



**Verkehrsbetrieb
Stadtwerke
Potsdam**



Straßenbahnen und Busse fahren Sie direkt und schnell vom Potsdamer Hauptbahnhof zu den zahlreichen Sehenswürdigkeiten:

- X15** ► Schloss Sonnenburg Sa/So (07.04. bis 05.11.2023)
695 ► Alt-Görlitz

Sanssouci-Linie

Park und Schloss Sanssouci, Orangerie, Drachenhaus,
Belvedere auf dem Klausberg, Weg zum Park Charlottenhof

-  **605** • Silesie Park West
Historisches Dampfmaschinenhaus, Park und Schloss
Charlottenhof, Neues Palais, Weg zum Park Sanssouci

→ 96 → Campus Jungfernsee

Volkspark-Linie

Historische Innenstadt, Russische Kolonie Alexandrowka,
Belvedere auf dem Pfingstberg, Biosphäre Potsdam,
Volkspark Potsdam

- 92 → Bernsdorf, Kirschallee**
Holländisches Viertel, Russische Kolonie Alexandrowka,
Belvedere auf dem Pfingstberg, Ruinenberg, Volkspark
Potsdam, Kronau Bernsdorf

— 93 → Gleicher Brücke

G Kultur-Linie

Ertavium, Schiffbauergasse, Hans Otto Theater, Schloss und Park Gilenide

Bis Platz der Einheit/Welt direkt umsteigen in
→ **Höherstraße**

Cecilienhof-Linie

Historische Innenstadt, Russische Kolonie Alexandrowka,
Neuer Garten, Marmorpalais, Schloss Cecilienhof,
Belvedere auf dem Hinterberg
StSs ab Hauptbahnhof 107.04. Nr. 85.11.2021

- 690 ► Johannes-Keppler-Platz

Philip Morris Inc.

 Tourist-Information
 Besucher-Information
Stiftung preußische
Schlösser und Gärten

The logo consists of a green square containing a white stylized 'i' character.

Plantain

Das Heft „Potsdam entdecken mit S-Bahn, Tram und Bus“ mit genaueren Routenbeschreibungen gibt es in allen VIP-Kundenzentren

Stand 12/2022

Source: https://www.swp-potsdam.de/content/verkehr/bilder_6/liniennetz/touristischer_liniennetzplan_screenshot_1280_960.jpg

Temporal Graphs

Daniel Cermann

January 28, 2025



Hasso Plattner Institute

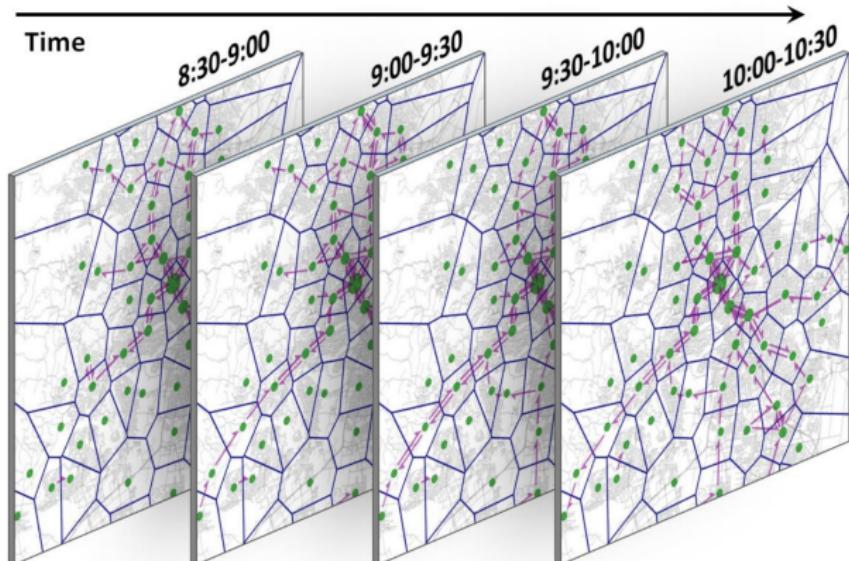
Motivation

Clip: School day

<https://youtu.be/BSNJSUkc5-Q?t=996>

Google Maps

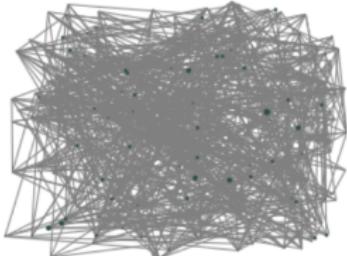
Figure 1: Illustration of a trajectory flow map, a dynamic graph of aggregated traffic flows constructed from trajectory data. The presented example is based on bus passenger trajectories obtained in Brisbane, Australia.



