

Self-Similarity in Diffusion Processes on Networks

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2008



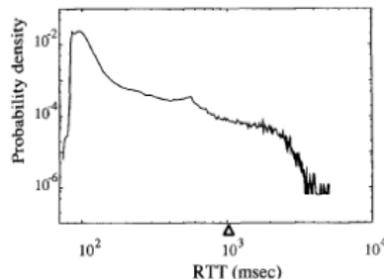
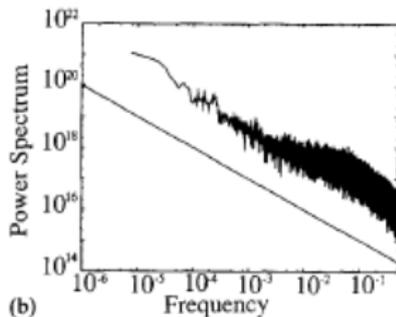
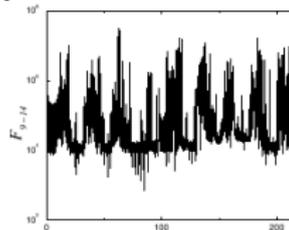
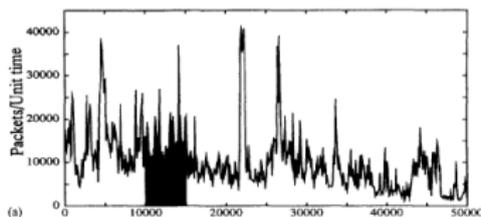
Outline

- 1 Motivation: & Goals
- 2 Dense Traffic on Networks
 - Model & Statistical Measures
- 3 Two Dynamical Classes of Behavior
 - Associated with prototype Network Structures
 - Jamming Transition on Networks
- 4 Diffusion on Trees
 - Laplacian Spectra: between Structure and Dynamics
 - Random Walks on Trees & Modular Graphs



Empirical Evidence of complexity in traffic on networks

Internet traffic measurements: rtt, flow jamming, time series



[Takayasu (1996), Moreno (2004), Barthelemy (2002), ...]



PHYSICS APPROACH: NUMERICAL

Purpose of physics research of transport and other nonlinear processes on networks:

- Looking for regularities/**physics laws**;
- Understanding the origin of *universal* behavior;
- Role of networks structure!
- Numerical experiment & Proper theoretical formulation;



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INFORMATION TRAFFIC ON NETWORKS

MODEL*:

Traffic of information packets on networks of $N = 1000$ nodes and given topology (cSF,seG); Model with:

- Creation and assignment; (Rate: R)
- Navigation; (Local; Depth $r = 2$)
- Queuing; (LIFO queue; Buffer: $H = 1000$)
- delivery (at destination; traffic stationarity)

PARAMETERS:

- Creation rate R (alt. constant density ρ);
- Buffer size H ; Searched depth $r = 2$;

[Tadić & Rodgers, Adv. Compl. Syst. (2002), Tadić, LNCS (2003)]



STATISTICAL MEASURES OF TRAFFIC

Statistical properties of traffic are monitored at *local* (individual Nodes and Edges) and *global* level of the entire network:

(a) Traffic Noise Signals and Power Spectra:

- Number of packets processed by a node $\{h_i(t)\}$ w. T_{WIN} ;
- Number of packets processed by an edge $\{f_{ij}(t)\}$ w. T_{WIN} ;
- Network load; Network delivery rate; ...

(b) various PDFs:

- Transit time of packets $P(T)$ (rtt);
- Waiting times in queues $P(t_w)$;
- Time intervals (return times) $P(\Delta t)$ to Nodes; Edges;
- Flow and Noise distributions; ...



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FCLT: Theoretical Background

In correlated dynamical systems, time-dependent distributions are nontrivial

- $P(T)$: 1st passage time statistics;
- $P(\Delta t)$: 1st return time statistics;

Computed numerically: related to **Limit Stochastic Processes**

;

Functional Central Limit Theorem: Set

$$S_n(t) = c^{-1}(S_{[nt]} - mnt) \Rightarrow S(t)$$

(*convergence in distribution*), $S(t)$ –stochastic process!

