

Collective Intelligence: a Framework to Explore Complex Systems Biology and Federated AI Medicine

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A “Simple” Collective “Play”

Goal of play:

- Each one of us chooses a number (Participant i chooses x_i^0)
- Compute the average of all our numbers

$$x_{\text{avg}} = \frac{x_1^0 + x_2^0 + \dots + x_{\text{participants}}^0}{\text{number of participants}}$$

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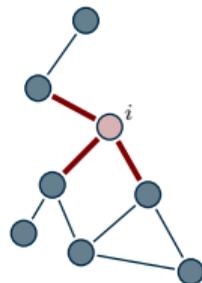
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Rules of play:

- Each one of us talks only with some “neighbors”
(some participants you know)
- You update your guess of x_{avg}
(Participant i updates x_i^t . At time 0 start with x_i^0)
- You can exchange your guess x_i^t only with your neighbors.



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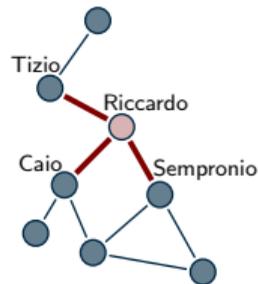
$$x_{\text{avg}} = \frac{x_1^0 + x_2^0 + \dots + x_{\text{participants}}^0}{\text{number of participants}}$$

Idea: Suppose Riccardo (Participant 1) has 3 neighbors (Tizio, Caio, Sempronio)

- Collect from them their current guess $x_{\text{Tizio}}^t, x_{\text{Caio}}^t, x_{\text{Sempronio}}^t$
- Average your guess and the collected ones

$$x_{\text{Riccardo}}^{t+1} = \frac{x_{\text{Riccardo}}^t + x_{\text{Tizio}}^t + x_{\text{Caio}}^t + x_{\text{Sempronio}}^t}{4}$$

- keep doing that!



Distributed Average Consensus in Complex Networks

Group of N individuals, with x_i^t being the opinion of individual i at time t .

Opinions are updated according to

$$x_i^{t+1} = \sum_{j=1}^N a_{ij} x_j^t$$

with $a_{ij} \geq 0$ and $\sum_{j=1}^N a_{ij} = 1$.



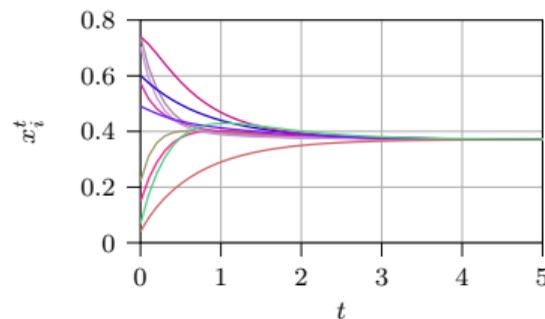
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- Do individual opinions converge to a common value (“reach consensus”)? Average?
- Under which interaction topology? Do they need to interact synchronously?
- What if there are stubborn individuals (“influencers”)?
- What about more complex (nonlinear) dynamics?

