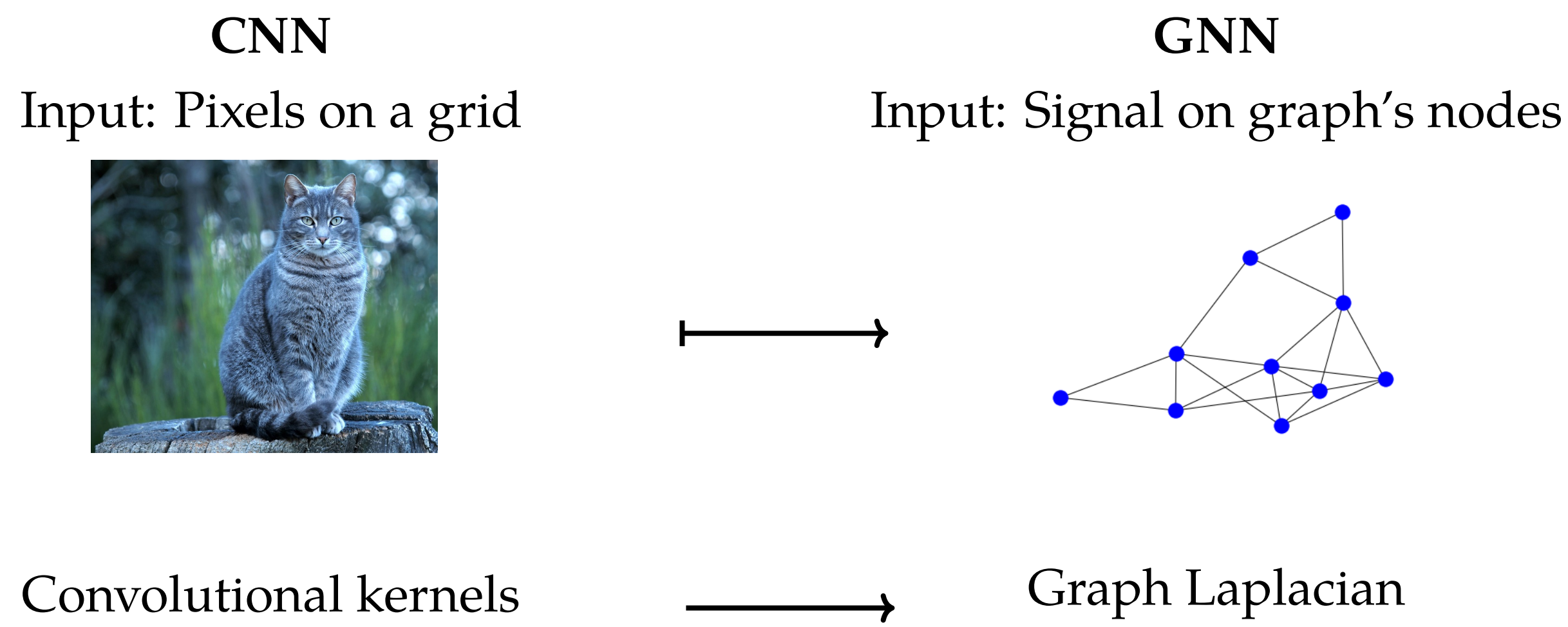


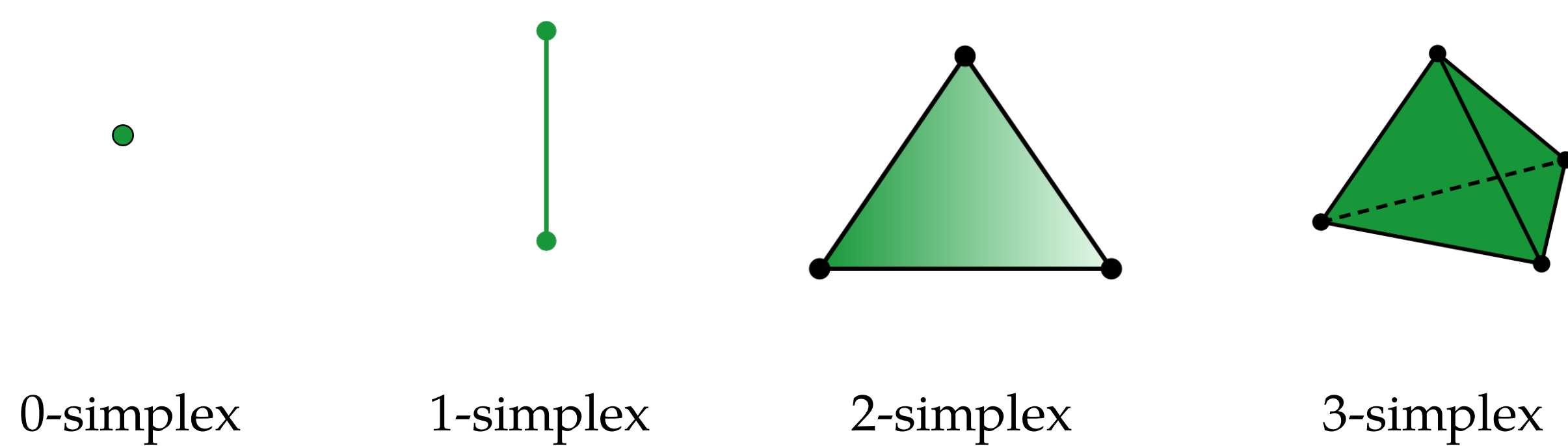
Motivation: beyond graphs

In [1] CNNs have been extended to convolutional neural networks on graphs (GNNs).



Graphs are intrinsically limited to modeling pairwise relationships. We extend GNNs from graphs to **simplicial