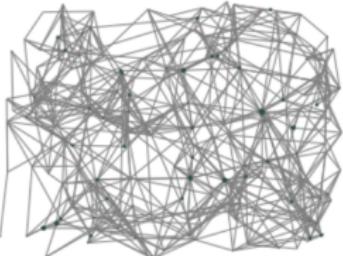
Source: https://australiantransportresearchforum.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/ATRF2016_paper_166.pdf

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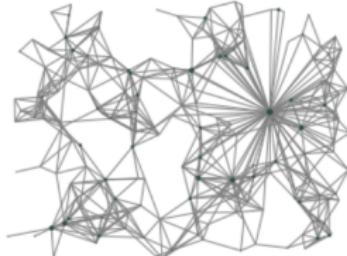
Distributed systems



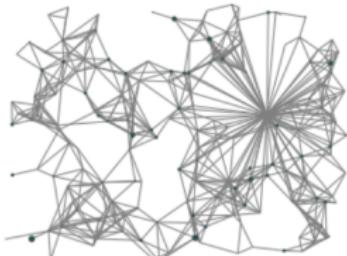
(a) Random initial network



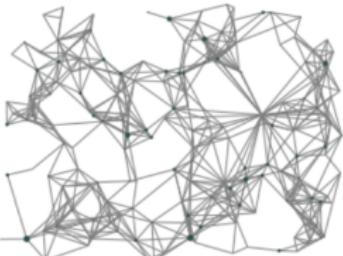
(b) Intermediate state



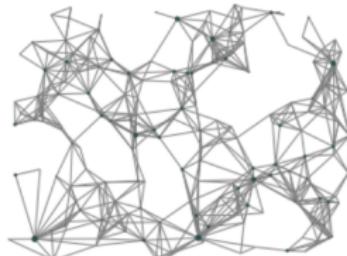
(c) Equilibrium network



(d) Change of node capacities



(e) Intermediate state



(f) Equilibrium network

Source: <https://www.sg.ethz.ch/publications/2012/scholtes2012organic-design-of/>

Temporal graphs for physical/chemical models

DATA SCIENCE | May 9, 2023

A Temporal Graph Model to Predict Chemical Transformations in Complex Dissolved Organic Matter

Philipp Plamper, Oliver J. Lechtenfeld*, Peter Herzsprung, and Anika Groß*

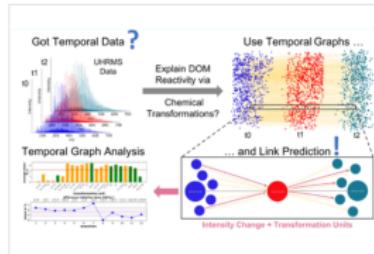
Open PDF

Supporting Information (1)

ACCESS

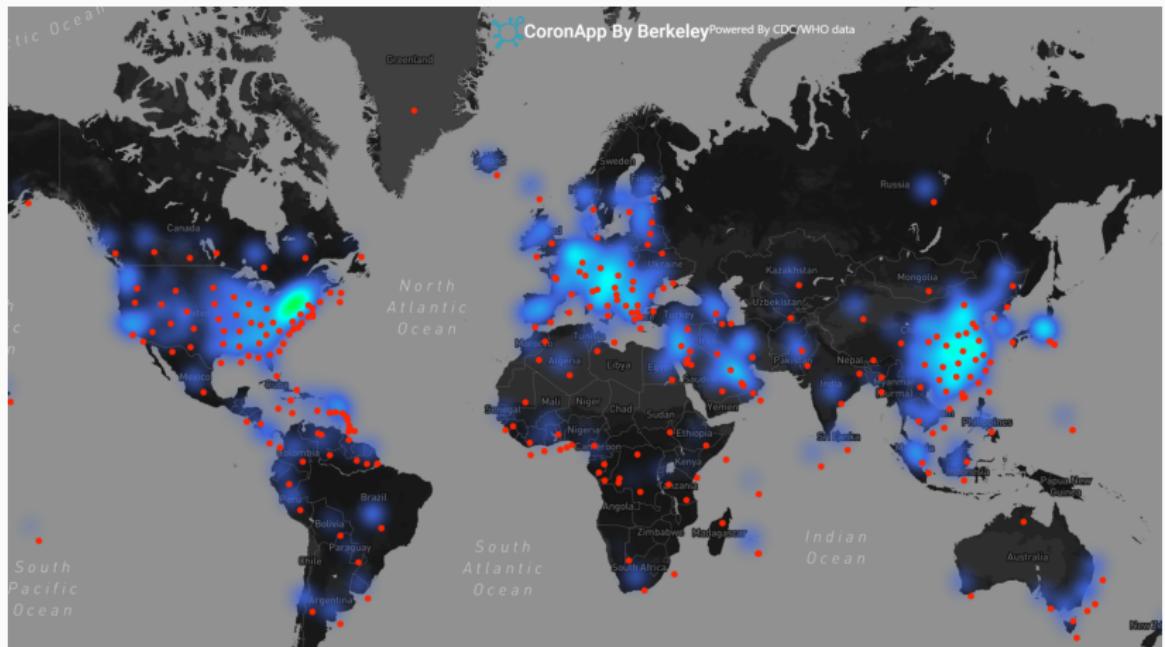
Abstract

Dissolved organic matter (DOM) is a complex mixture of thousands of natural molecules that undergo constant transformation in the environment, such as sunlight induced photochemical reactions. Despite molecular level resolution from ultrahigh resolution mass spectrometry (UHRMS), trends of mass peak intensities are currently the only way to follow photochemically induced molecular changes in DOM. Many real-world relationships and temporal processes can be intuitively modeled using graph data structures (networks). Graphs enhance the potential and value of AI applications by adding context and interconnections allowing the uncovering of hidden or unknown relationships in data sets. We use a temporal graph model and link prediction to identify transformations of DOM molecules in a photo-oxidation experiment. Our link prediction algorithm simultaneously considers educt removal and product formation for molecules linked by predefined transformation units (oxidation, decarboxylation, etc.). The transformations are further weighted by the extent of intensity change and clustered on the graph structure to identify groups of similar reactivity. The temporal graph is capable of identifying relevant molecules subject to similar reactions and enabling to study their time course. Our approach overcomes previous data evaluation limitations for mechanistic studies of DOM and leverages the potential of temporal graphs to study DOM reactivity by UHRMS.