Distributed robot coordination

Team of N (mobile) robots aiming at executing complex tasks

Basic tasks

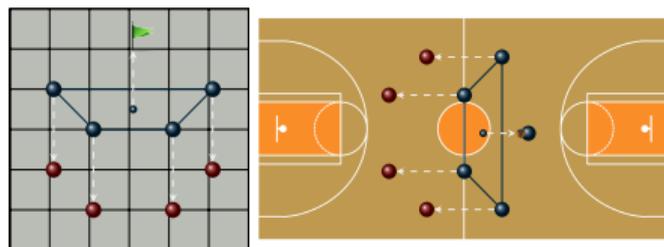
rendezvous, containment

formation, flocking, coverage

Complex tasks

pickup & delivery

surveillance, patrolling, exploration



Distributed robot coordination

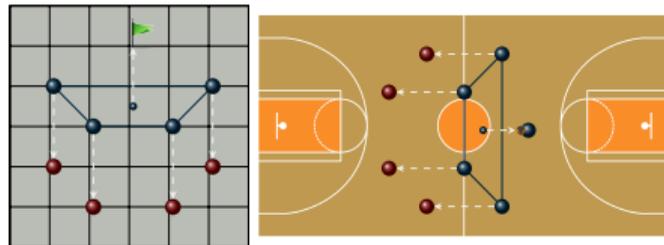
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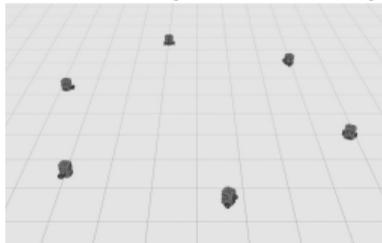
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Complex tasks

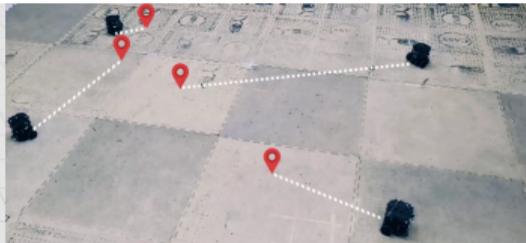
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“Simulator (digital twins)”



“Experimental platform”



Tumor growth modeling via evolutionary dynamics

- Model tumor cells (osteosarcoma) with evolutionary dynamics
- Predict response to therapies (doxorubicin, cisplatin)
- Tumor cells adapt to hostile environment in order to survive

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Evolutionary dynamics (single habitat)

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = xG(\ell, s_1, s_2, x, c_1, c_2) \\ \dot{\ell} = \gamma \frac{\partial G(q, v_1, v_2, w, c_1, c_2)}{\partial q} \\ \dot{s}_1 = \gamma \frac{\partial G(q, v_1, v_2, w, c_1, c_2)}{\partial v_1} \\ \dot{s}_2 = \gamma \frac{\partial G(q, v_1, v_2, w, c_1, c_2)}{\partial v_2} \\ \dot{c}_1 = -z_1 c_1 + u_1 \\ \dot{c}_2 = -z_2 c_2 + u_2 \end{cases}$$

Experiment (at IOR)



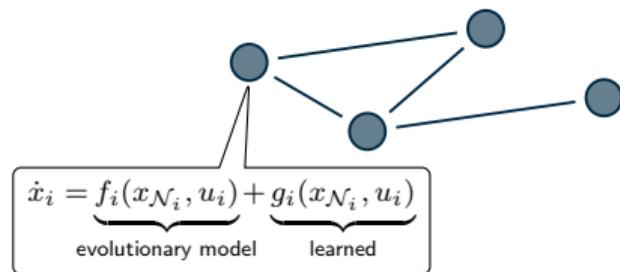
Experiment courtesy of N. Baldini, S. Avnet, G. di Pompo, T. Fischetti

Tumor growth modeling via evolutionary dynamics

- Model tumor cells (osteosarcoma) with evolutionary dynamics
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Multi-habitat models for more realistic tumor structures

Combine model-based and AI-trained dynamics
for more precise predictions



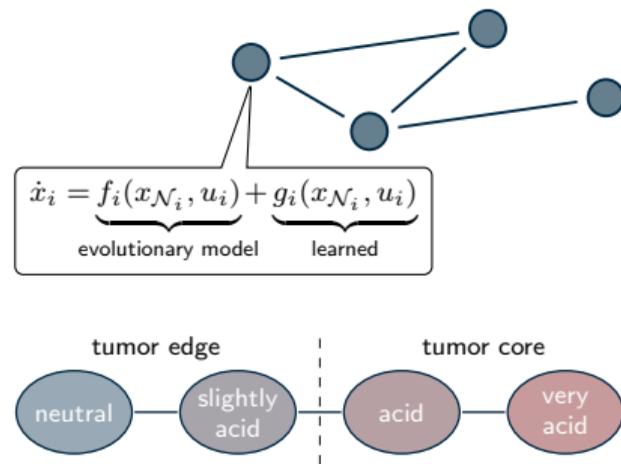
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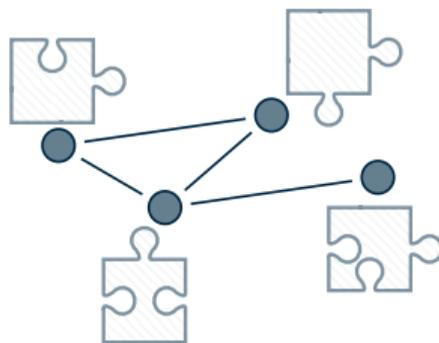
Example: 4 habitats



