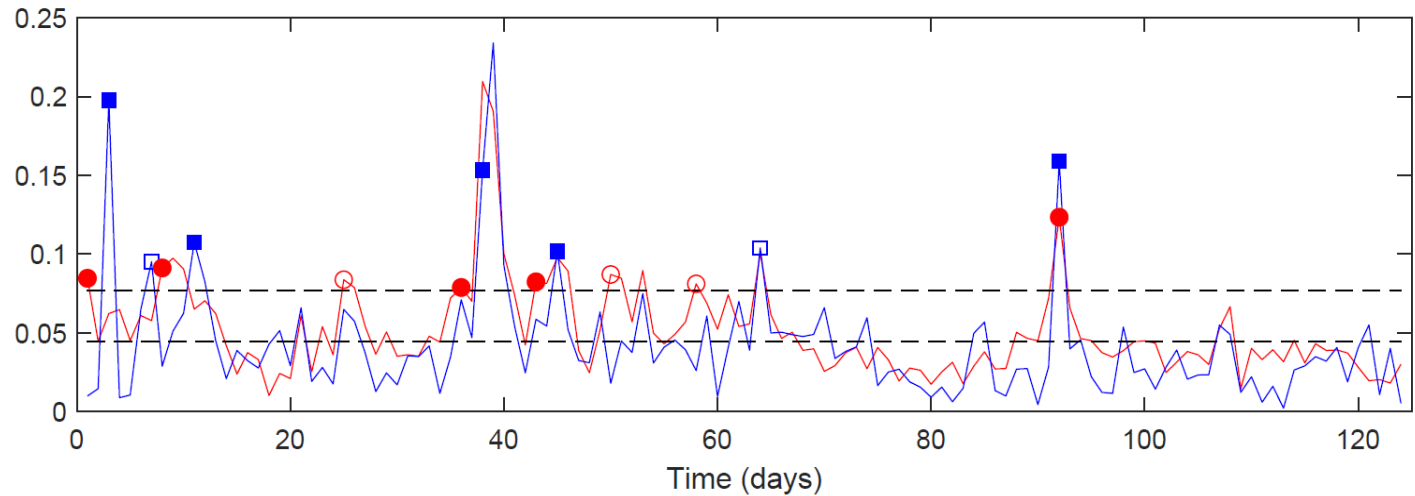
Published Online: 11 July 2023

Jordi Tiana-Alsina¹  and Cristina Masoller^{2,a)} 

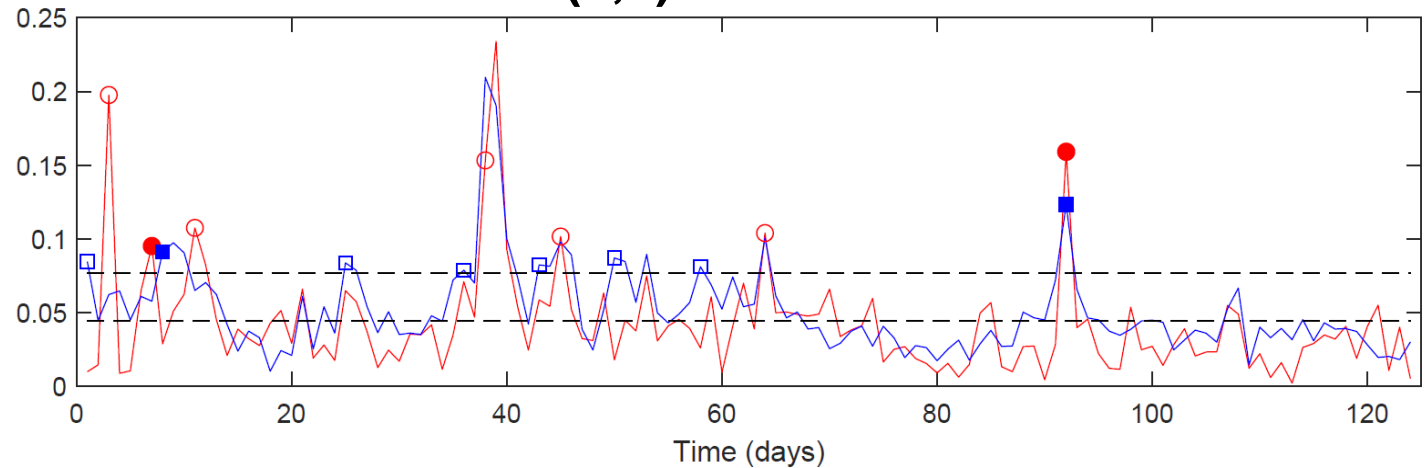


Example: topic “*Alberto Fernandez*” (n=1)