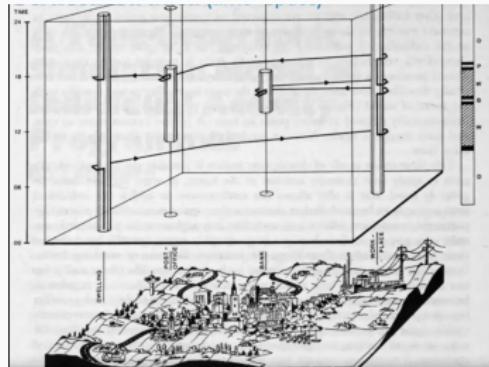
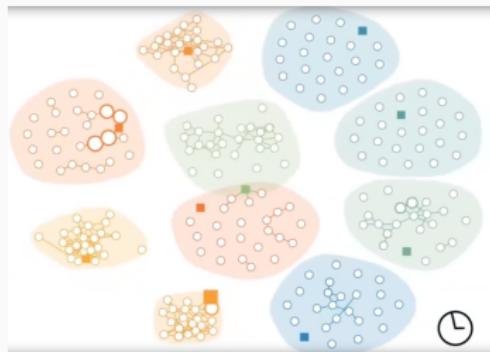
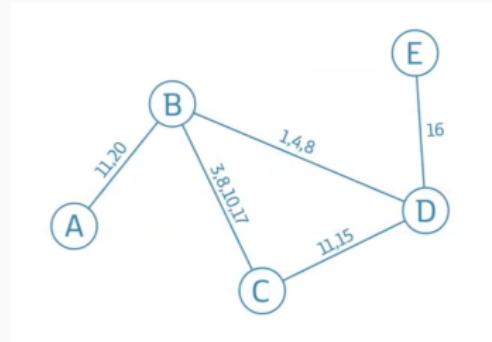
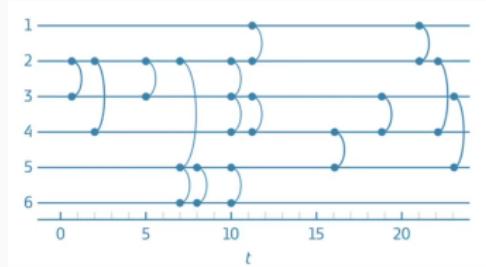
Source: <https://pubs.acs.org/doi/full/10.1021/acs.est.3c00351>

Dissemination processes



Source: <https://engineering.berkeley.edu/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/CoronApp.png>

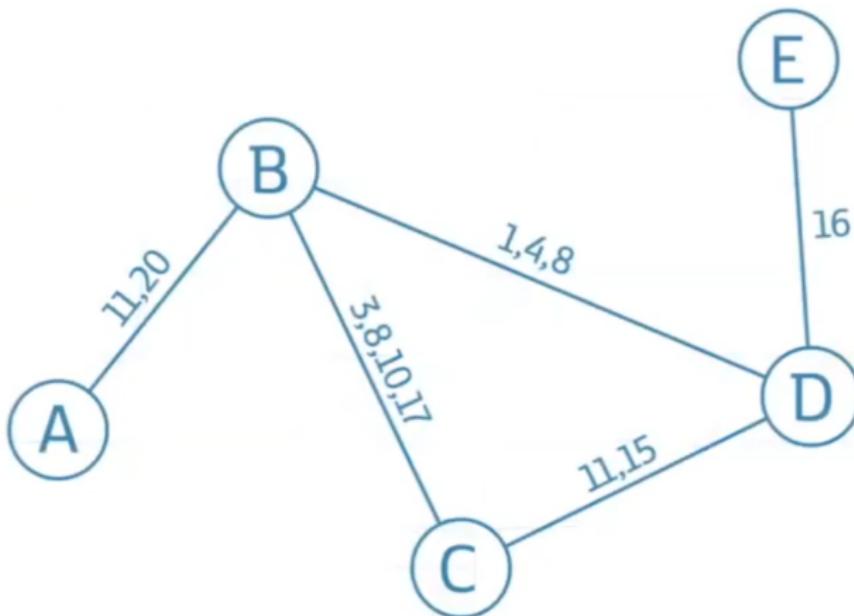
How to represent time in graphs?



Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BSNJSUkc5-Q>

How to model temporal graphs

How to model temporal graphs



Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BSNJSUkc5-Q>

Definition labeled and temporal graphs

Definition

A **labeled graph** [1, page 94] is a triple $G = (V, E, \lambda)$ where:

- V, E is a graph
- $\lambda : V \cup E \rightarrow Z$ is a mapping of nodes and edges to a set of labels Z

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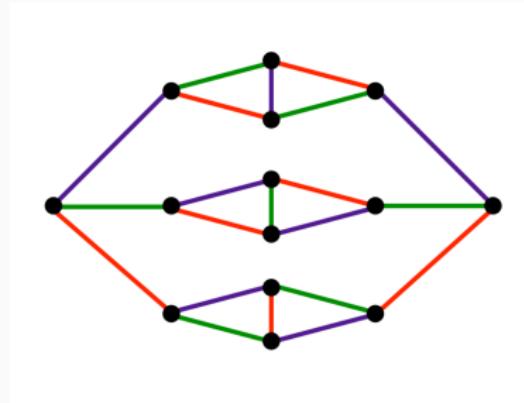
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Definition

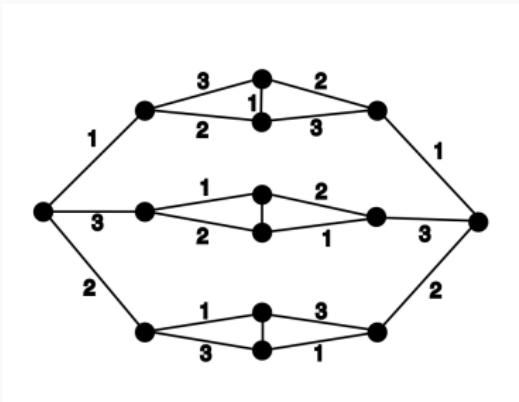
A **temporal graph** [3, page 243] is a triple $G = (V, E, \lambda)$ where:

- V, E is a graph
- $\lambda : E \rightarrow 2^{\mathbb{N}}$ is a mapping edges to a set natural numbers
(time steps when this edge is active)

Relationship labeled and temporal graphs



\leftrightarrow



a

a

^aSource: <https://www.algorist.com/images/figures/edge-coloring-R.png>

^aSource: me:)

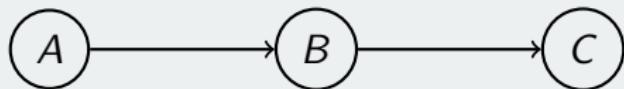
Notation for convenience → [3, p. 243ff]

- $\lambda(G)$ - temporal graph with respect to G
- $\lambda(E)$ - multiset of all labels
- $|\lambda| = \sum_{e \in E} |\lambda(e)|$
- $\lambda_{min} = \min\{l \in \lambda(E)\}$
- $\lambda_{max} = \max\{l \in \lambda(E)\}$
- $\alpha(\lambda) = \lambda_{max} - \lambda_{min} + 1$ - lifetime of a temporal graph $\lambda(G)$

Transitivity of reachability in static graphs

Reachability in a static graph is transitive

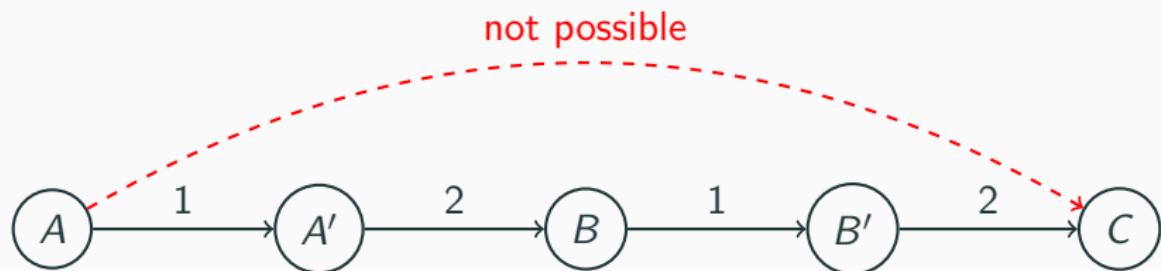
Given A static graph $G = (V, E)$, for all nodes $A, B, C \in V$ we have: If B is reachable by A and C is reachable by B, then C is reachable by A.



Transitivity of reachability in static graphs

Is reachability in a temporal graph transitive?

Time matters!

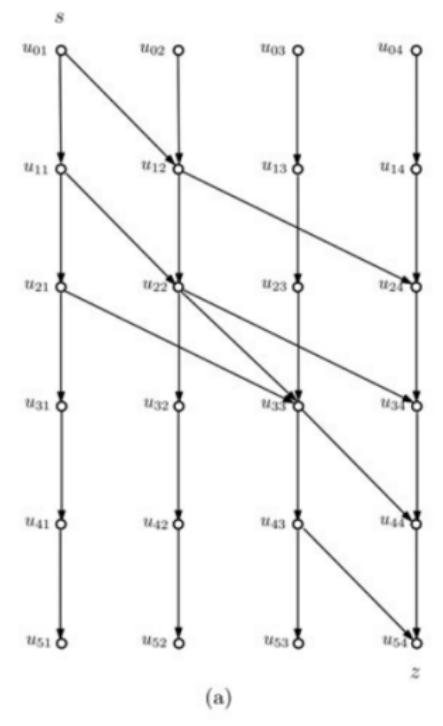


⇒ Deep implications for complexity of temporal graphs

Notation #2

- A temporal graph D is an ordered set of disjoint sets (V, A)
- $A \subseteq V^2 \times \mathbb{N}$ - 'time edges'
- $A(t) = \{e | (e, t) \in A\}$ - set of edges at time t
- $D(t) = (V, A(t))$ - snapshot of graph D at time t

