Synchronization-Criticality-Detection-BA-Networks

Code for replicating models from 2 papers, utilizing Kuramoto library for integration. Investigate critical coupling strengths in BA networks of varying sizes, comparing with theoretical values to discuss existence of criticality vs finite size effects.

Model1: [2004epl]Synchronization of Kuramoto Oscillators in Scale-Free Net- works

Model2: [2004pre]Frequency synchronization in a random oscillator network

问题重述

- 1. 阅读本周参考资料(2篇)。
- 2. 参考kuramoto库的实现代码(利用积分实现),对1中的2篇论文的模型进行复现,观察对于不同规模的BA网络来讲,是否存在临界的耦合强度,并与理论的临界值进行比较,以进一步讨论临界值是否存在,还是因为有限尺度效应(finite size effect)。需要注意序参量的定义。

思路分析

Model 1 (参照 [2004epl]Synchronization of Kuramoto Oscillators in Scale-Free Networks)

- 网络构建:使用BA model构建具有尺度自由特性的网络,网络规模分别为N=500, 1000, 2000。m = 3.
 gamma控制在3左右。
- 初始化:为每个节点随机分配自然频率(ω)和初始相位(θ),自然频率从均匀分布中抽取。
- coupling变化:逐步增加coupling(λ),使用数值积分方法求解Kuramoto模型。
- r_mean计算:通过Kuramoto模型的r_mean来量化系统的同步程度·观察序参量随coupling的变化·以确定同步的临界点。
- 数据分析:分析不同coupling下r $_mean$ 的变化,确定系统达到同步的临界耦合强度,并与理论值进行比较。

Model 2 (参照 [2004pre]Frequency synchronization in a random oscillator network)

- 网络和初始化:同Model 1,构建BA网络,随机初始化每个节点的自然频率和初始相位。
- coupling调整:从低coupling开始,逐渐增加,同时记录系统的动态变化。
- r_mean测量: 计算不同coupling下的r_mean,分析系统是否达到频率同步,及其发生的条件。
- 连续极限方程分析:结合理论分析,从连续极限方程中提取出同步的充分条件,验证数值模拟的结果。
- 结果对比与讨论:对比两种模型在不同网络规模下的临界耦合强度,讨论有限尺度效应的可能影响。

代码结构

generate_network(): 生成BA网络。 kuramoto_simulation(): 执行Kuramoto模型模拟。 calculate_order_parameter(): 计算r_mean。main_simulation(): 控制整个模拟流程,包括网络规模的设定和 coupling的调整。

代码实现

Model 1

```
import numpy as np
import networkx as nx
import csv
import random
import powerlaw as pl
from Modify_KuramotoModel1 import Kuramoto
from multiprocessing import Pool, cpu_count
random.seed(3407)
def create_barabasi_albert_network(size, connections):
    """Generates a Barabasi-Albert graph."""
    return nx.barabasi albert graph(size, connections)
def calculate_power_law_exponent(degrees):
    """Calculates the power law exponent using the powerlaw library."""
    fit = pl.Fit(degrees, discrete=True)
    return round(fit.power_law.alpha, 2) # Typical value approximates to 3
def simulate_kuramoto_model(network_size, connections):
    """Runs the Kuramoto model simulation and writes results to a file."""
    header = ['coupling', 'r_mean']
    filename = f'OutcomeData/model1_output_{network_size}.txt'
    with open(filename, 'w', newline='') as file:
        file.write(' '.join(header))
    network = create_barabasi_albert_network(network_size, connections)
    degree sequence = [network.degree(node) for node in network]
    gamma = calculate_power_law_exponent(degree_sequence)
    adjacency_matrix = nx.to_numpy_array(network)
    natural frequencies = np.random.uniform(-0.5, 0.5, network size)
    coupling_values = np.linspace(0, 1, 50)
    initial_phases = np.random.uniform(-np.pi, np.pi, network_size)
    simulation_results = []
    for coupling strength in coupling values:
        model = Kuramoto(coupling=coupling_strength, dt=0.1, T=100,
n nodes=network size, natfreqs=natural frequencies)
        activity_matrix = model.run(adj_mat=adjacency_matrix,
angles_vec=initial_phases)
        simulation results.append(activity matrix)
        results_array = np.array(simulation_results)
    for index, coupling strength in enumerate(coupling values):
        coherence_mean = np.mean([model.phase_coherence(phase_vec) for phase_vec
in results_array[index, :, -1000:].T])
        # Write results to file
        with open(filename, 'a') as file:
            file.write(f"{coupling_strength} {coherence_mean}\n")
```

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
    network_configs = [(500, 3), (1000, 3), (2000, 3)]
    with Pool(processes=cpu_count()) as pool:
        pool.map(simulate_kuramoto_model, network_configs)
```

Model 2