complexes**, mathematical objects that can encode k -fold interactions.

Basic building blocks of a space: simplices

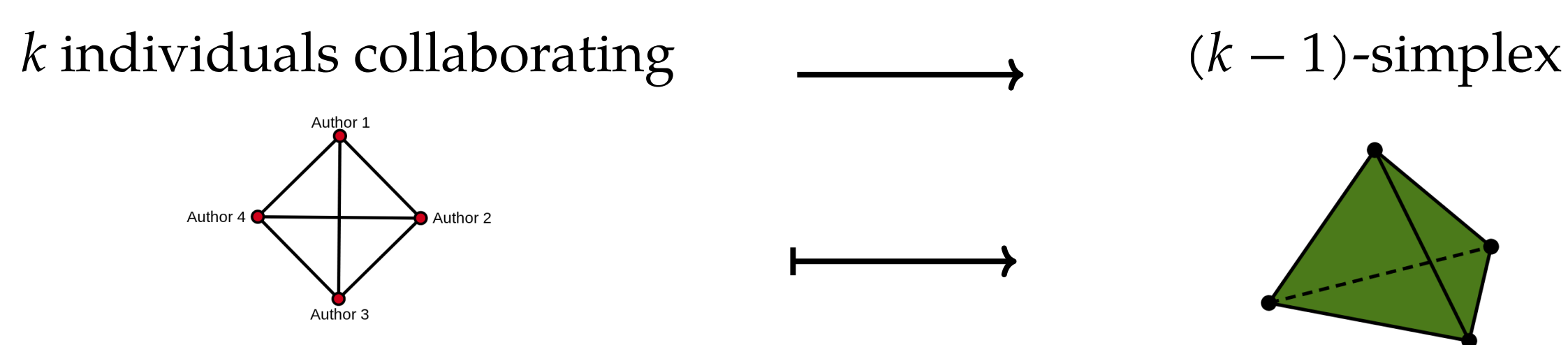


We construct simplicial complexes by gluing together simplices of various dimensions. Graphs are simplicial complexes constructed only with 0- and 1-simplices.