Static expansion of a temporal graph



[3, page 318]

Static expansion of a temporal graph

Definition: static expansion of a graph

The static expansion of a temporal graph $D = (V, A)$ with $V = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n\}$ is a DAG $H = (S, E)$ with:

$$S = \{u_{ij} \mid \lambda_{min} - 1 \leq i \leq \lambda_{max}, 1 \leq j \leq n\}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} E = \{ & (u_{(i-1)j}, u_{ij'}) \mid \lambda_{min} \leq i \leq \lambda_{max} \wedge \\ & 1 \leq j, j' \leq n \wedge (j = j' \vee (u_j, u_{j'}) \in A(i))) \} \end{aligned}$$

Repetition - walks and paths in static graphs

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- A **walk** is a finite or infinite sequence of edges which joins a sequence of vertices.

Repetition - walks and paths in static graphs

- A **walk** is a finite or infinite sequence of edges which joins a sequence of vertices.
- A **path** is a walk where all vertices are distinct.

Definition: temporal/time respecting walk

A **temporal** or **time-respecting walk** W of a temporal graph $D = (V, A)$ is an alternating sequence of nodes and times $(u_1, t_1, u_2, t_2, \dots, u_{k-1}, t_{k-1}, u_k)$ where

- $\forall 1 \leq i \leq k - 1 : ((u_i, u_{i+1}), t_i) \in A$ and
- $1 \leq i \leq k - 2 : t_i < t_{i+1}$

- t_1 - departure time
- t_{k-1} arrival time
- $t_{k-1} - t_1 + 1$ - duration/temporal length

Definition: Journey

A **journey** is a temporal walk with pairwise distinct nodes
 \triangleq a journey of D is a path of the underlying static graph of D that uses strictly increasing edge-labels.

Journeys

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 \triangleq a journey of D is a path of the underlying static graph of D that uses strictly increasing edge-labels.

Definition: Foremost Journey

A u - v journey J is called foremost from time $t \in \mathbb{N}$ if it departs after time t and its arrival time is minimized.

Definition: Temporal distance

The **temporal distance** from a node u to at time t to a node v is defined as the duration of a foremost journey from u to v that departs at time t .

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Definition: Temporal diameter d

The minimum integer d such that there exists a foremost journey from every node $(u, t) \in V \times \{0, 1, \dots, \alpha - d\}$ to every node $v \in V$ with duration at most d .

Computing foremost journeys - Problem formulation

Given a source node $s \in V$ and a start time t_{start} compute the foremost $s - w$ journey for all $w \in V \setminus \{s\}$

Sidenote - offline vs. online algorithms

offline algorithms

takes whole temporal graph D as input



online algorithms

temporal graph is revealed to algorithm over time



Source: <https://encrypted-tbn0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcQbpwyZnBM48yDEHLT9Sww1J8AJrgs4lj-VLi2EkxpIoKMeI6-stF-R9uAsLl5K4gXFByts&usqp=CAU>

Computing foremost journeys - Algorithm

Algorithm 1: Computing earliest-arrival time

Input : A temporal graph $G = (V, E)$ in its edge stream representation, source vertex x , time interval $[t_\alpha, t_\omega]$

Output : The earliest-arrival time from x to every vertex $v \in V$ within $[t_\alpha, t_\omega]$

- 1 Initialize $t[x] = t_\alpha$, and $t[v] = \infty$ for all $v \in V \setminus \{x\}$;
 - 2 **foreach** incoming edge $e = (u, v, t, \lambda)$ in the edge stream **do**
 - 3 **if** $t + \lambda \leq t_\omega$ and $t \geq t[u]$ **then**
 - 4 **if** $t + \lambda < t[v]$ **then**
 - 5 $t[v] \leftarrow t + \lambda$;
 - 6 **else if** $t \geq t_\omega$ **then**
 - 7 Break the for-loop and go to Line 8;
 - 8 **return** $t[v]$ for each $v \in V$;
-

[4, page 724]

Computing foremost journeys - Proof of correctness

Computing foremost journeys - Running time

Reachability

Definition: Reachability

A vertex v is **reachable** from a vertex u at time t if there exists a foremost journey from u to v that departs at time t .