Mendoza → **Santiago del Estero** $C(4,6)=4.5$



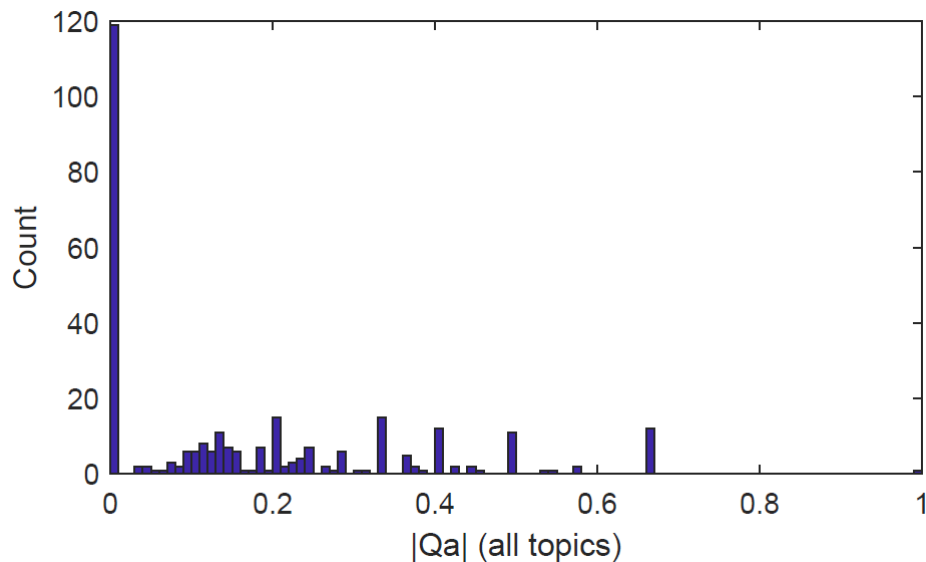
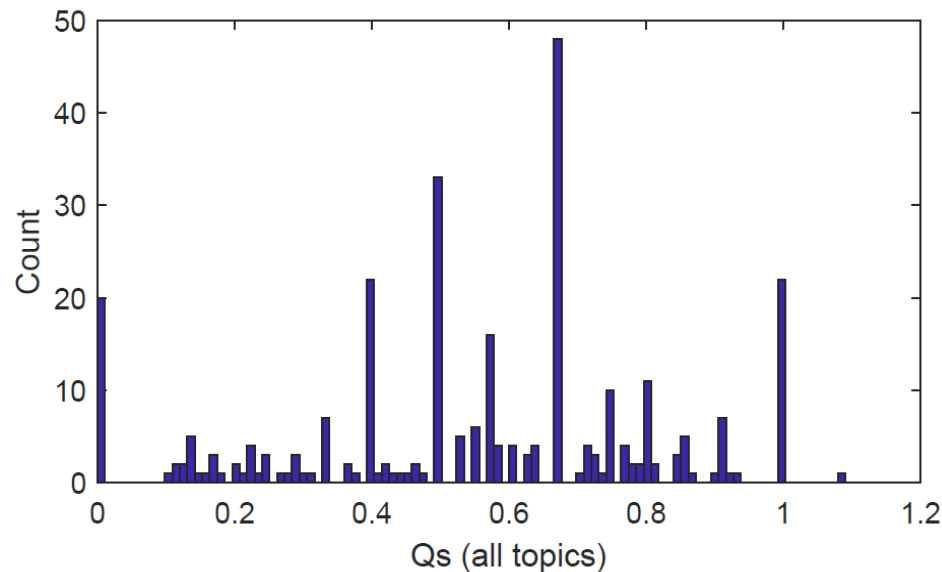
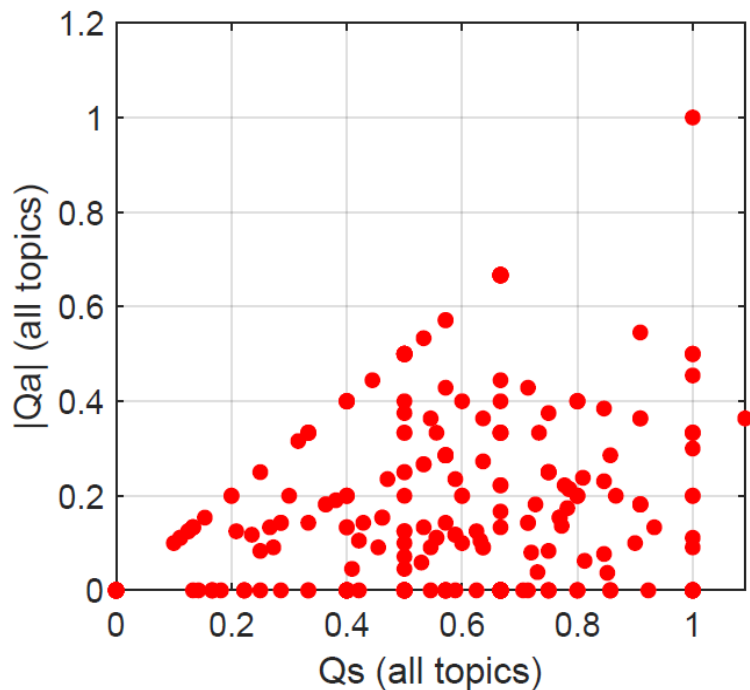
Santiago del Estero → **Mendoza** $C(6,4)=1.5$



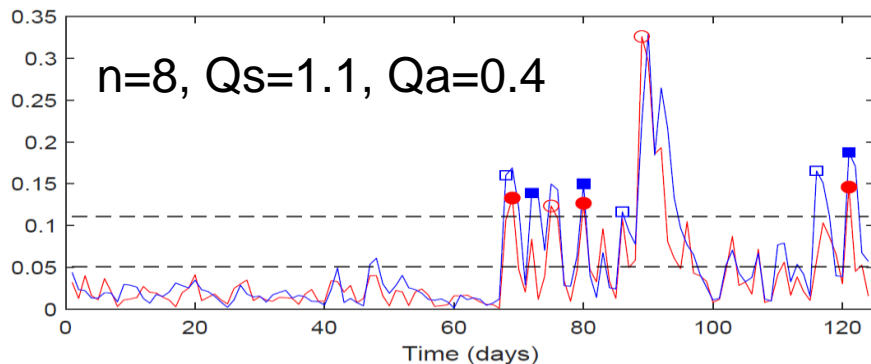