Other aspects: **Queuing processes on networks**;



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NETWORK STRUCTURES & TRAFFIC DENSITY

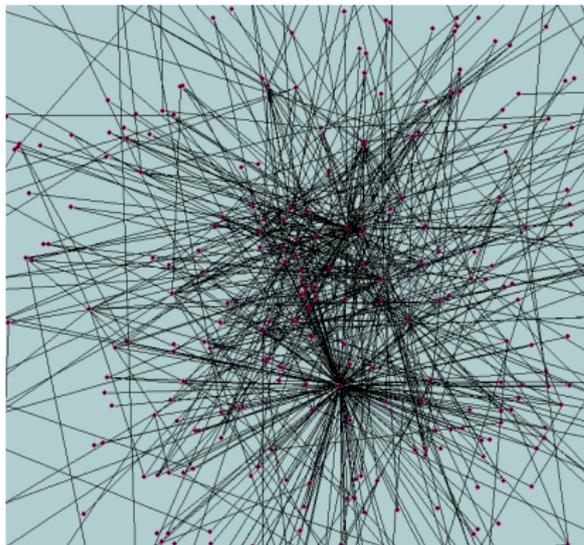
- ▷ Packet interactions with **queuing** at nodes along the path:
- ▷ Work by BCN group [Ref.]—small network reconstruction to *minimize transport time*: **two basic structures emerge**:
 - **Low traffic density**: Highly Clustered Scale-Free Graph;
 - **High traffic density**: Homogeneous (unclustered) Network;
- ▷ Here we simulate traffic on two prototype networks with such properties, $N = 1000$ nodes, and *traffic rules with local navigation*.

[Guimerà *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. (2002).]

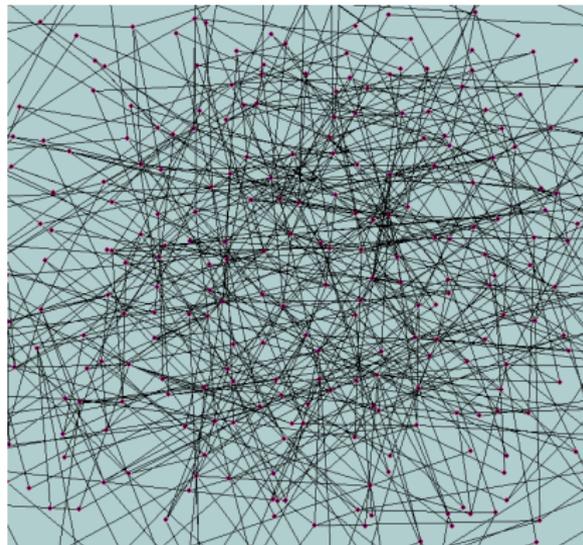


Two Network Structures

Low-traffic-density: cSF; High-traffic-density: Homogeneous



WebGraph

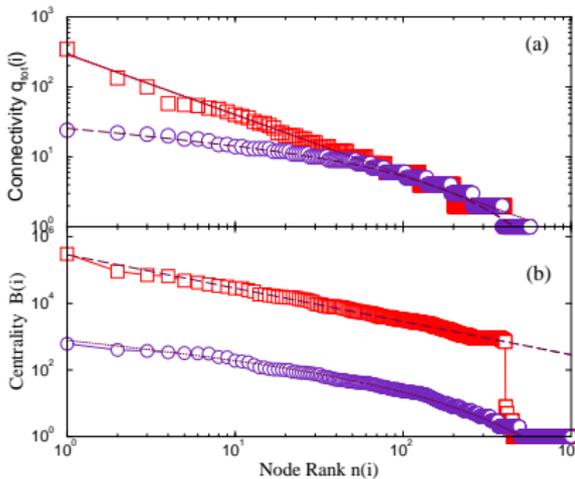


StatNet

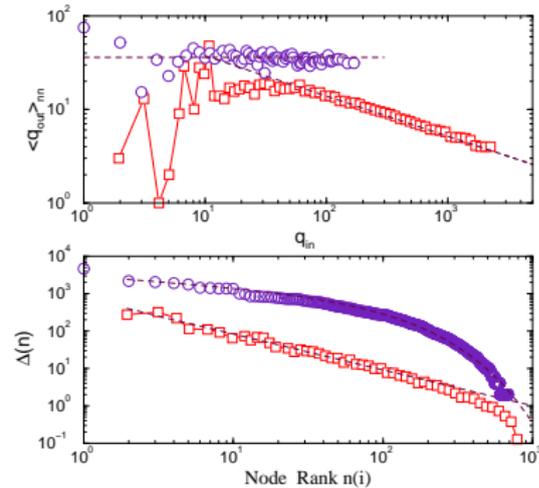


Correlations in Network Structures

▷ Networks' topol.properties, relevant to traffic:



Connectivity; Centrality

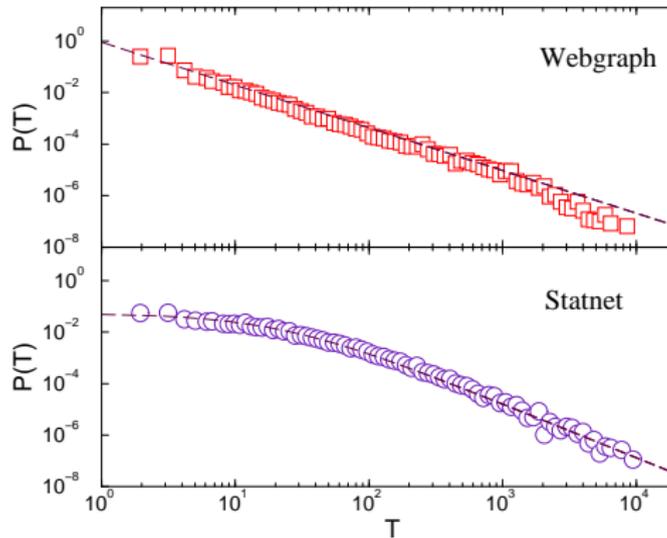


Correlations; Clustering

[Tadić, in "Systems self-assembly", elsevier (2008)]



PDFs TIME STATISTICS: Travel times

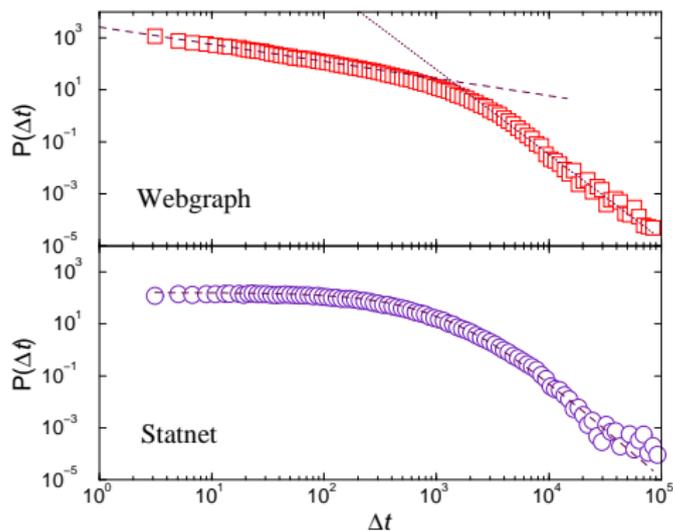


Levy; q-exponential

[Tadić, Rodgers & Thurner, Int. J. Bifurcation & Chaos (2007)]



PDFs TIME STATISTICS: Return times

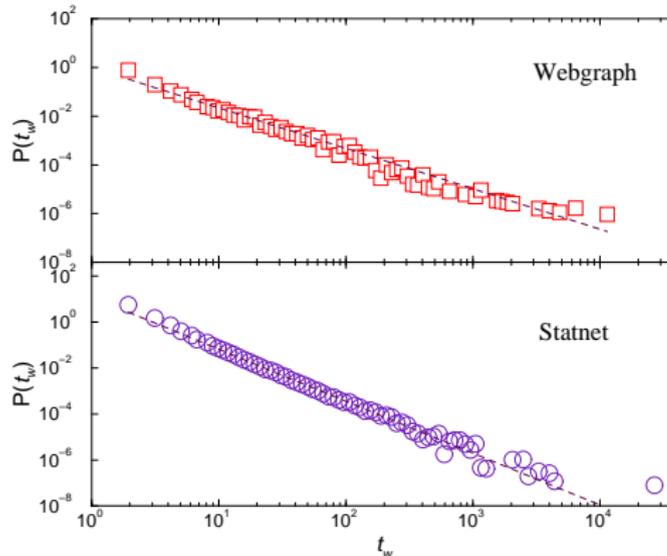


two slopes; q-exponential

[Tadić, Rodgers & Thurner, Int. J. Bifurcation & Chaos (2007)]



PDFs QUEUING STATISTICS: Waiting times

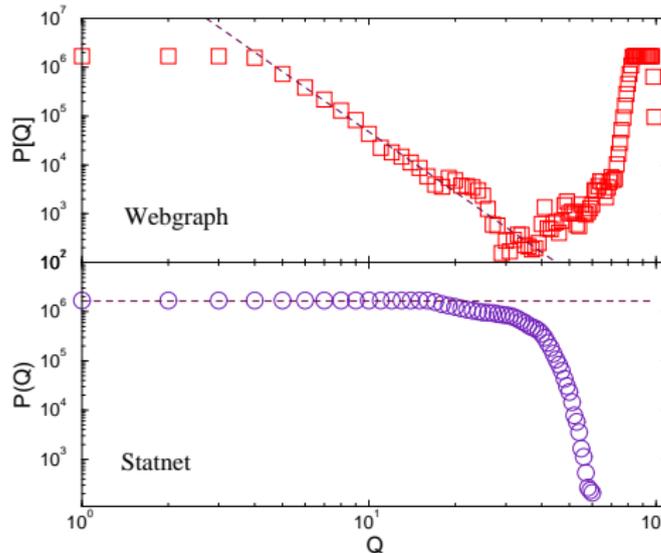


Power-laws: ρ -dependent!