Distributed Optimization

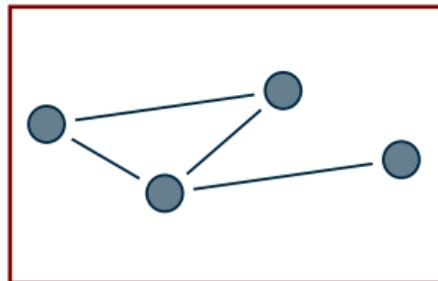
Optimization

$$\begin{aligned} \min_x & f(x) \\ \text{subj.to } & x \in X \end{aligned}$$



Problem data is spatially distributed and private
Exchange computation rather than data

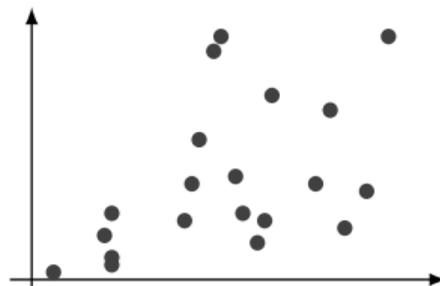
Network



Distributed Machine Learning: Data Regression

Example: distributed regression

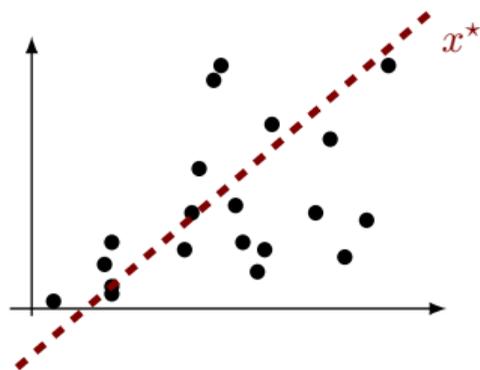
$$\min_x \sum_{i=1}^N \|b_i - D_i x\|^2$$



Distributed Machine Learning: Data Regression

Example: distributed regression

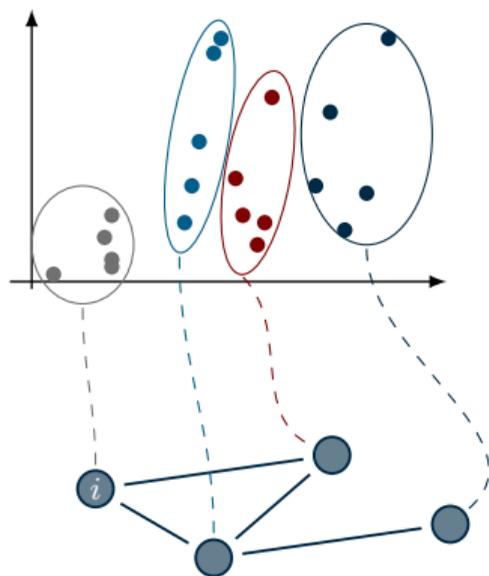
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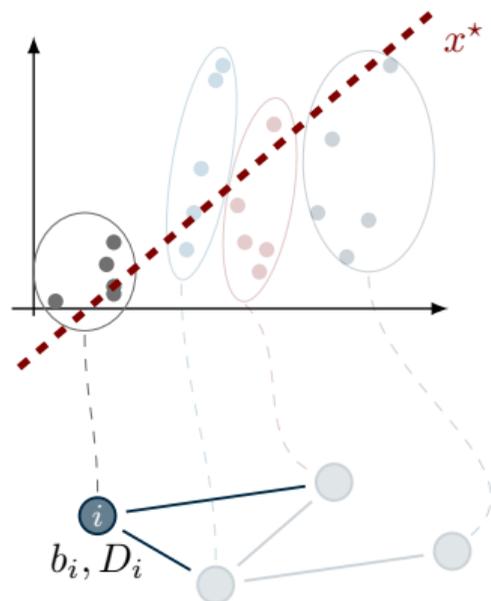
Distributed Machine Learning: Data Regression