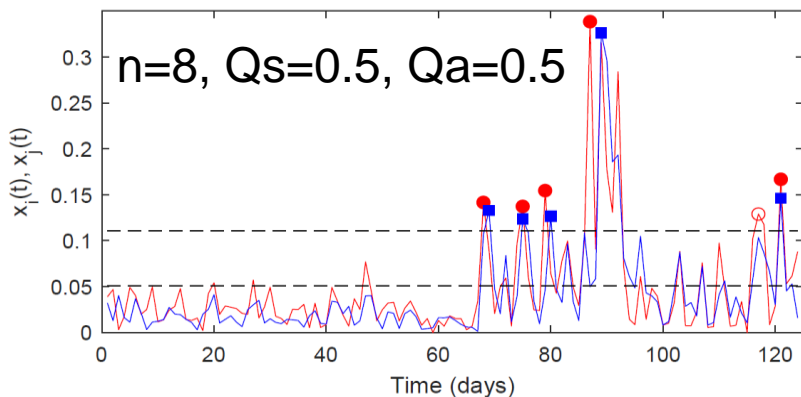
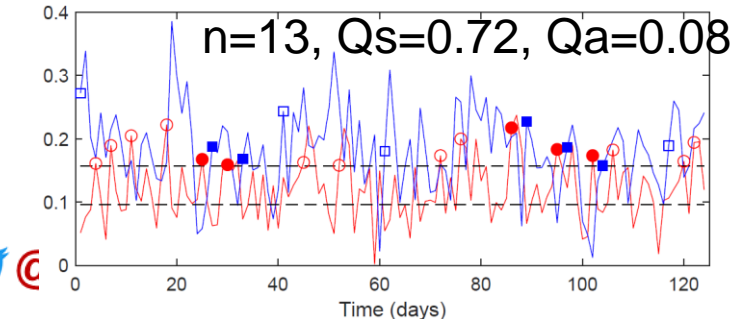
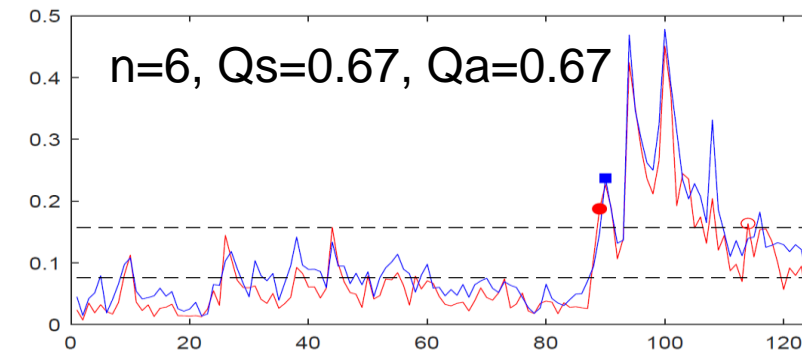
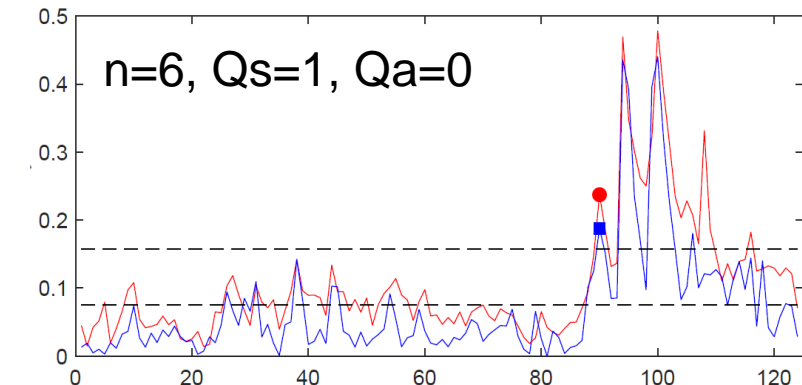
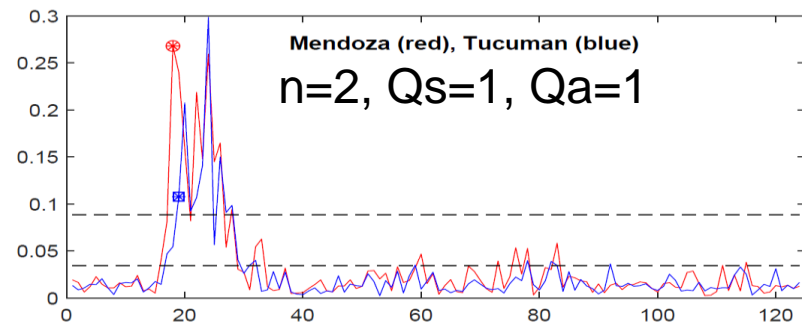
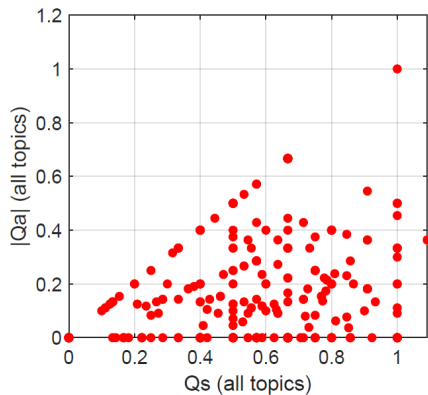
|Qa| and Qs