[Tadić, Rodgers & Thurner, Int. J. Bifurcation & Chaos (2007)]



PDFs QUEUING STATISTICS: Queue lengths



[Tadić, Rodgers & Thurner, Int. J. Bifurcation & Chaos (2007)]

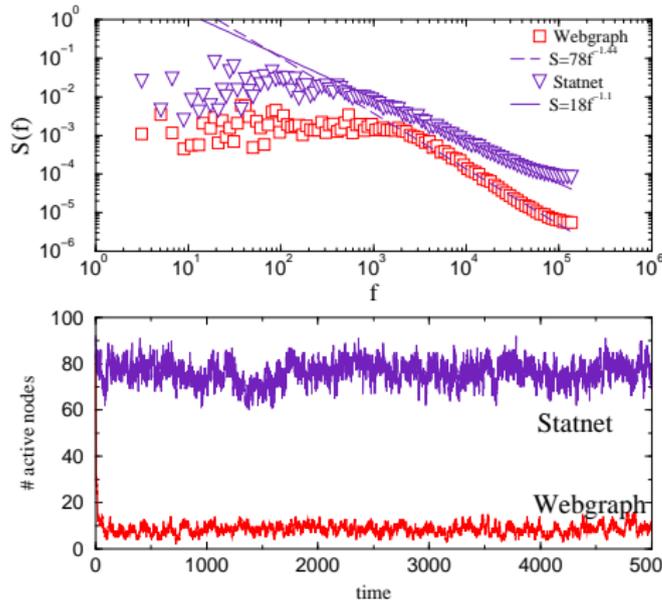


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TIME SERIES ANALYSIS: cont.DENSITY

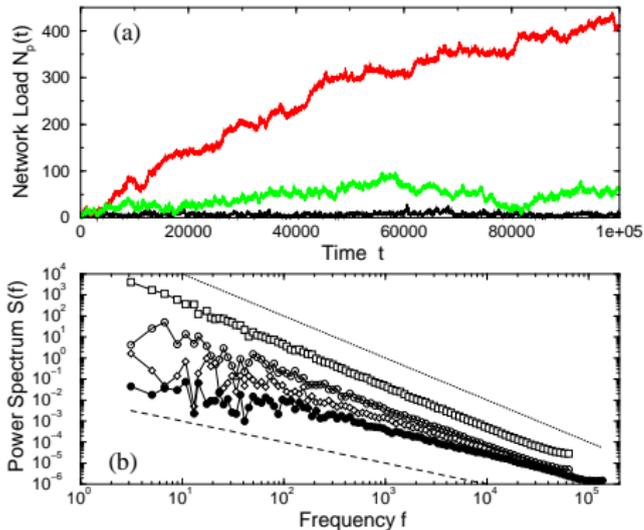


$\rho = \text{const: 2 Nets}$

[Tadić, Rodgers & Thurner, Int. J. Bifurcation & Chaos (2007)]



TIME SERIES ANALYSIS: const.RATE



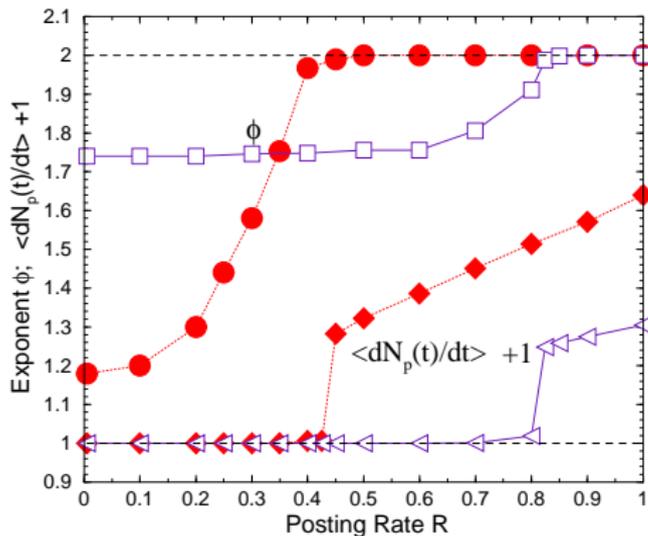
R varied: WG

[Tadić, Rodgers & Thurner, Int. J. Bifurcation & Chaos (2007)]