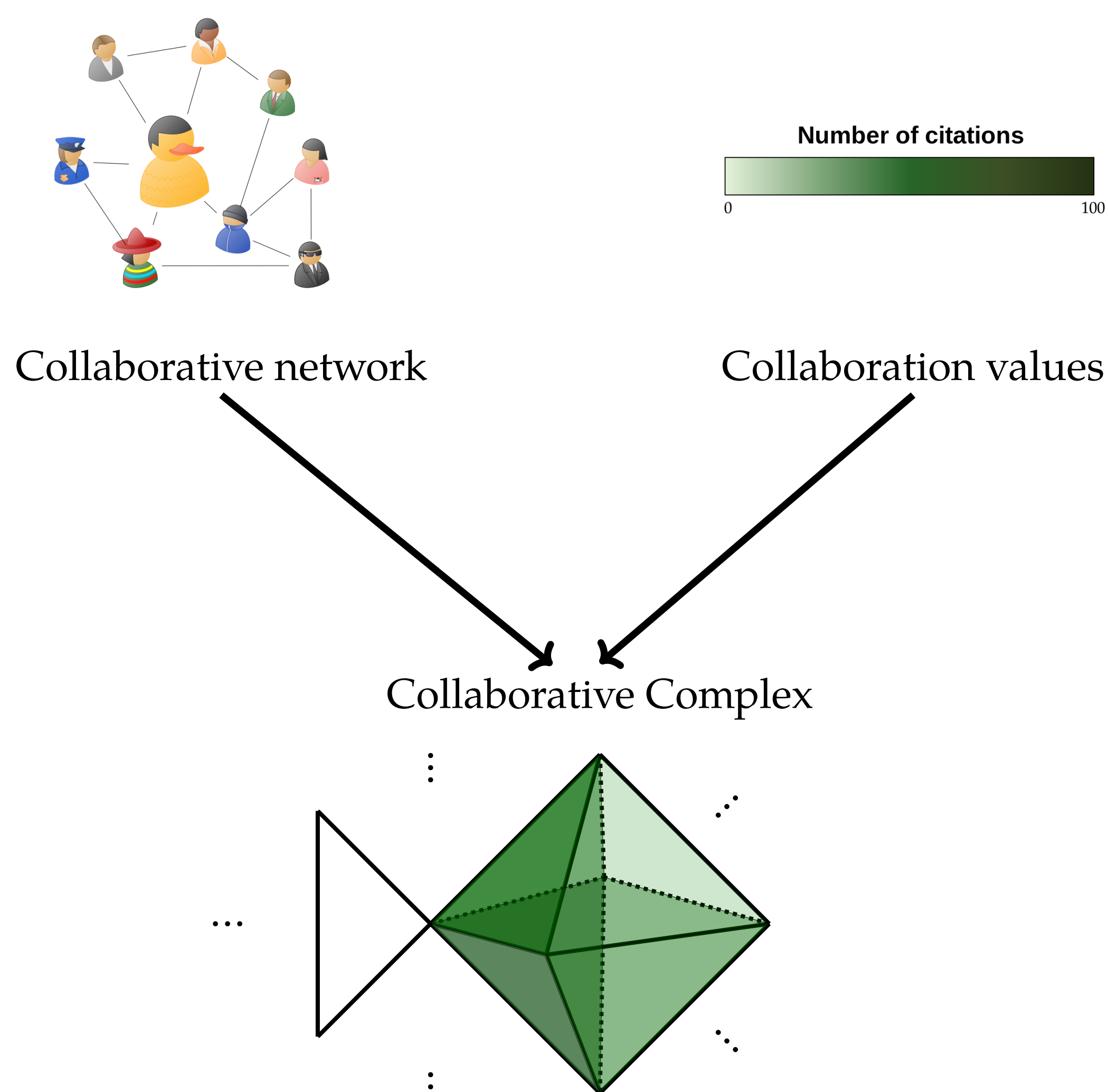
From collaborations to simplicial complexes

Simplicial complexes allow us to better represent collaborative networks where the interaction between k individuals can be described by a $(k - 1)$ -simplex.

From collaborations to simplices



Collaborative Simplicial Complex



Missing collaboration values

A common problem in machine learning is assigning values to missing collaborations in a network. We frame this problem as simplicial-based semi-supervised learning, where values are predicted using a convolutional neural network whose filters smooth out the signal over the simplices.

Simplicial Neural Networks

Graph Laplacian

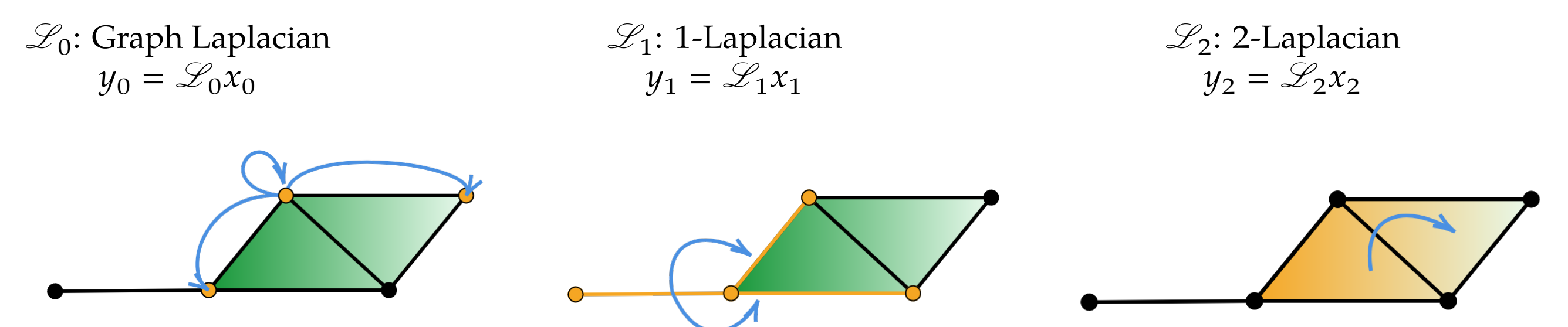
Given a graph G with vertices $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ its Laplacian \mathcal{L}_0 is the matrix whose elements are given by

