

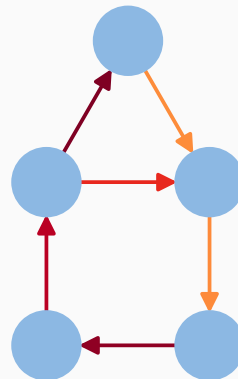
Faster Inference of Cell Complexes from Flows via Matrix Factorization

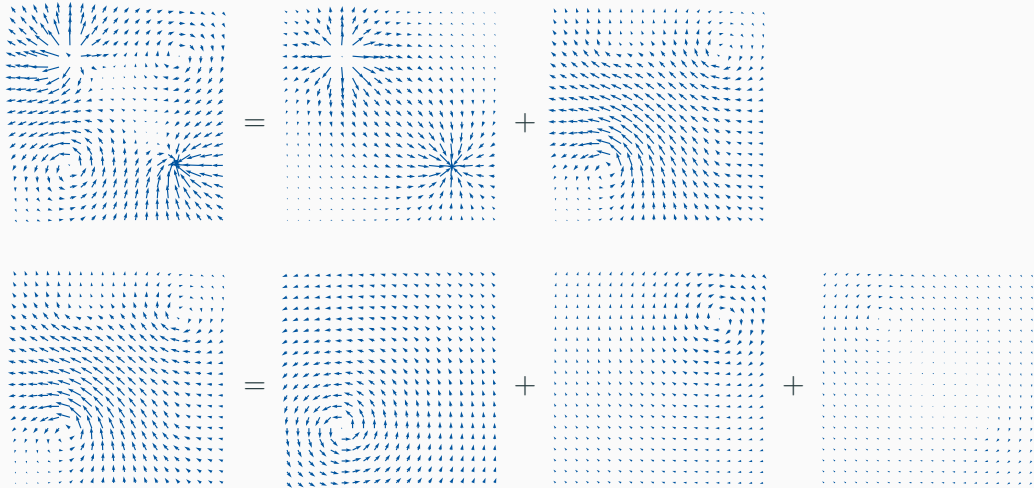
Til Spreuer, Josef Hoppe, and Michael T. Schaub

September 11, 2025

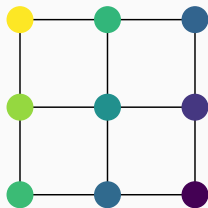
Eusipco 2025, Palermo, Italy



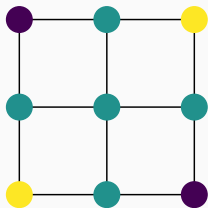




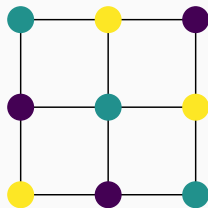
Graph Laplacian $L_0 = D - A$ is used as a shift operator.



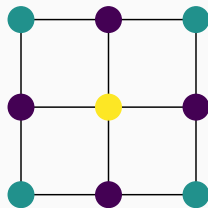
$\lambda_1 = 1$



$\lambda_3 = 2$



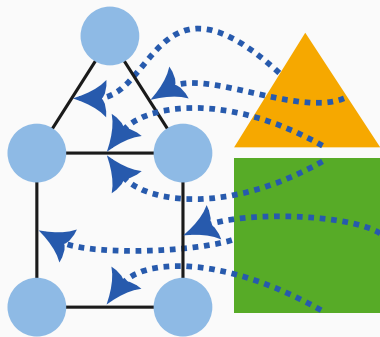
$\lambda_6 = 4$



$\lambda_8 = 6$

Low-pass / high-pass filters based on eigendecomposition of L_0 .

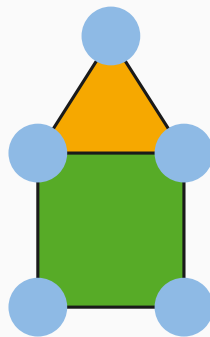
- image denoising
- discrete Fourier transform is special case