```
import numpy as np
import networkx as nx
import os
import csv
import random
from Modify_KuramotoModel2 import Kuramoto
random.seed(3407)
def generate_network(network_size, connections):
    """Generates a Barabasi-Albert network and its adjacency matrix."""
    network = nx.barabasi_albert_graph(network_size, connections)
    return nx.to_numpy_array(network)
def write_results_to_file(network_size, simulation_results, coupling_values,
model):
    """Writes the results of simulations to a text file."""
   filename = f'OutcomeData/model2_output_{network_size}.txt'
    with open(filename, 'a') as file:
        for i, coupling in enumerate(coupling_values):
            r_mean = np.mean([model.phase_coherence(vec) for vec in
np.array(simulation_results)[i, :, -1000:].T])
            file.write(f"{coupling} {r_mean}\n")
def run_kuramoto_simulation(network_size, connections):
    """Executes the Kuramoto model for a range of coupling values and computes
coherence."""
    adjacency matrix = generate network(network size, connections)
    natural frequencies = np.random.normal(∅, 1, network size)
    coupling_values = np.arange(0, 0.201, 0.02)
    initial phases = np.random.uniform(-np.pi, np.pi, network size)
    simulation results = []
    models = [] # Keep track of models for phase coherence calculation
    for coupling_strength in coupling_values:
        print(coupling_strength)
        model = Kuramoto(coupling=coupling strength, dt=0.1, T=100,
n_nodes=network_size, natfreqs=natural_frequencies)
        activity_matrix = model.run(adj_mat=adjacency_matrix,
angles_vec=initial_phases)
        simulation results.append(activity matrix)
```

```
models.append(model) # Store model used for each simulation

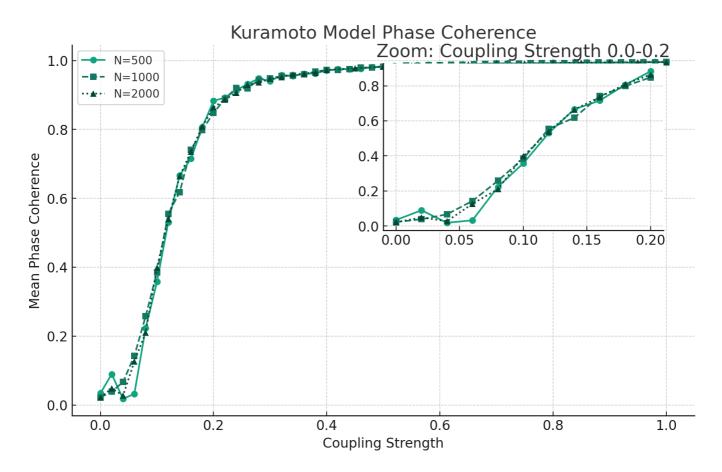
return simulation_results, coupling_values, models[-1] # Return the last
model used

def run_simulation():
    for params in [(500, 2), (1000, 2), (2000, 4)]:
        network_size, connections = params
        print(network_size)
        simulation_results, coupling_values, model =
run_kuramoto_simulation(network_size, connections)
        write_results_to_file(network_size, simulation_results, coupling_values,
model)

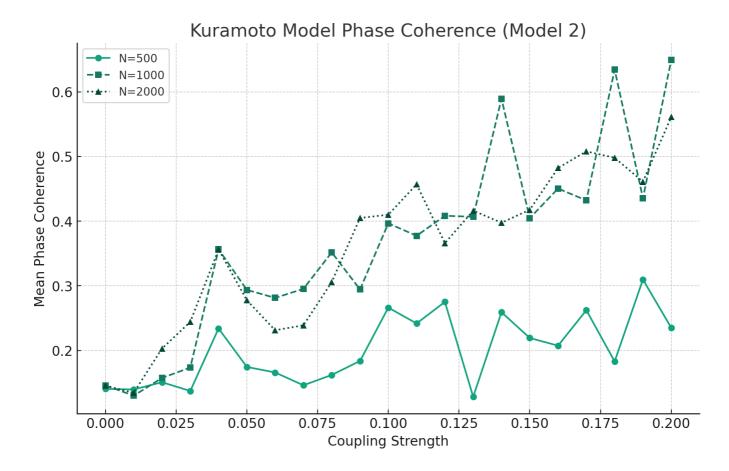
if __name__ == '__main__':
    run_simulation()
```

结果与讨论

Model 1的最终结果如下:



Model 2的最终结果如下:



基于结果发现:Model 1的结果表明存在一个明显的临界耦合强度,超过这个值时系统的同步显著增强。相比之下,Model 2的理论分析表明,在特定条件下,随机尺度自由网络的同步临界耦合强度可能接近零,表明在这些网络中同步更容易发生,不需要很强的耦合。

然而,model 1存在m固定的问题,根据具体的参数和相应结果,我更倾向于第2篇研究是正确的,第一篇的研究并没有讨论不同的参数,在随机尺度自由网络中研究频率同步,发现当网络符合特定条件(如度分布的幂律指数在2至3之间)时,理论上同步的临界耦合强度接近于零。模拟数据显示,即使在低耦合强度下,系统也能达到一定程度的同步,支持理论分析的结论。

在Model 1和Model 2的模拟中都观察到了有限尺度效应的影响。随着网络规模的增大,同步行为的展现更为明显,这可能是因为大规模网络提供了更多的路径和连接,促进了同步的发生。这表明实验观测到的临界点部分受到网络规模的影响。