

Quantifying Fragility of Network-Coupled Oscillators and Electric Power Grids with Resistance Distances.

Melvyn Tyloo

University of Applied Sciences of Western Switzerland HES-SO, Sion and Institute of Physics, École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL).



FONDS NATIONAL SUISSE
SCHWEIZERISCHER NATIONALFONDS
FONDO NAZIONALE SVIZZERO
SWISS NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION



January 14, 2019

MT,Coletta and Jacquod, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **120**, 084101 (2018).

MT,Pagnier and Jacquod submitted (2018), arXiv:1810.09694.

MT and Jacquod in preparation (2018).

Motivation

Complex network-coupled dynamical systems:

- Individual Units:

- Degrees of freedom $\rightarrow (\theta_{i,1}, \theta_{i,2}, \theta_{i,3}, \dots)$.
- Internal parameters $\rightarrow (P_{i,1}, P_{i,2}, P_{i,3}, \dots)$.

- Complex Network:

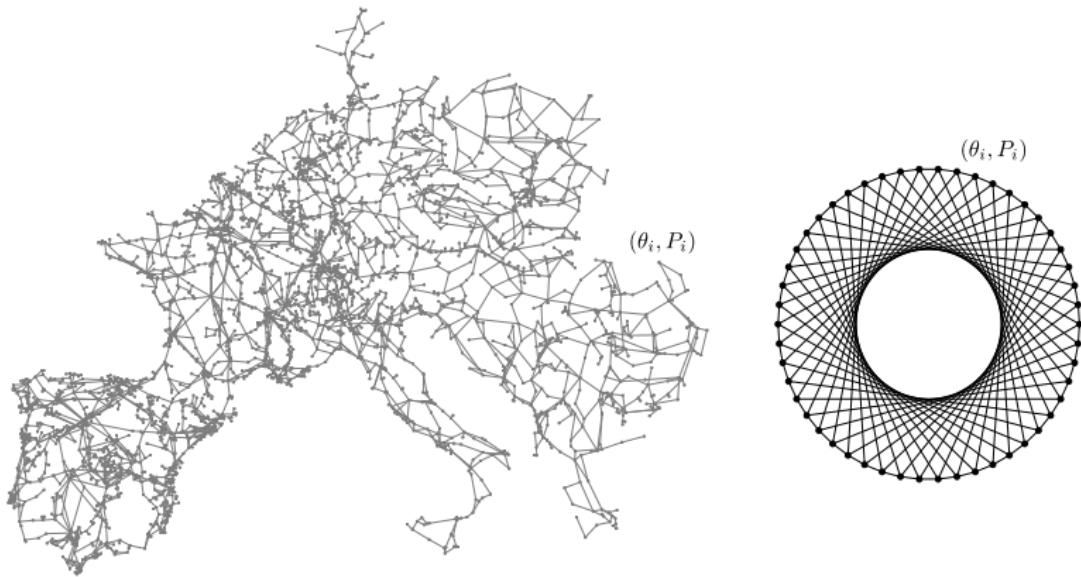
- Coupling b_{ij} between units i and j .

Perturbation

- $(P_{i,1}, P_{i,2}, \dots) \rightarrow (P_{i,1} + \delta P_{i,1}, P_{i,2} + \delta P_{i,2}, \dots)$.

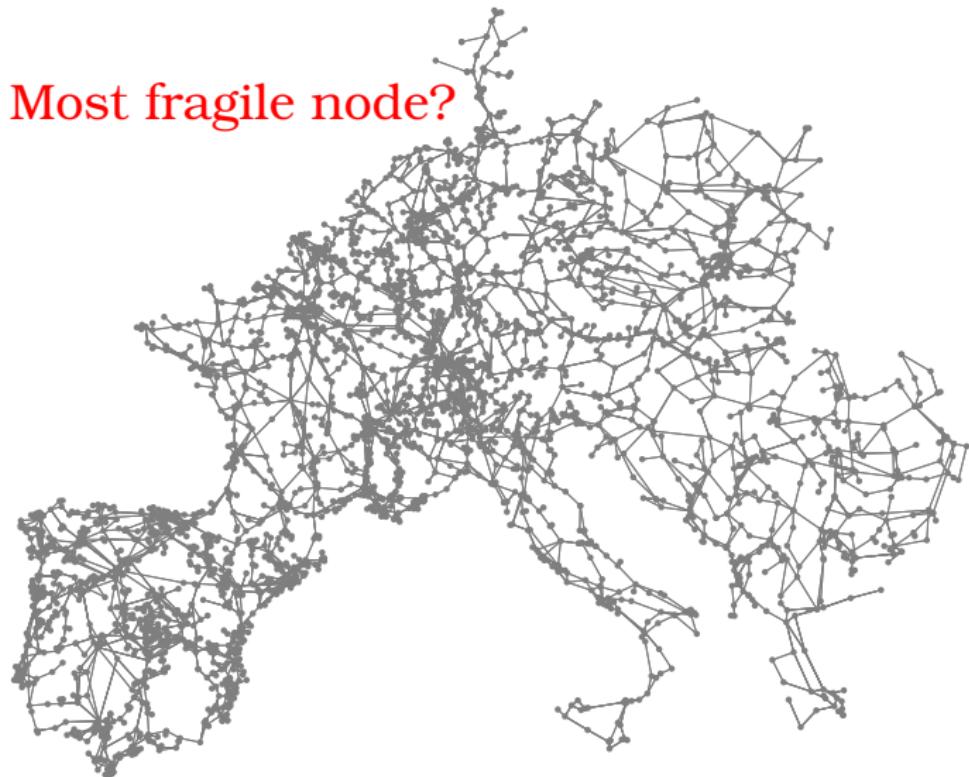
\rightarrow How does the response of $(\theta_{i,1}, \theta_{i,2}, \dots)$ depend on the coupling network?