Example: distributed regression

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Paradigm

- local private data (b_i, D_i)
- cooperate to learn from all data



Distributed Machine Learning: Training of Neural Networks

General optimization set-up embraces also training of neural networks

$$\min_x \sum_{i=1}^N f_i(x)$$

\mathcal{D}_1



\mathcal{D}_2



\vdots

\mathcal{D}_N



$$\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{D}_1 \cup \dots \cup \mathcal{D}_N$$



Paradigm

- dataset split among processors

Distributed Machine Learning: Training of Neural Networks

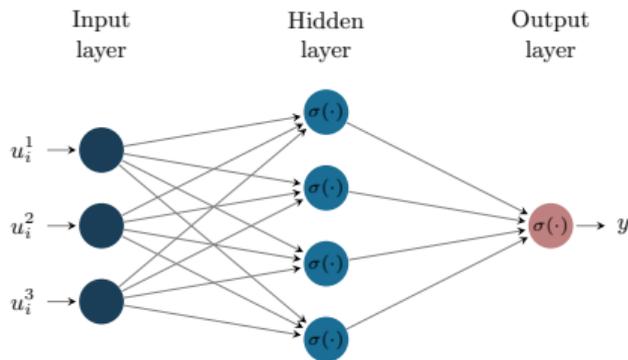
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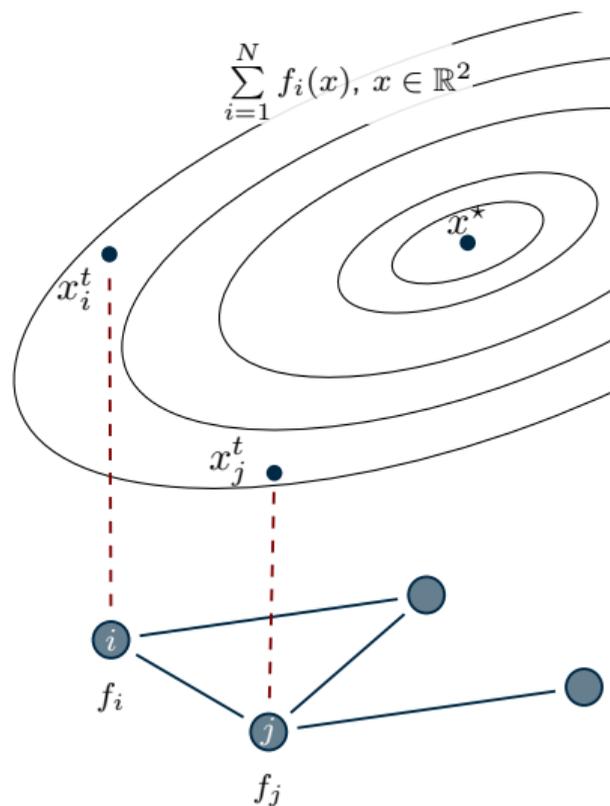
- dataset split among processors
- cooperate to train common neural network

Common model for $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{D}_1 \cup \dots \cup \mathcal{D}_N$