$$Qs = 2[c^\tau(x|y) + c^\tau(y|x)] / [m_x + m_y]$$

$$Qa = 2[c^\tau(x|y) - c^\tau(y|x)] / [m_x + m_y]$$



Let's look at some examples



Granger Causality

Hypothesis: X_1 and X_2 can be described by stationary autoregressive **linear** models.

$$X_1(t) = \sum_{j=1}^p \text{past of } X_1 A_{11,j} X_1(t-j) + \text{Residual error } E_1(t)$$

$$X_1(t) = \sum_{j=1}^p \text{past of } X_1 A_{11,j} X_1(t-j) + \sum_{j=1}^p \text{past of } X_2 A_{12,j} X_2(t-j) + \text{Residual error } E'_1(t)$$

$$\text{If } \langle E'_1(t) \rangle < \langle E_1(t) \rangle \quad \longrightarrow \quad X_2 \rightarrow X_1$$

C. W. J. Granger *Investigating causal relations by econometric models and cross-spectral methods*. *Econometrica* 37, 424–438 (1969) (> **10000 citations**)

Transfer Entropy (TE)

- TE: is the *Conditional* Mutual Information, given the “past” of one of the variables.

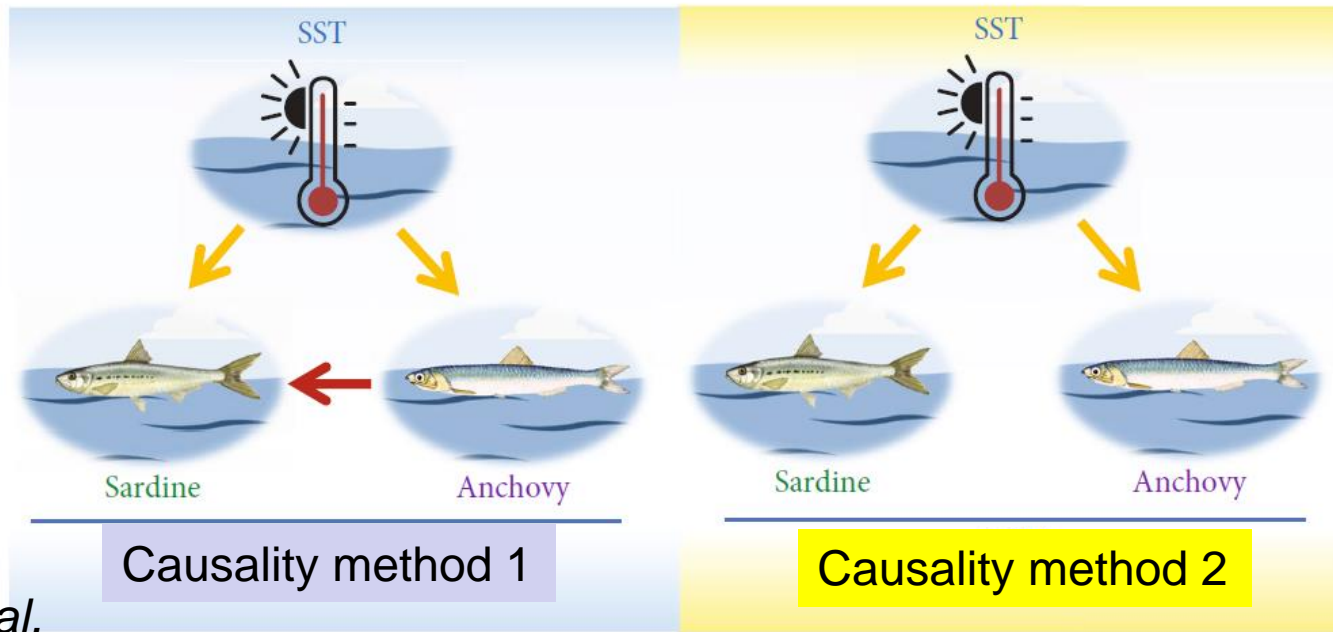
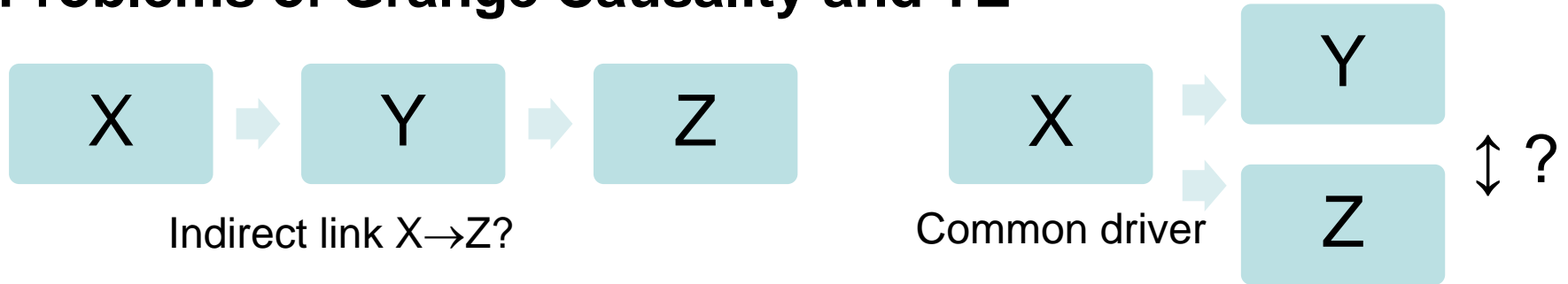
$$TE(x,y) = MI(x, y|x_{\tau})$$