The government has been lying to us

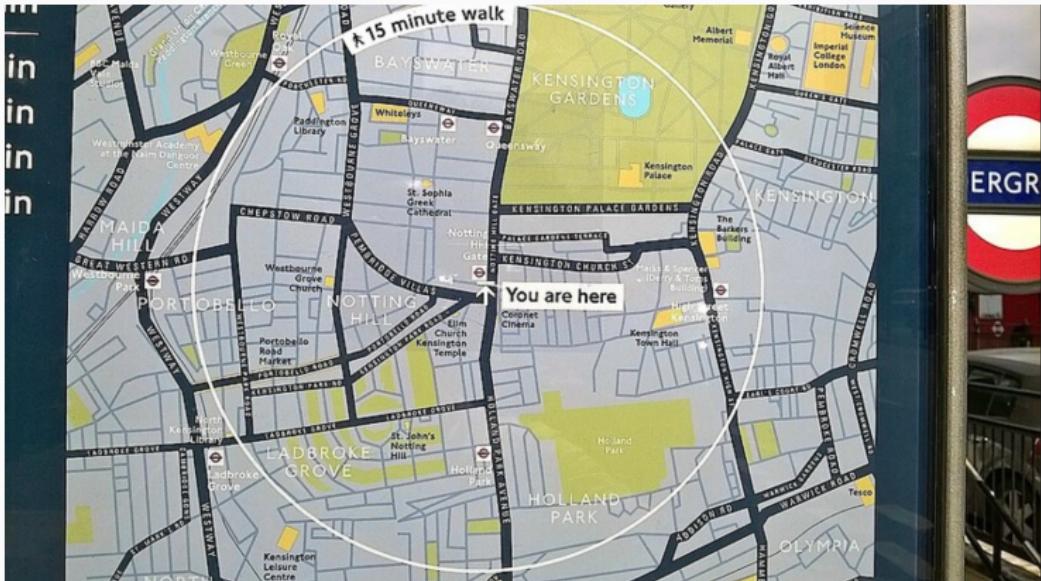
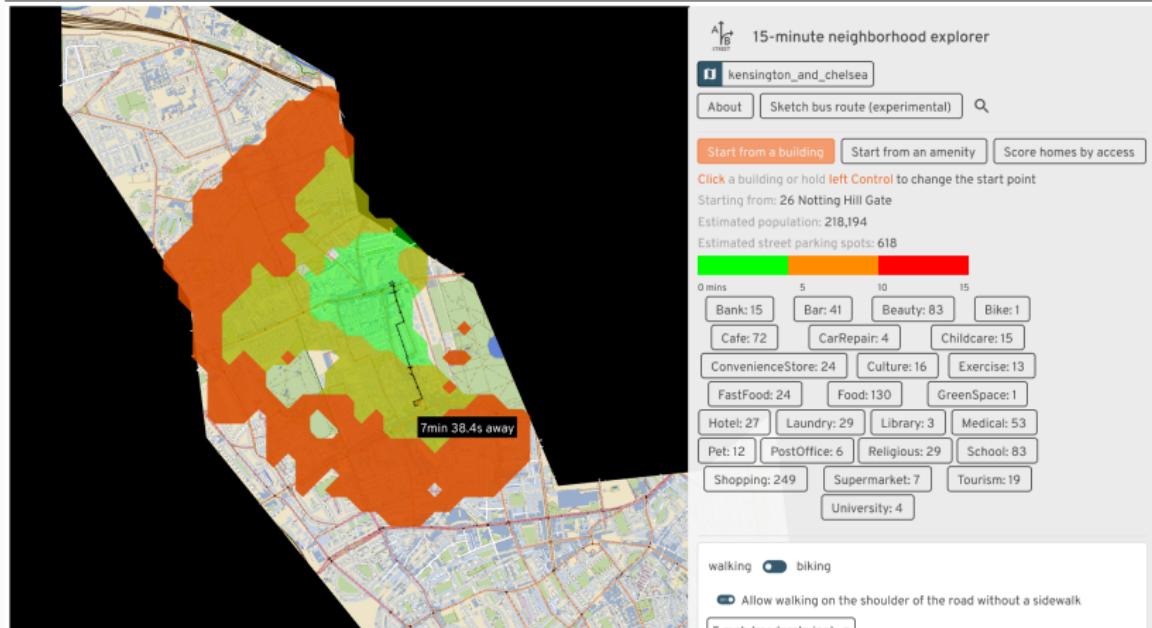


Figure 2: You-are-here-maps are wrong!

Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Notting_Hill_Royal_Borough_of_K%26C_Council_Map_Outlining_the_Official_Area_of_Notting_Hill_and_the_Surrounding_Areas_2018.jpg