$$\mathcal{L}_0^{i,j} = \begin{cases} \deg(v_i) & \text{if } i = j \\ -1 & \text{if } i \neq j \text{ and } v_i \text{ is adjacent to } v_j \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Intuitively, the Laplacian smoothly diffuses values on the vertices to their neighbors.

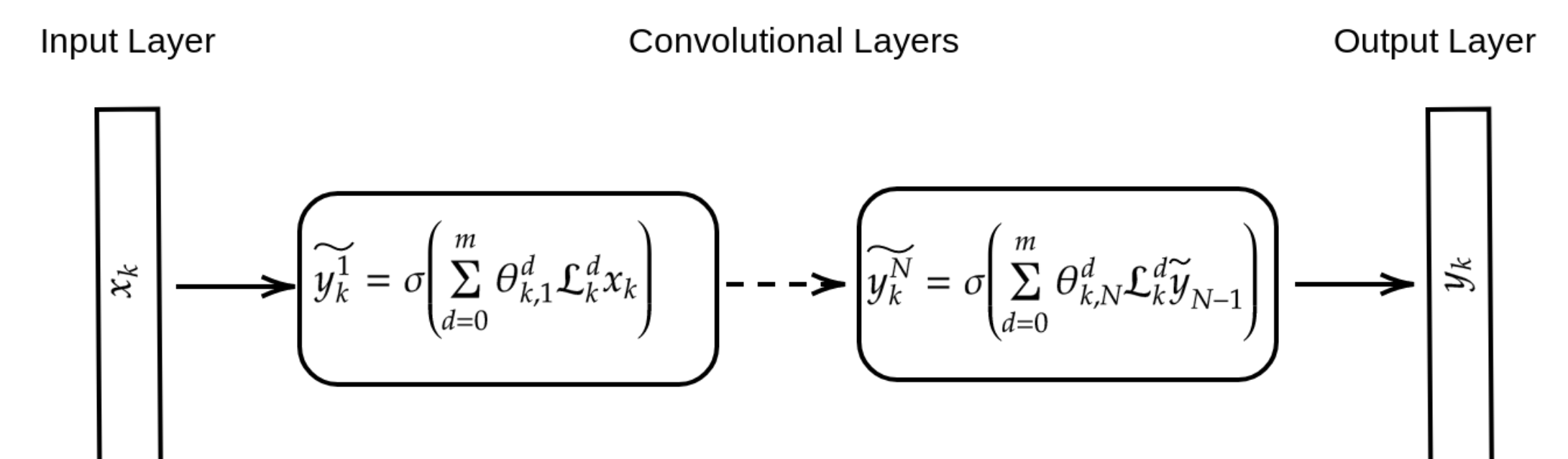
Laplacians for simplicial complexes

The graph Laplacian can be extended to Laplacians, \mathcal{L}_k , for simplices of any dimension k [2]. The k -Laplacian can be seen as a function propagating the values, y_k , on the k -simplices.



Simplicial neural networks

In simplicial neural networks the convolutional filters are low-degree polynomials in the Laplacian with learnable coefficients. They can be interpreted as functions propagating the collaboration values at a distance not greater than their degree.



As in the graph case, one of the advantages of using such convolutional filters is that the d -th power of the k -Laplacian is d -localizing. Therefore, the entire filtering operation costs $\mathcal{O}(d|E|) \ll \mathcal{O}(n^2)$ operations.