$$TE(y,x) = MI(y, x|y_{\tau})$$

- $MI(x,y) = MI(y,x)$ but $TE(x,y) \neq TE(y,x)$
- TE and GC are equivalent for Gaussian processes.

T. Schreiber, Measuring information transfer, Phys. Rev. Lett. 85, 461 (2000).

Problems of Grange Causality and TE

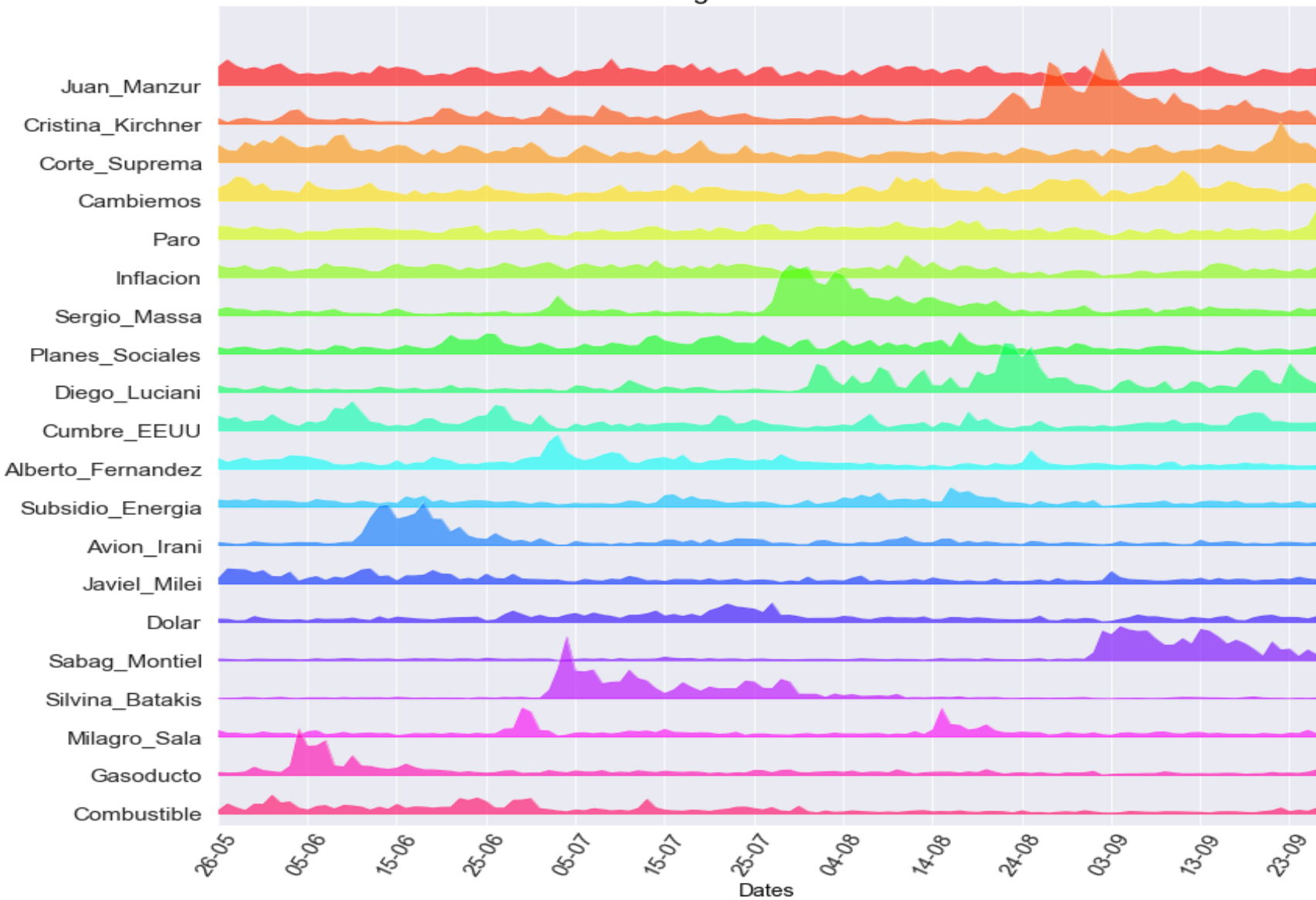


X. Ying et al.
AAAS Research 2022

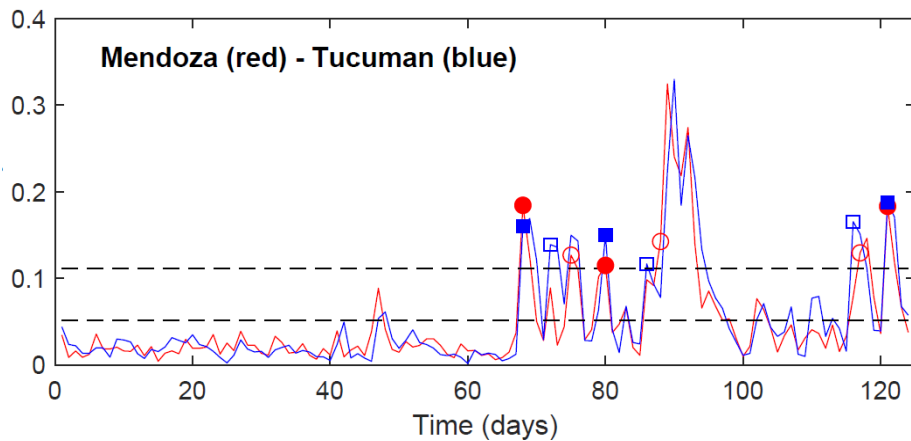
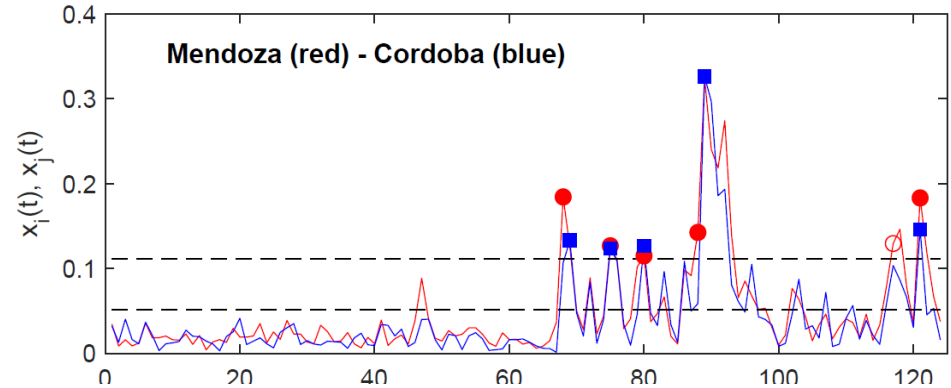
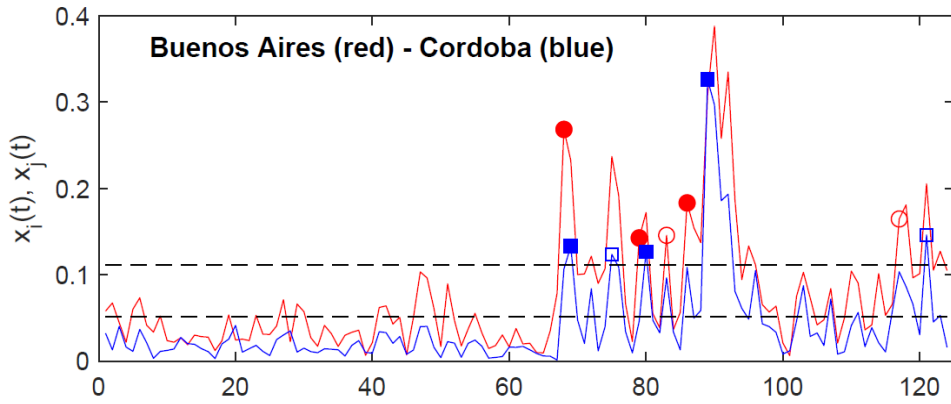
Many alternative approaches to try to “solve” these problems.

Reminder

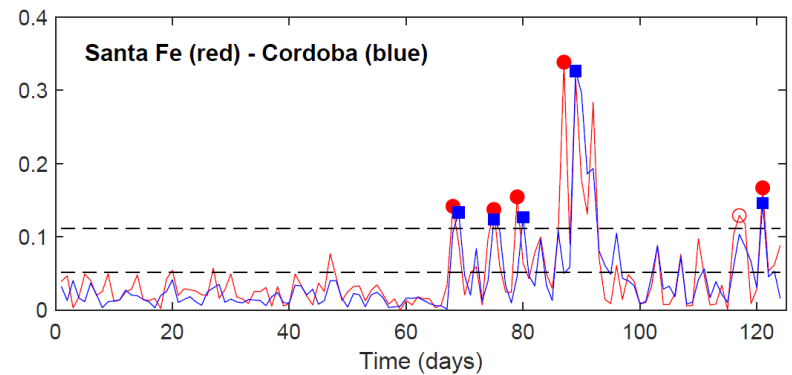
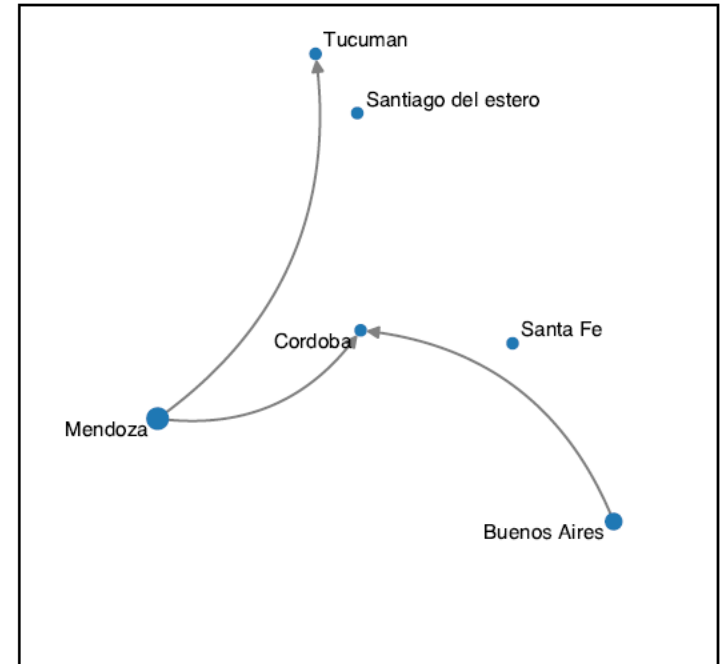
Agenda Global