15 min walk

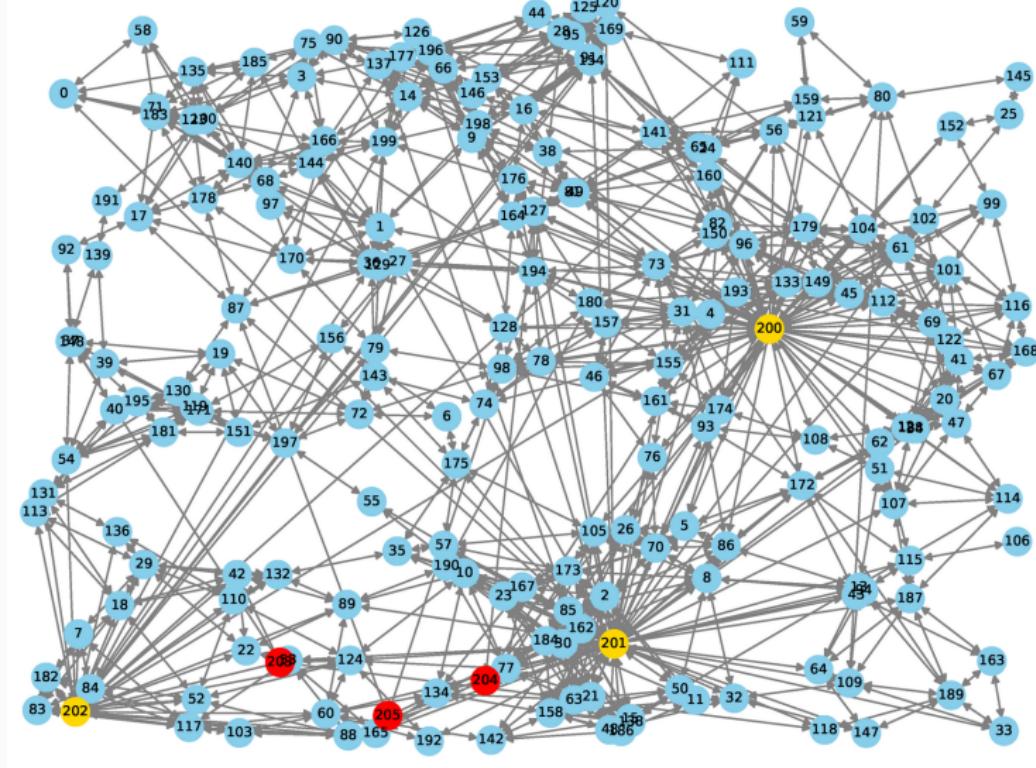


Source: https://play.abstreet.org/0.3.49/fifteen_min.html

Temporal graphs for modeling dissemination processes

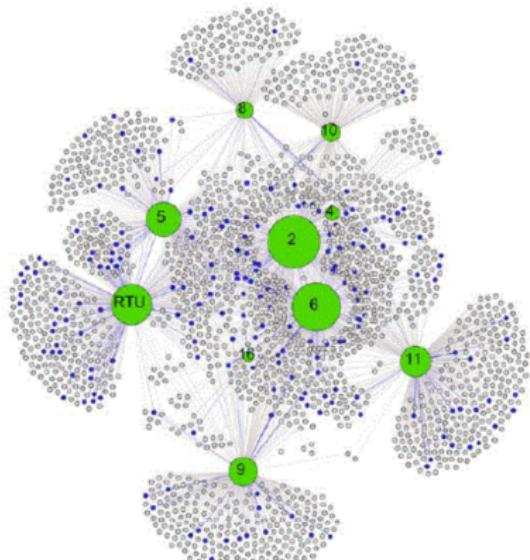
A natural application domain of temporal graphs is that of *gossiping*
~ [3]

What are dissemination processes?

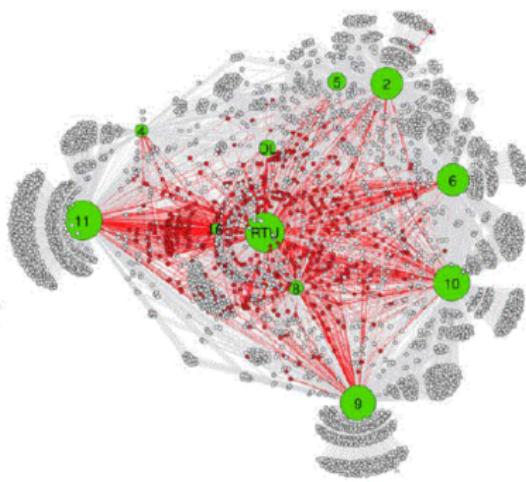


What are dissemination processes?

A. Staff members



B. Detained persons



● Staff members with Covid-19
○ Staff members without Covid-19

● Detained persons with Covid-19
○ Detained persons without Covid-19

Source: https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/figures/mm6944a3-F1.gif?_=06726

Vaccination Problem

Definition: The vaccination problem involves optimizing the allocation and timing of vaccines to control the spread of infectious diseases.

Key Questions:

- Who should be vaccinated first?
- How can we minimize the spread of the disease?
- What role does timing play in vaccination strategies?

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Herd immunity

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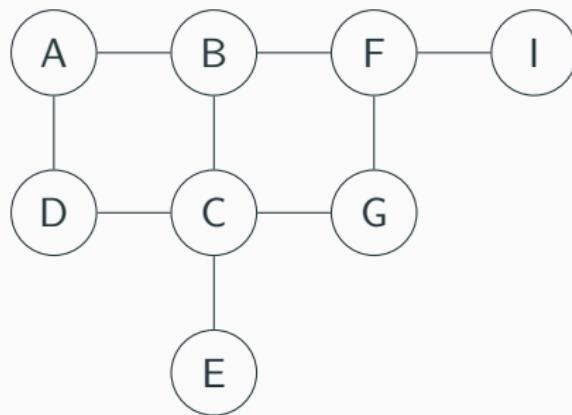
Herd immunity occurs when a large enough fraction f of a community is immune to a disease, thus limiting its ability to spread.