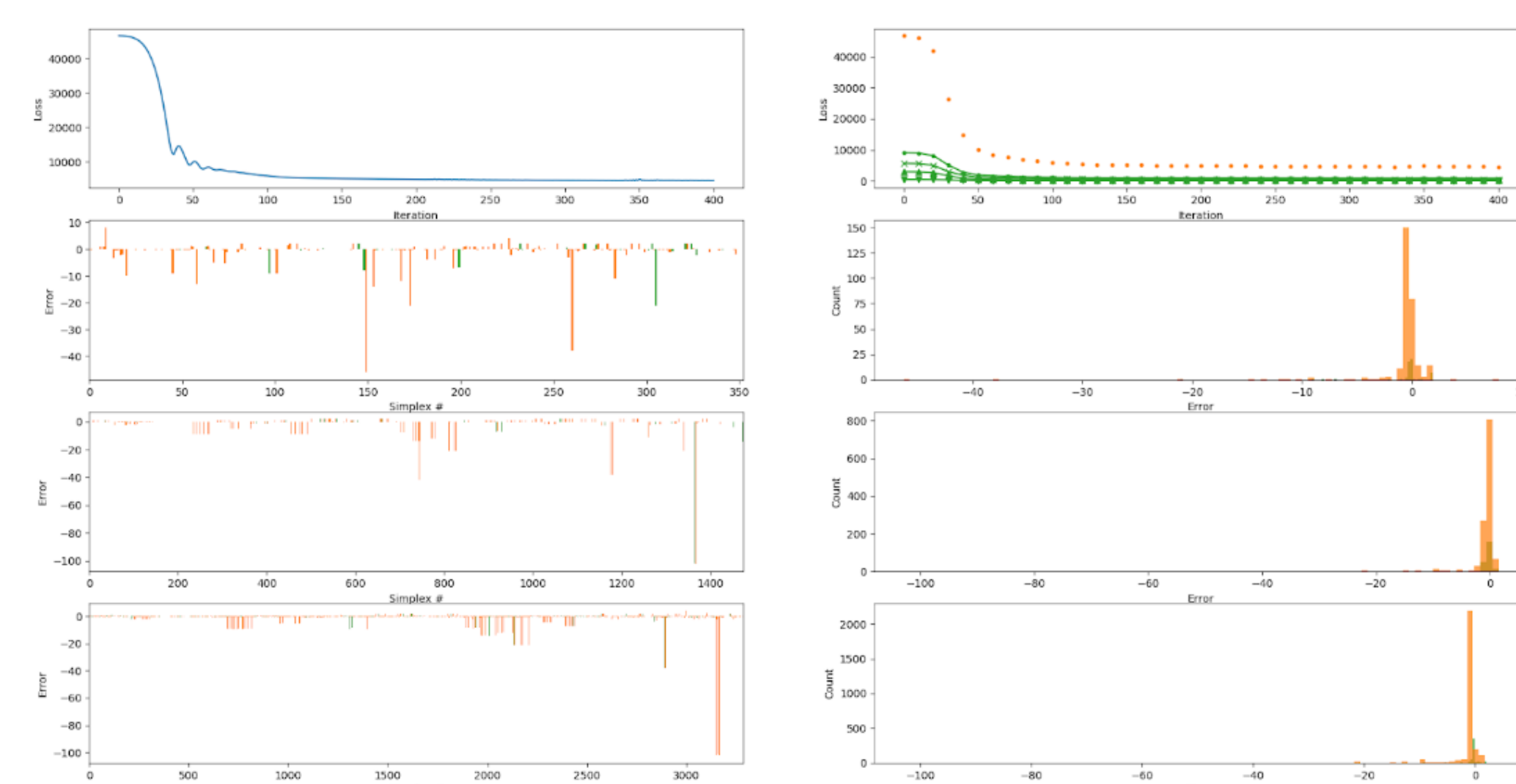
Learning the values of the collaborations

We consider the problem of assigning values to collaborations, where values are available for only a small subset of the simplices.

Data

From the the Semantic Scholar Dataset we build a collaborative complex, based on co-authorships, with 352 0-simplices, 1474 1-simplices and 3285 2-simplices. The collaboration values on the simplices are given by the total number of citations of the collaboration it represents.

First Results



Unknown values	20%
Dimension 0: training accuracy	77.7%
Dimension 0: test accuracy	73.21%
Dimension 1: training accuracy	81.34%
Dimension 1: test accuracy	83.05%
Dimension 2: training accuracy	78.66%
Dimension 2: test accuracy	78.1%

Conclusions and future work

Simplicial neural networks (SNN) are a promising tool for learning values on k -fold interactions. In our future work we will use SNN on vector field data and compare our method with other existing techniques.

References

- [1] M. Defferrard, X. Bresson, and P. Vandergheynst, *Convolutional neural networks on graphs with fast localized spectral filtering*, Adv. in NeurIPS, 2016.
- [2] D. Horak and J. Jost, *Spectra of combinatorial Laplace operators on simplicial complexes*, Adv. in Math. 2013.