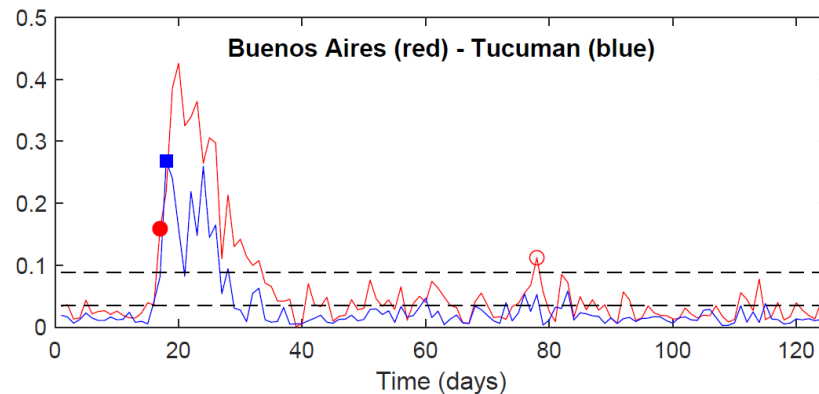
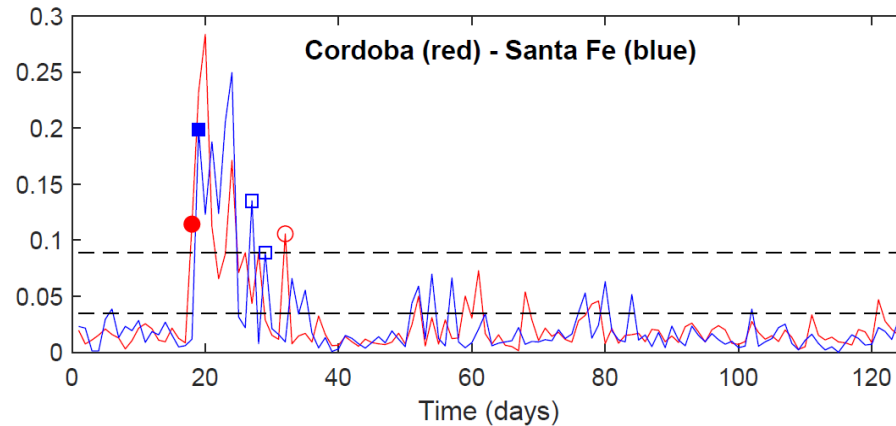
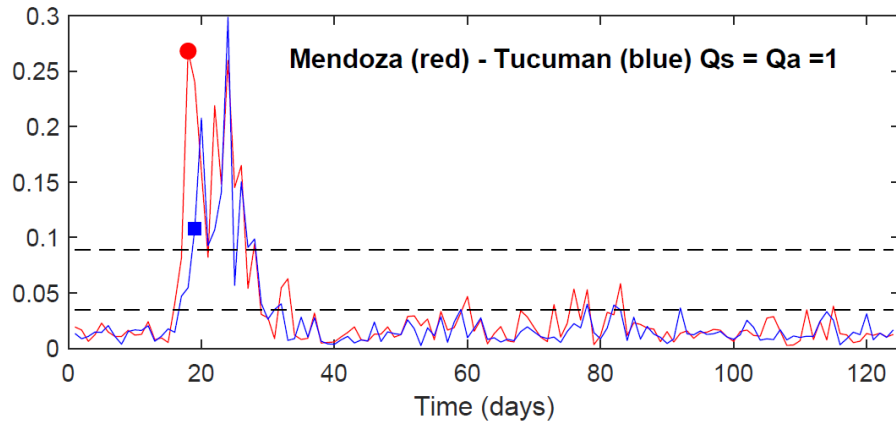
Preliminary results. Example topic “*Diego Luciani*”



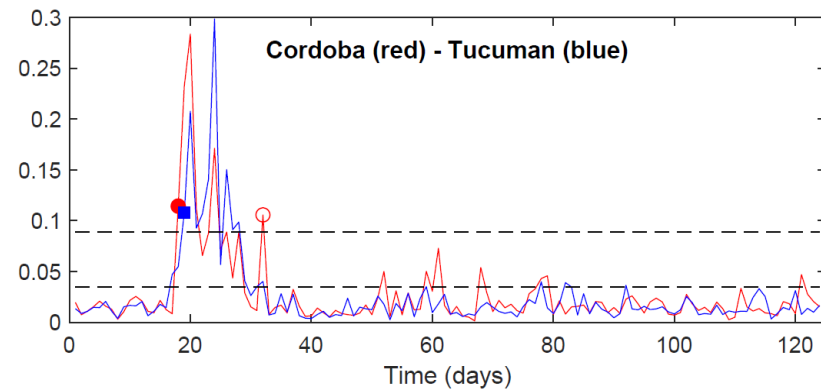
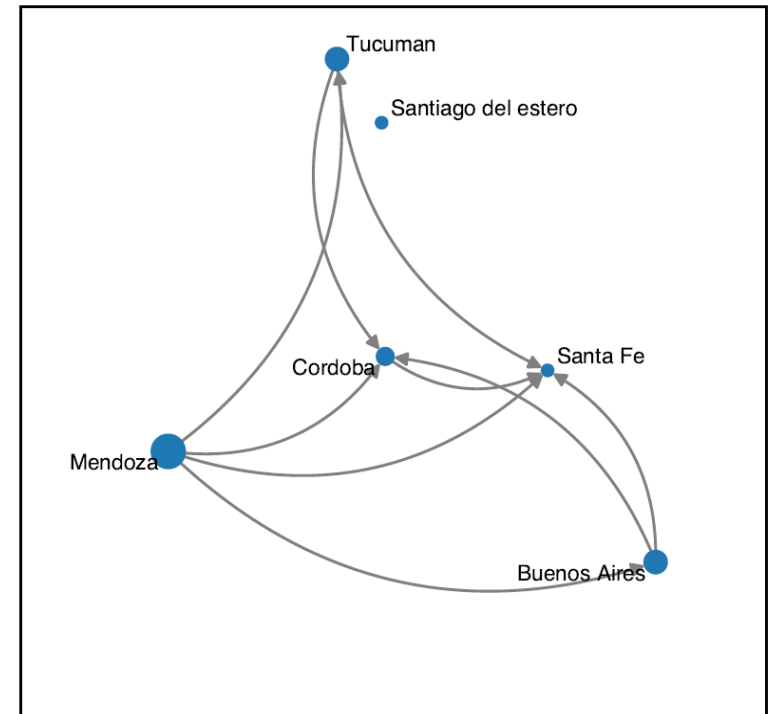
GC and TE “significant”



Preliminary results. Example topic “Avion Iraní” (n=2)