Jamming on Networks

Def. jamming rate: $J \equiv \langle dN_p(t)/dt \rangle = R - \lambda$

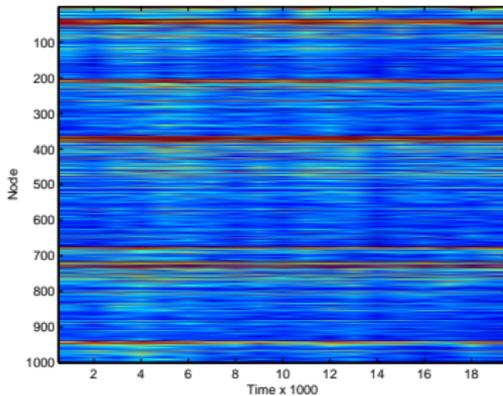


OP: 2 Nets

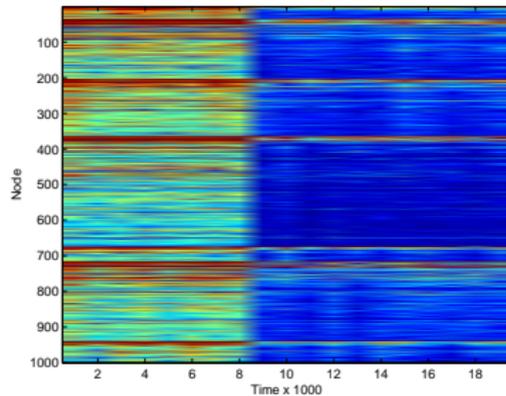
[Tadić, Rodgers & Thurner, Int. J. Bifurcation & Chaos (2007)]



RW: Number of VISITS per NODE



Advanced.Search: Free-flow



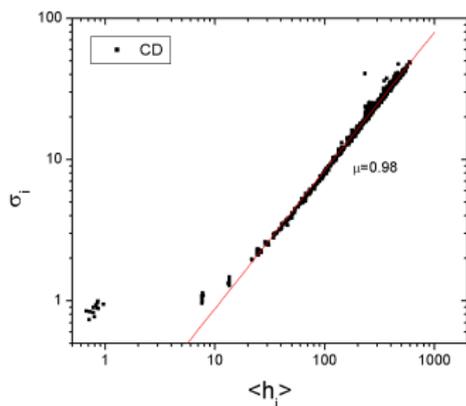
Random.Diff: Jamming

[Tadić (2008)]

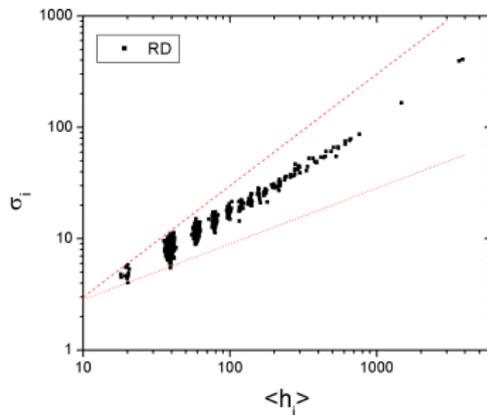


Scaling in Time-Series Fluctuations: NODES

Scaling relation: $\sigma \sim \langle X \rangle^\mu$; Exponent μ increases with T_{WIN}



Preferred Navigation



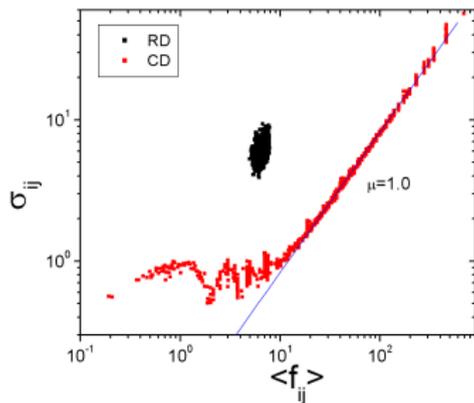
Random Diffusion

[Kujawski, Tadić & Rodgers, New J. Phys. **9**, 154 (2007)]

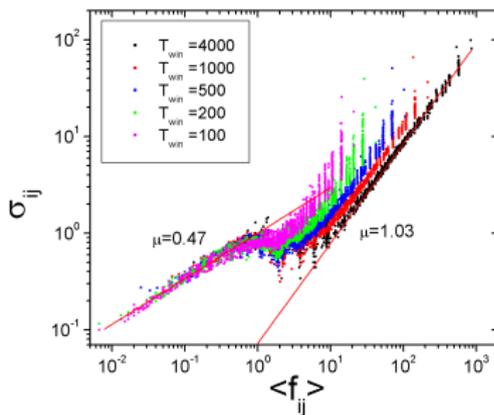


Scaling in Time-Series Fluctuations: EDGES

Dynamic preferential behavior (navigation rule) or static topological preference (SF structure) is necessary for the scaling to occur:



RD & Preferred Navigation



Preferred Navigation: T_{WIN}



TREES ARE SPECIAL?