1-dim:
Graph

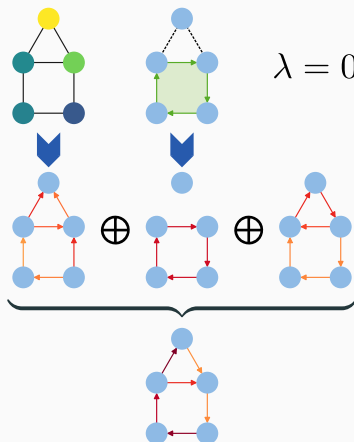


Polygons
are glued
to edges



2-dim
Cell Complex

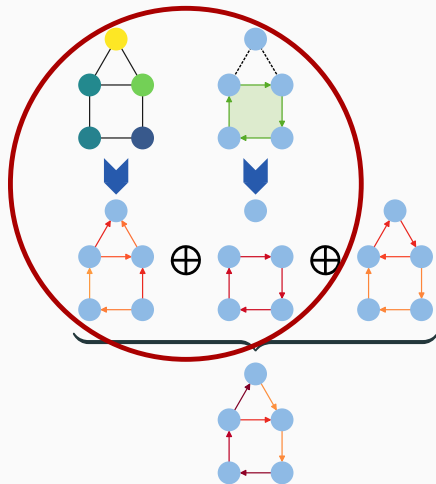
Shift Operator: Hodge Laplacian

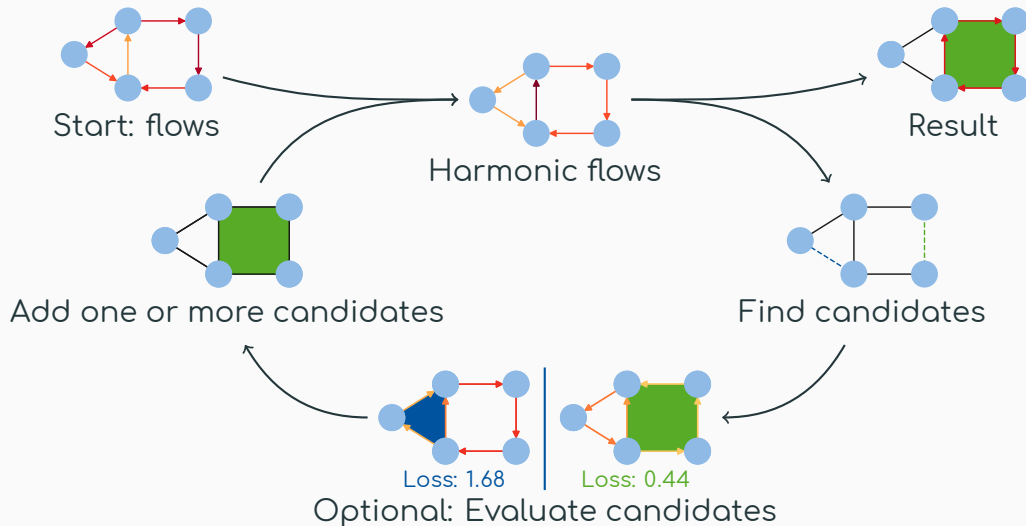


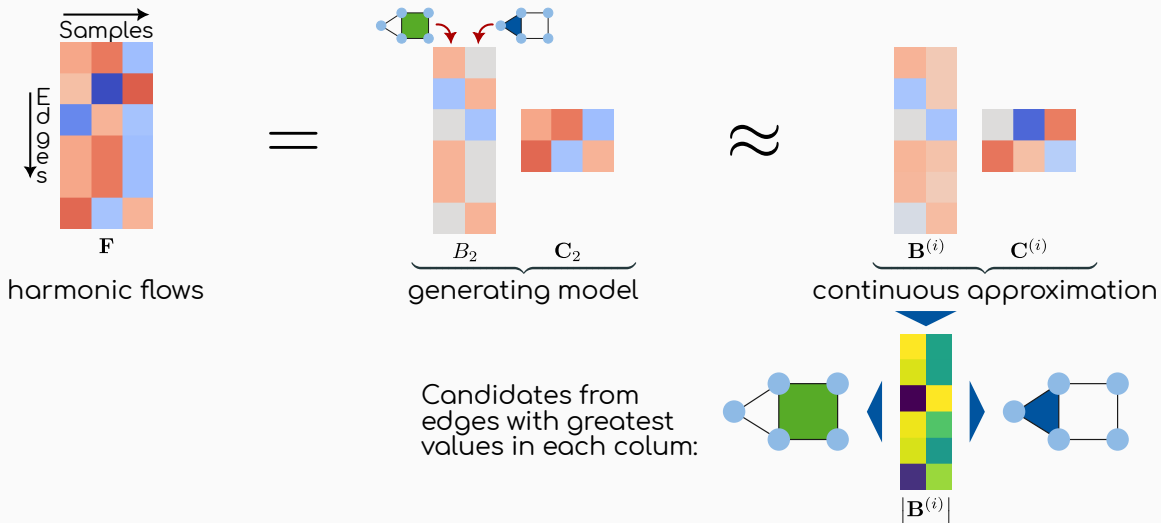
Given edge flows F on a graph:

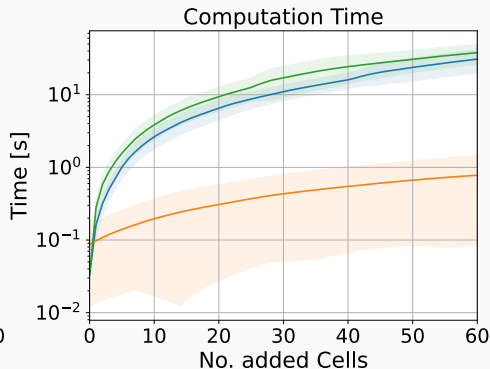
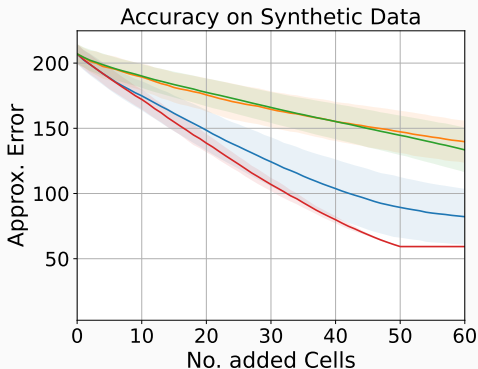
$$\min ||\text{harm}_{L_1}(F)||_F \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \text{rk } L_1 \leq k$$

- Boundaries of 2-cells are dictionary entries
- Sparse representation shows significant signal components
- Filtering over non-harmonic eigenspace of Hodge Laplacian









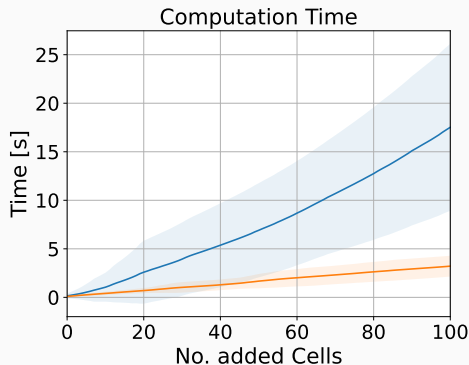
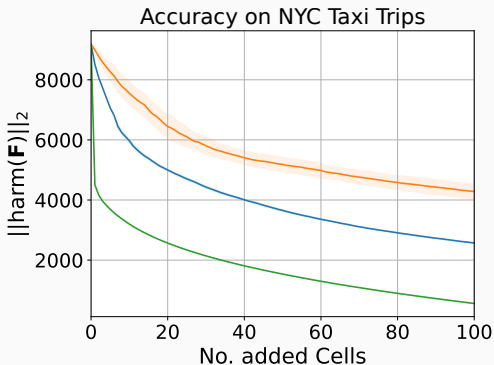
— Ours (slow)

— Ours (fast)

— Previous

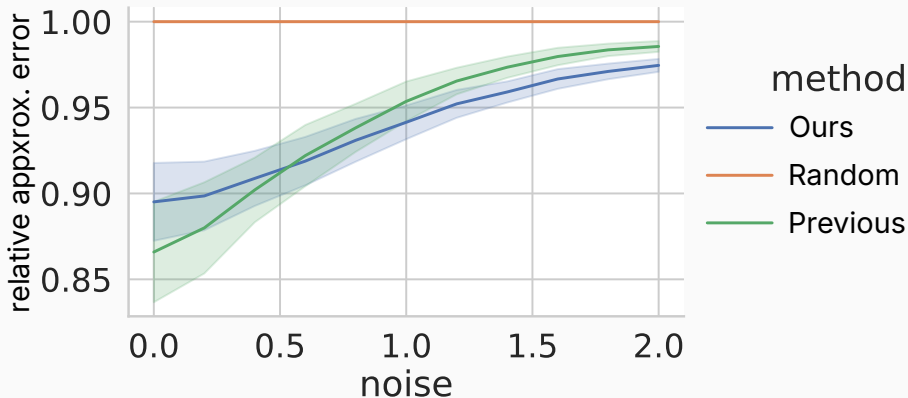
— Ground Truth

$G(n, \rho)$ -graph with $n = 40$, $\rho = 0.9$ and 50 2-cells; 64 flows, gaussian noise with $\sigma = 0.3$.
Inference using ICA (optimal).



— Previous — Ours (fast) — SVD

128 flows. Inference using SVD (optimal)



$G(n, \rho)$ -graph with $n = 40$, $\rho = 0.9$ and 80 2-cells, 64 flows. 40 2-cells inferred.
Inference using SVD to simulate real-world results.

- Generating model important
 - Model match: Clear improvement
 - Much faster with same accuracy
 - Much more accurate with same speed
 - Model Mismatch (real-world): Tradeoff
 - Faster but less accurate
- Noise: Matrix factorization may be useful as preprocessing step
- *Don't be Afraid of Cell Complexes!*
CCs and topological signal processing
see hoppe.io or [arXiv:2506.09726](https://arxiv.org/abs/2506.09726)



[arXiv:2508.21372](https://arxiv.org/abs/2508.21372)