In-Network Optimization

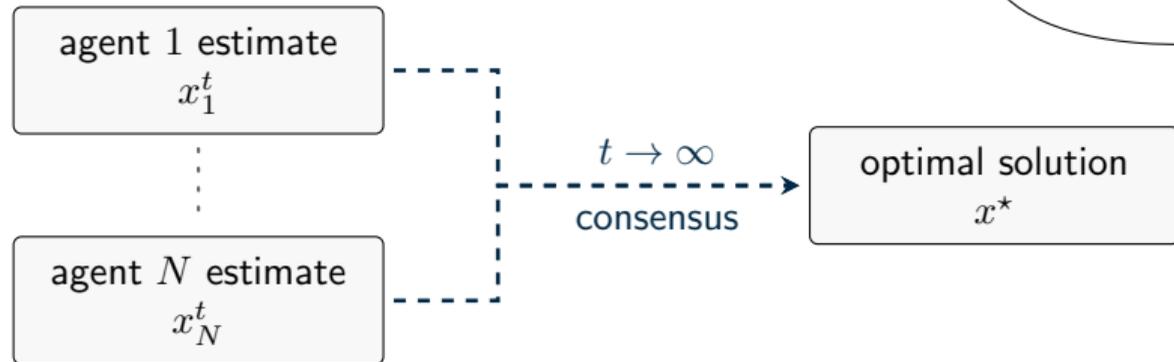
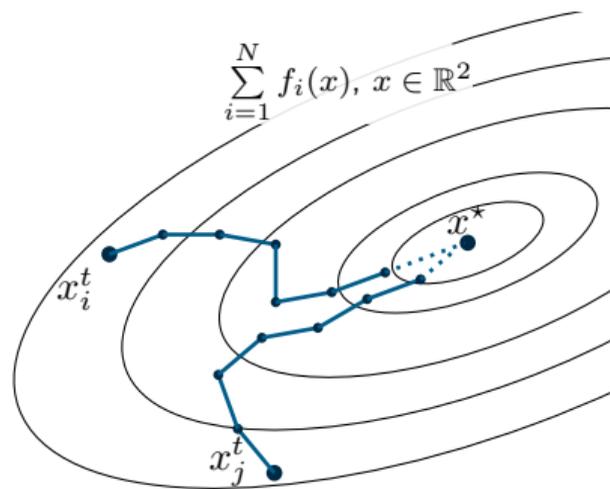
$$\min_x \sum_{i=1}^N f_i(x)$$



- N agents communicate over graph \mathcal{G}
- agent i knows f_i only
- x_i^t solution estimate of i

In-Network Optimization

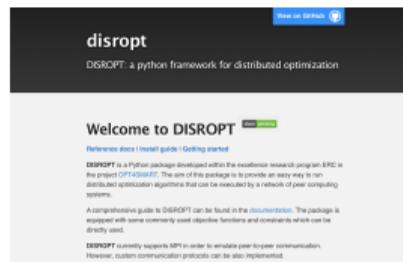
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DISROPT: A Python Package for Distributed Optimization

DISROPT

Toolbox for distributed optimization in  python™
developed by OPT4SMART group

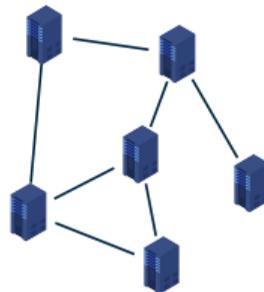


<https://disropt.github.io/disropt/>

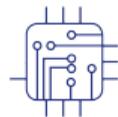
Grid computing

High-performance parallel computing units

Model unreliable real networks



Federated and Distributed Learning from Big-data in Healthcare



Automated decision support systems for healthcare

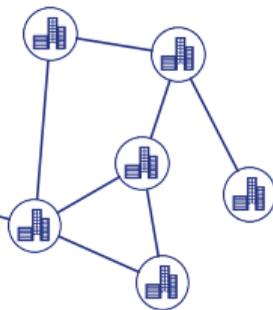
Collective learning from private big-data databases

Goal: privacy of institutional data
share computation instead of data

Localization of diseases

Personalized treatments

Patient outcome predictions



Thanks to...

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Lorenzo Sforzi (Ph.D. student)

IRCCS Istituto Ortopedico Rizzoli

N. Baldini (Director Rizzoli-RIT)

S. Avnet (Biotechnologist)

G. di Pompo (Researcher)

T. Fischetti (PhD student)

Distributed Optimization Methods for Smart Cyber-Physical Networks

Methodological framework for distributed optimization

Numerical tools for machine learning and control

Experimental testbed and toolbox



opt4smart.dei.unibo.it



Some hints for discussion

- Complex networks theory, large-scale optimization, distributed computing
- In-silico models for complex biological systems
- Distributed federated AI in healthcare (private data & ensemble knowledge)

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Will doctors be AIs with a human touch?

Better... “Human Doctors with an AI touch”!