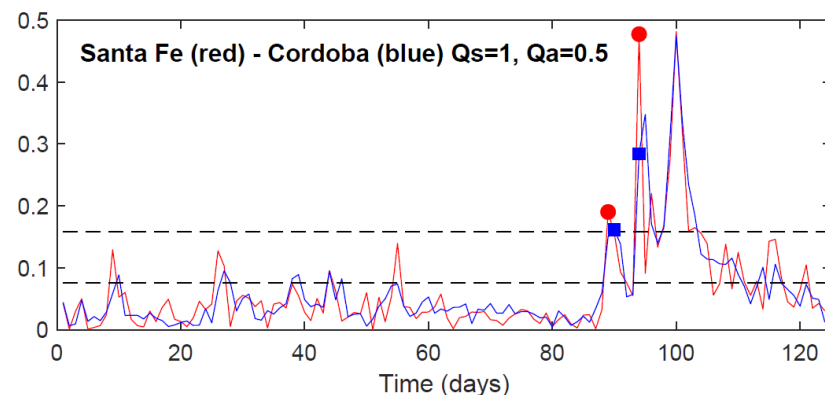
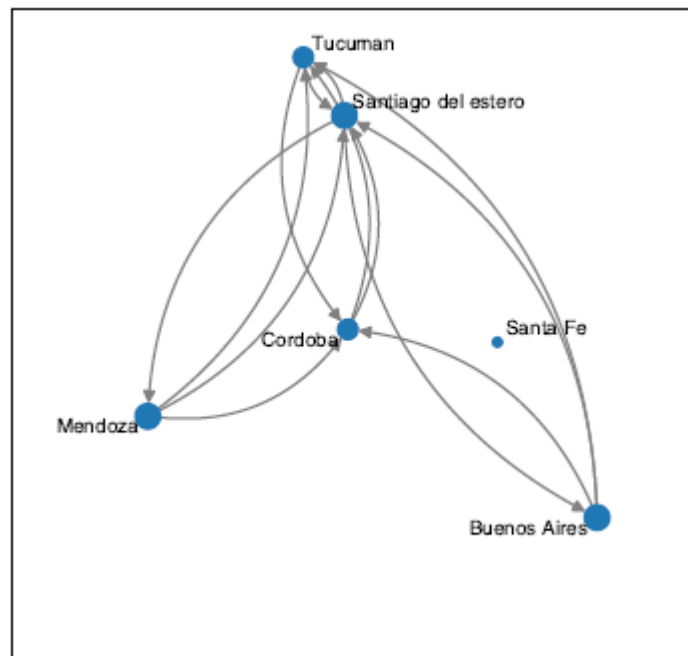
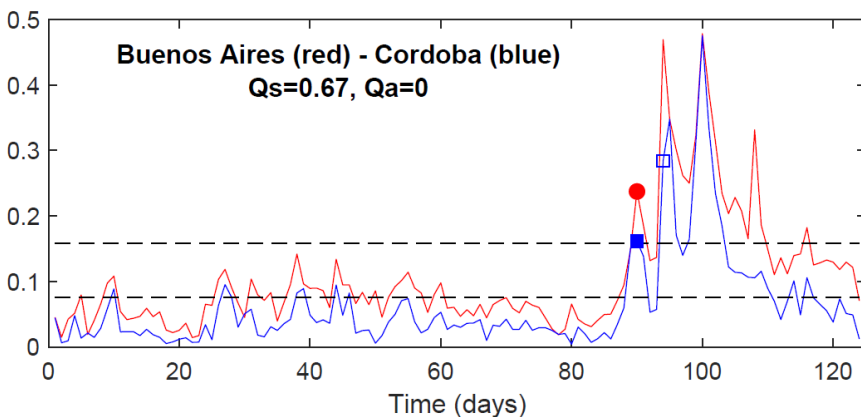
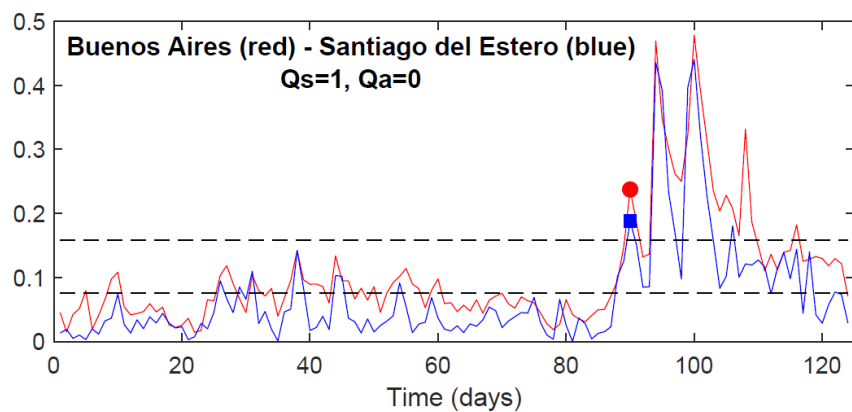


GC and TE “significant”

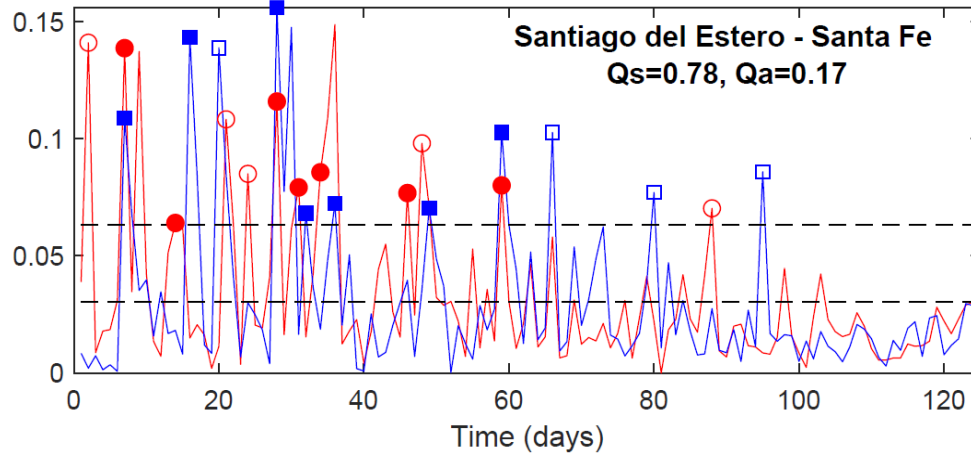
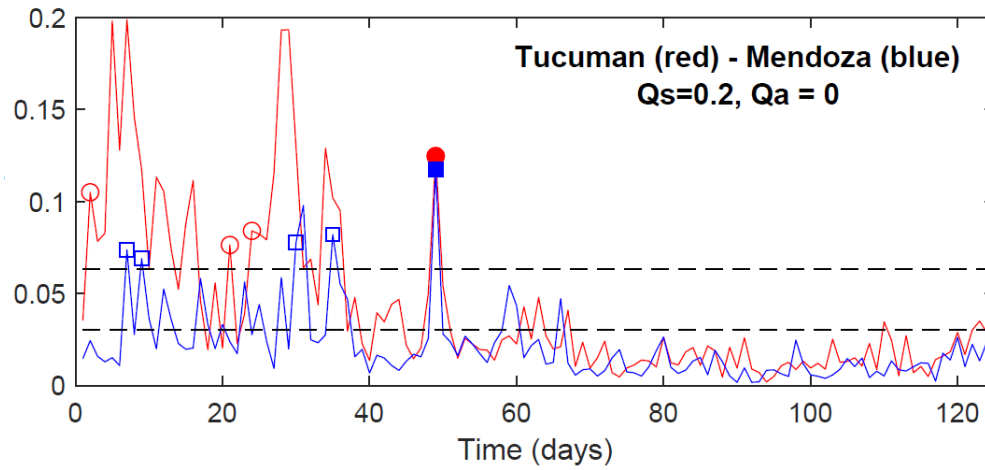