Most fragile network?



MT,Coletta and Jacquod, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **120** 084101 (2018).

Interesting Question about Coupled Dynamical Systems 2



MT,Pagnier and Jacquod submitted (2018), arXiv:1810.09694.

Coupled Dynamical Systems on Complex Networks

Swing Equations in the lossless line limit (second-order Kuramoto):

$$m_i \ddot{\theta}_i + d_i \dot{\theta}_i = P_i - \sum_j b_{ij} \sin(\theta_i - \theta_j) , \quad i = 1, \dots, n. \quad (1)$$

$$b_{ij} = b_{ji} \geq 0 .$$

Steady-state solutions: Synchronous state $\{\theta_i^{(0)}\}$ such that:

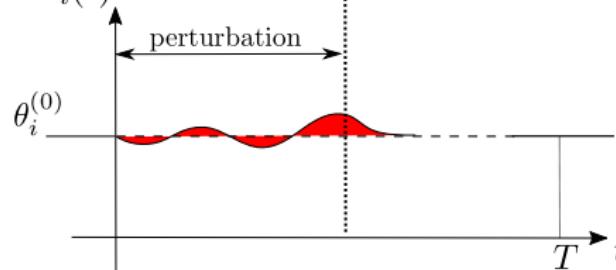
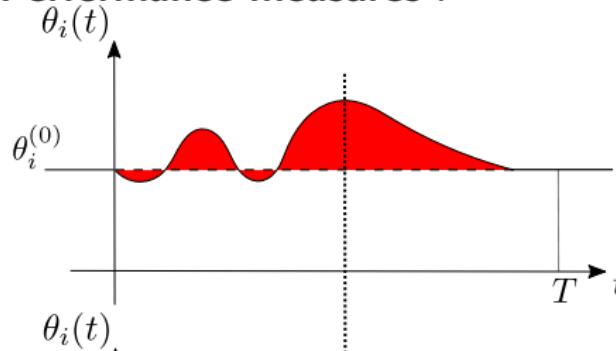
$$P_i = \sum_j b_{ij} \sin(\theta_i^{(0)} - \theta_j^{(0)}) , \quad i = 1, \dots, n. \quad (2)$$

$$\sum_i P_i = 0.$$

Perturbations: $P_i \rightarrow P_i^{(0)} + \delta P_i(t).$

Quantifying Robustness

Performance measures :



$$\mathcal{P}_1(T) = \sum_i \int_0^T |\theta_i(t) - \theta_i^{(0)}|^2 dt ,$$

$$\mathcal{P}_2(T) = \sum_i \int_0^T |\dot{\theta}_i(t) - \dot{\theta}_i^{(0)}|^2 dt .$$

$$\mathcal{P}_{1,2}^\infty = \mathcal{P}_{1,2}(T \rightarrow \infty) .$$

Noisy disturbances \rightarrow divide by T .

Perturbations : $P_i \rightarrow P_i^{(0)} + \delta P_i(t)$.

Response to Perturbations: Linearization

Linear response: Perturbation of the natural frequencies (inj/cons powers).

- $P_i(t) = P_i^{(0)} + \delta P_i(t) \rightarrow \theta_i(t) = \theta_i^{(0)} + \delta \theta_i(t)$:

$$m\delta\ddot{\theta}(t) + d\delta\dot{\theta}(t) = \delta P(t) - \mathbb{L}(\{\theta_i^{(0)}\})\delta\theta(t), \quad (3)$$

$\mathbb{L}(\{\theta_i^{(0)}\})$: the weighted Laplacian matrix,

$$\mathbb{L}_{ij}(\{\theta_i^{(0)}\}) = \begin{cases} -b_{ij} \cos(\theta_i^{(0)} - \theta_j^{(0)}), & i \neq j, \\ \sum_k b_{ik} \cos(\theta_i^{(0)} - \theta_k^{(0)}), & i = j. \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

Topology $\rightarrow b_{ij}$.

Steady state $\rightarrow \{\theta_i^{(0)}\}$.