- Spectra of the Laplacian L related to the network structure A ;
- Random Walks on **Trees & Modular Networks**;



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THEORY

$L_{ij}^{(2)} = \delta_{ij} - \frac{1}{q_i} A_{ij}$; (similarity: $S_{ij} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{q_i}} \delta_{ij}$) $\Rightarrow L_{ij}^{(3)} = \delta_{ij} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{q_i q_j}} A_{ij}$;
RETURN-TIME DISTRIBUTION (autocorrelator):

$$P(\Delta t) = \int_0^\infty d\lambda^L e^{-\lambda^L \Delta t} \rho(\lambda^L) ; \quad (1)$$

Computed in Ref[*], **min.connected nodes** important!:

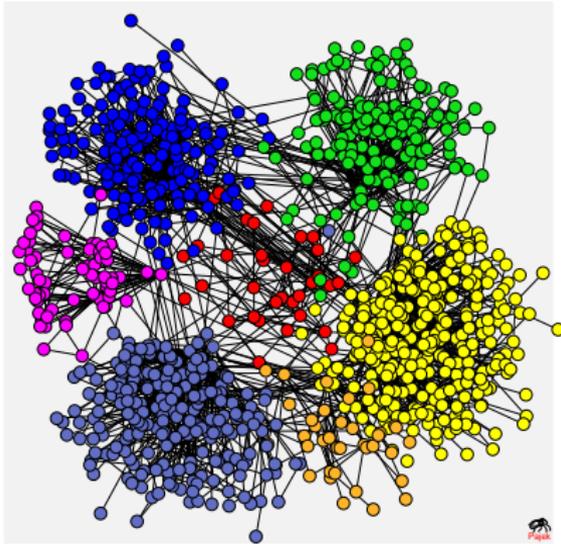
$$P(\Delta t) = B(\Delta t)^\eta \times \exp \left[-3 \left(\frac{a}{2} \right)^{2/3} (\Delta t)^{1/3} \right] ; \quad (2)$$

ρ_0^{eq} , $\eta = -7/30$ for trees; $\eta = -1/18$ for tree-like graphs

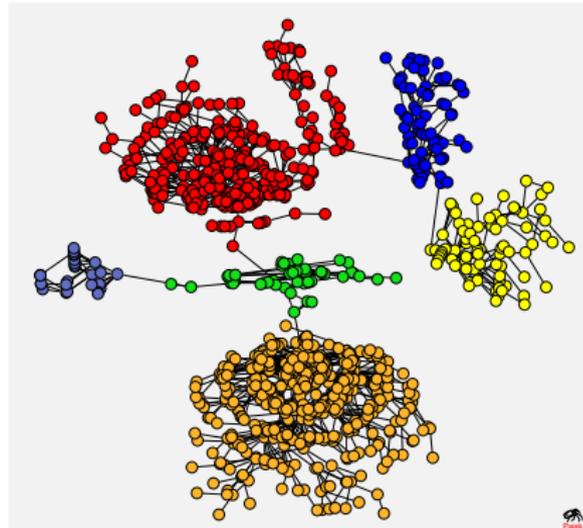
[*Samukhin & Dorogovtsev (2007)]



SPECTRA of TWO NETWORKS



Clustered modular network

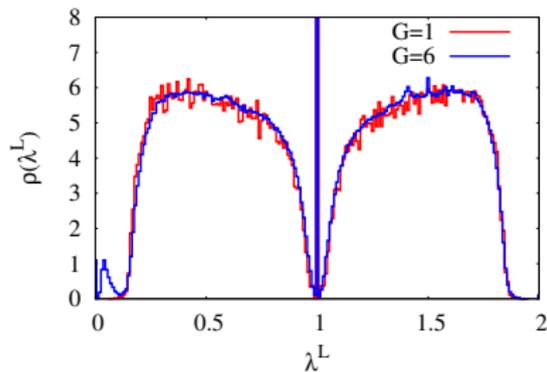


Tree-of-trees

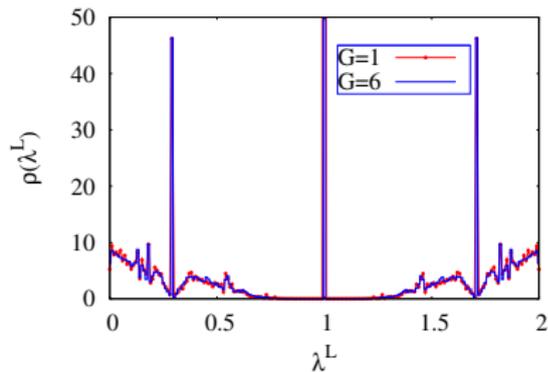
[Mitrović & Tadić (2008)]