⇒ lower f by vaccinating people in risk

Vaccination Problem on static graphs

Neighbourhood Vaccination protocol

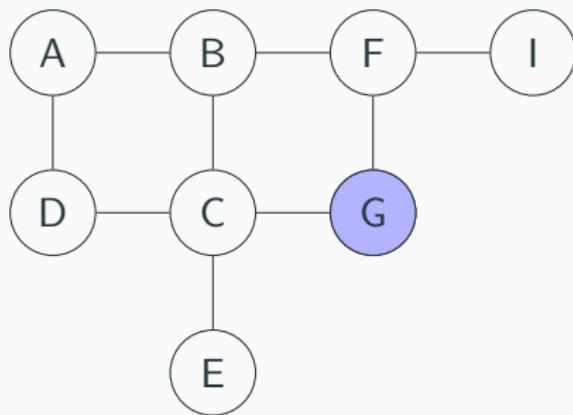
choose a person at random among all persons that have been involved in at least one contact at time t^* , ask her to name someone she met, vaccinate this other person, and repeat until a desired fraction of the vertices are vaccinated



Vaccination Problem on static graphs

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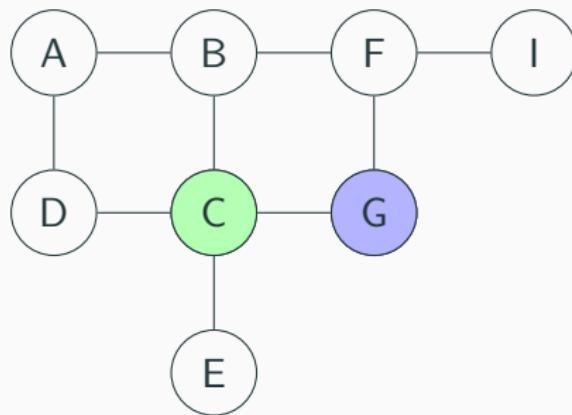
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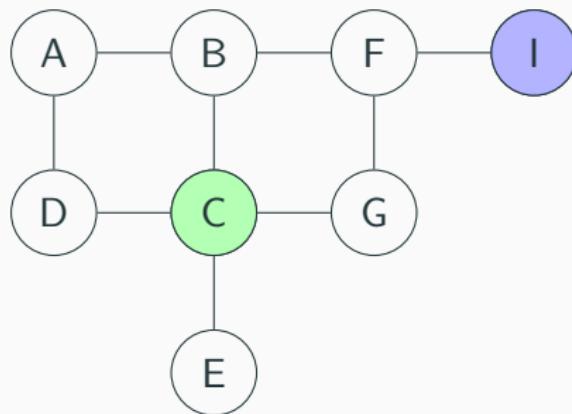
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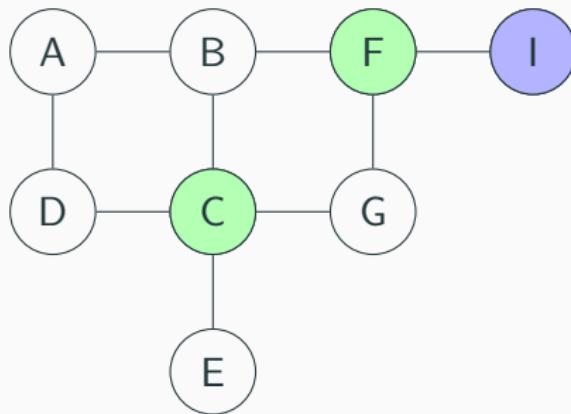
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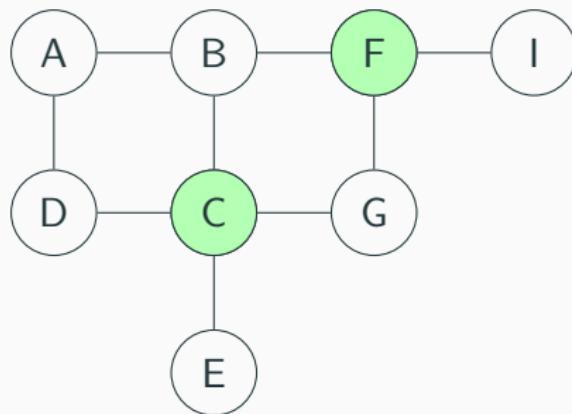
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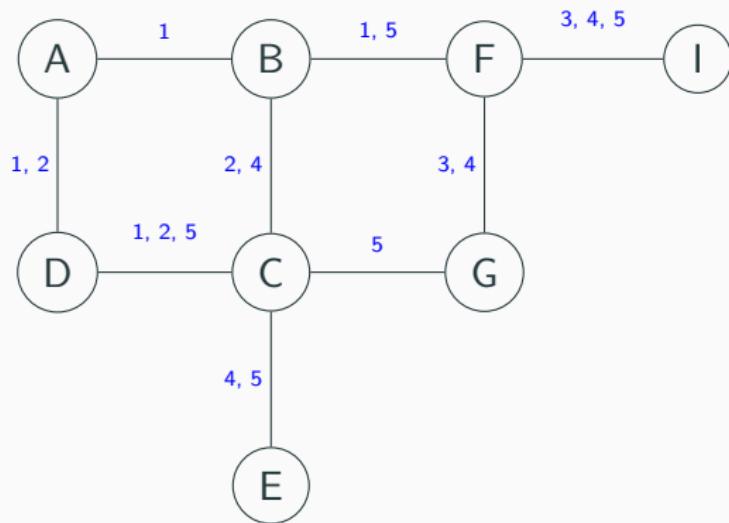


Modelling dissemination processes

- Nodes represent individuals/groups/organizations
- Edges represent interactions
- Time labels represent the time of interaction

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Teasers

Centrality of nodes in a temporal graph

Temporal Graph Neural Networks

Sources

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