Preliminary results. Example topic “*Cristina Kirchner*” (n=6)

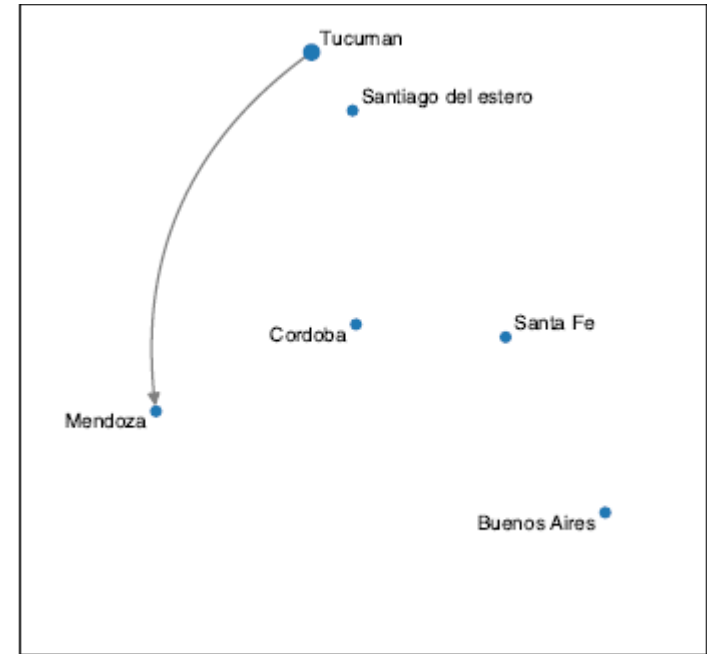
GC and TE “significant”



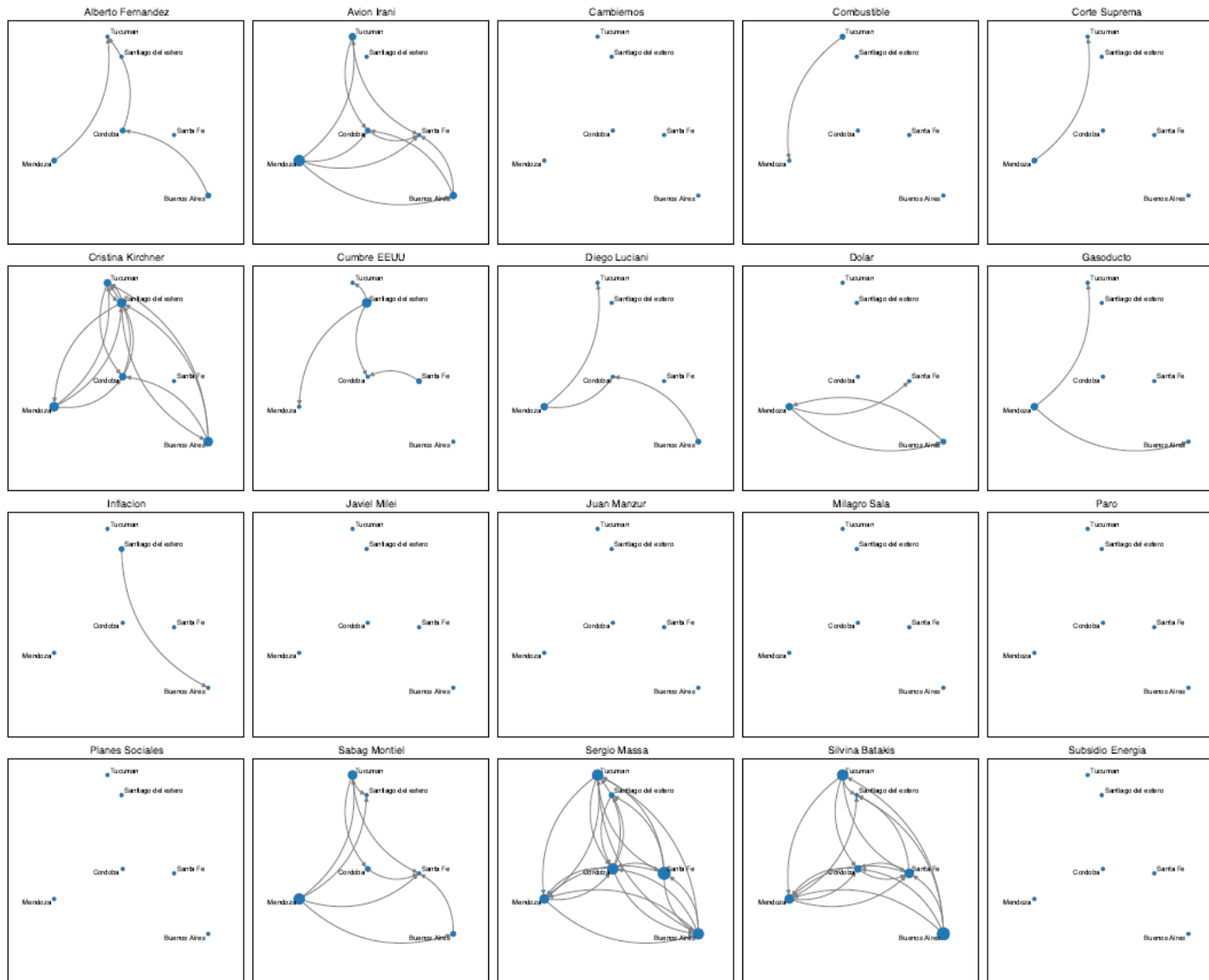
Preliminary results. Example topic “Combustible” (n=4)



GC and TE “significant”



Preliminary results: causal networks for all topics



In topics that have no causal links (GC and/or TE is small), Qs and Qa are also small.

Preliminary conclusions



- The results obtained with event synchronization are promising but clearly, more study is needed on how to define the events.
- Some coincidences but also differences were found between event-synchronization links and causal links.
- Question: how to “prune” (binarize) to extract meaningful links?

**Thanks to my collaborators.
Thank you for your attention!**



L. Garcia



G. Tirabassi



P. Balenzuela

Advertisement: 3-year PhD scholarship available in my group, funded by Marie Curie Training Network BE-LIGHT (Machine learning and data analysis for BiomEdical LIGHT-based technologies)