SPECTRAL DENSITY



Clustered modular: $M=2$

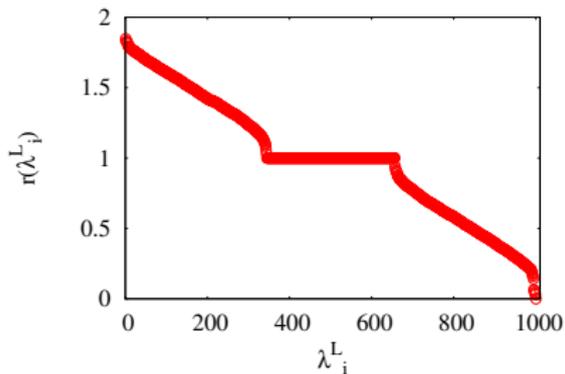


Trees

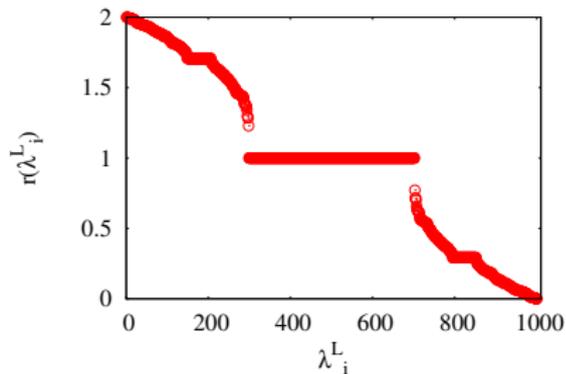
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EIGENVALUES RAKNING



Clustered modular network

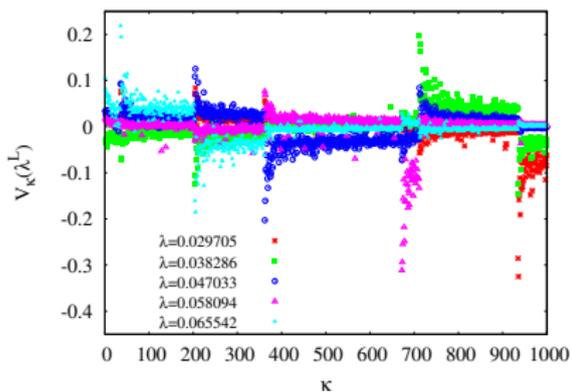


Tree-of-trees

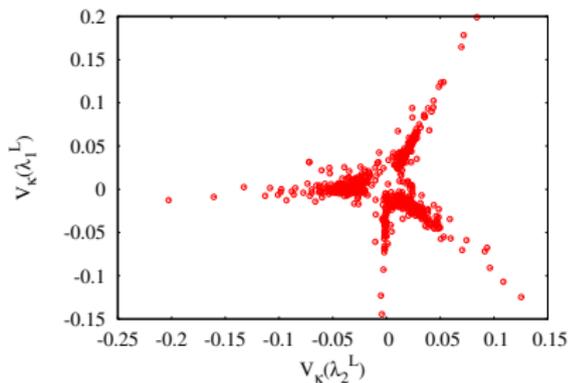
[Mitrović & Tadić (2008)]



EIGENVECTOR LOCALIZATION: Modules



Clustered modular network

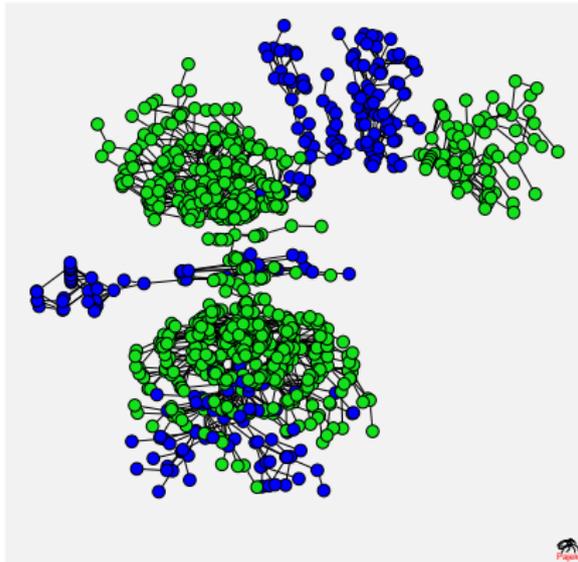


scatter-plot

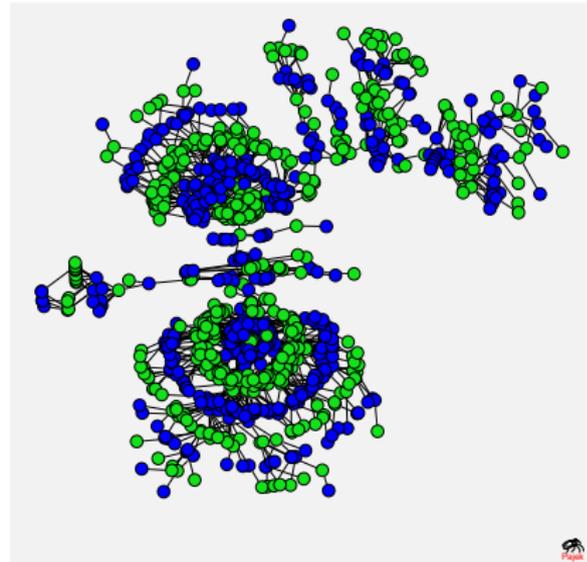
[Mitrović & Tadić (2008)]



EIGENVECTOR LOCALIZATION: Trees



$\lambda \sim 0$



$\lambda = 2$

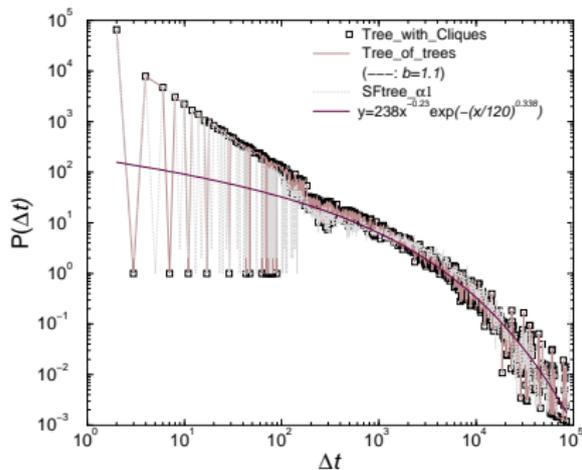


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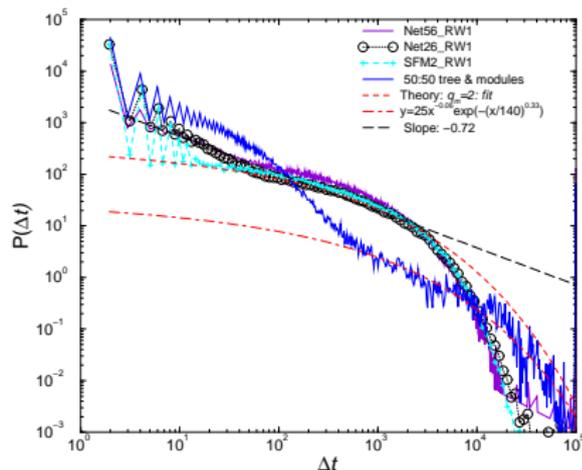
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Return-Times of RW



$M = 1$

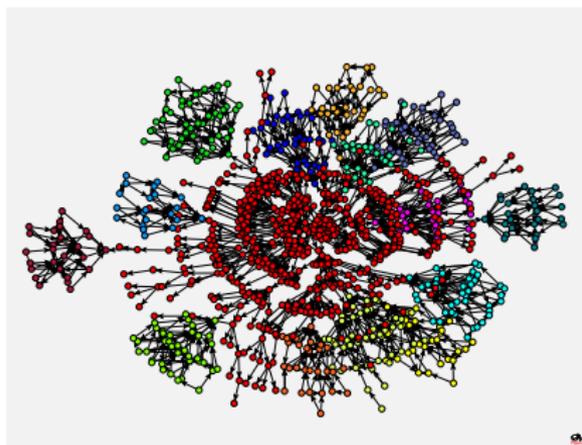


$M \geq 2; ++$

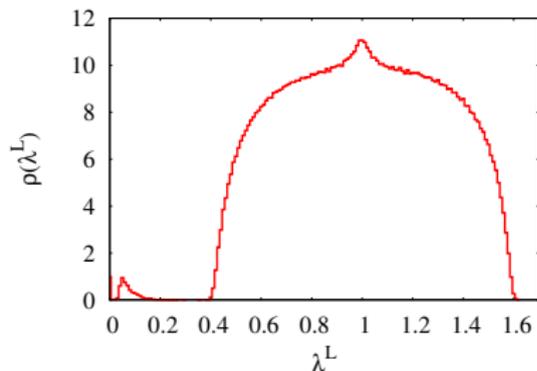
[Mitrović & Tadić (2008)]



Return-Times of RW



net: half-half



modular, $M = 5$

[Mitrović & Tadić (2008)]



CONCLUSIONS

- **Collective dynamic phenomena:**
can be *related to networks structure*
- **Laplacian spectra:**
tools *between structure and dynamics*
- **Trees** are different: *trees & tree-like graphs;*
clustered, correlated, modular graphs;
tree-representation of a graph—limited;



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

• Collaboration:

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- Bernard Kujawski (Brunel University, London)
- Geoff Rodgers (Brunel University, London)
- Stefan Thurner (Medical University, Vienna)

- **Projects:** P1-0044 (Slovenia);
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