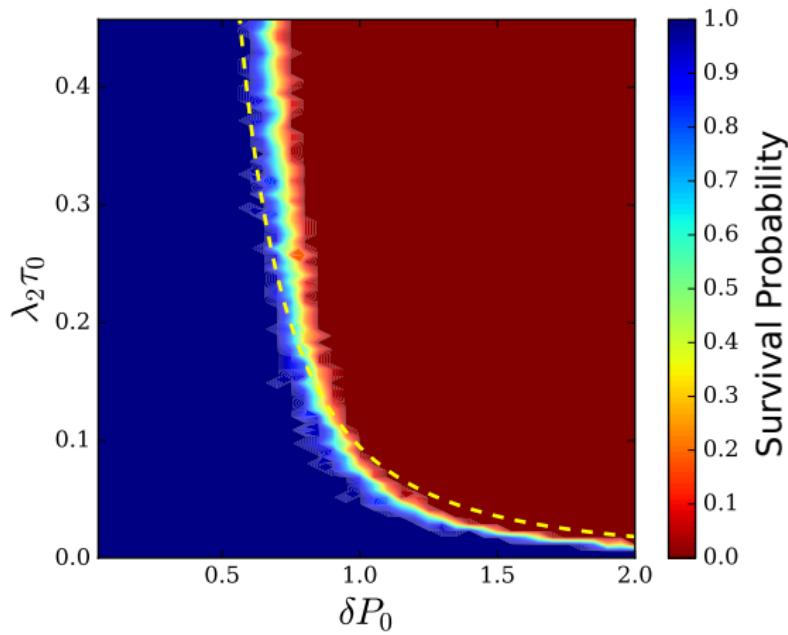
Expanding on the eigenvectors \mathbf{u}_α of \mathbb{L} , we have $\delta\theta(t) = \sum_\alpha c_\alpha(t)\mathbf{u}_\alpha$.
 $\rightarrow \mathcal{P}_1(T), \mathcal{P}_2(T)$ for specific perturbations

MT,Coletta and Jacquod, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **120**, 084101 (2018)

MT,Pagnier and Jacquod submitted (2018), arXiv:1810.09694.

Response to Large Perturbations

Change of fixed point !



Response to Perturbations: Time Scales

Intrinsic Time Scales

- Individual elements: m/d .
- Network relaxation: d/λ_α with $\{\lambda_\alpha\}$ the eigenvalues of \mathbb{L} .

Perturbation Time Scale

- Correlation time of the external perturbation $\delta P(t)$.

Noisy perturbations

- $\langle \delta P_i(t) \delta P_j(t') \rangle = \delta P_{0i}^2 \delta_{ij} \exp[-|t - t'|/\tau_0]$.

Correlation time $\rightarrow \tau_0$.

MT,Coletta and Jacquod, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **120**, 084101 (2018)

MT,Pagnier and Jacquod submitted (2018), arXiv:1810.09694.



Performance Measures Asymptotics

Performance Measures for Noisy Perturbations

$$\mathcal{P}_1^\infty = \sum_{\alpha \geq 2} \frac{\sum_i \delta P_{0i}^2 u_{\alpha,i}^2 (\tau_0 + m/d)}{\lambda_\alpha (\lambda_\alpha \tau_0 + d + m/\tau_0)} . \quad (5)$$

Short time correlated: $\tau_0 \ll d/\lambda_\alpha, m/d$

$$\mathcal{P}_1^\infty \simeq \frac{\tau_0}{d} \sum_{\alpha \geq 2} \frac{\sum_i \delta P_{0i}^2 u_{\alpha,i}^2}{\lambda_\alpha} . \quad (6)$$

Long time correlated: $\tau_0 \gg d/\lambda_\alpha, m/d$

$$\mathcal{P}_1^\infty \simeq \sum_{\alpha \geq 2} \frac{\sum_i \delta P_{0i}^2 u_{\alpha,i}^2}{\lambda_\alpha^2} . \quad (7)$$

MT,Coletta and Jacquod, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **120**, 084101 (2018).

MT,Pagnier and Jacquod submitted (2018), arXiv:1810.09694.

Global Robustness & Local Vulnerabilities

Global Robustness:

Averaging over an ergodic ensemble of perturbation vectors,
 $\tau_0 \ll d/\lambda_\alpha, m/d$

$$\langle \mathcal{P}_1^\infty \rangle \simeq \frac{\langle \delta P_0^2 \rangle \tau_0}{d} \sum_{\alpha \geq 2} \lambda_\alpha^{-1},$$

$\tau_0 \gg d/\lambda_\alpha, m/d$

$$\langle \mathcal{P}_1^\infty \rangle \simeq \langle \delta P_0^2 \rangle \sum_{\alpha \geq 2} \lambda_\alpha^{-2}.$$

Local Vulnerability:

Perturbing a specific node k i.e.
 $\delta P_{0i} = \delta_{ik} \delta P_0$,
 $\tau_0 \ll d/\lambda_\alpha, m/d$

$$\mathcal{P}_1^\infty(k) \simeq \frac{\delta P_0^2 \tau_0}{d} \sum_{\alpha \geq 2} \frac{u_{\alpha,k}^2}{\lambda_\alpha},$$

$\tau_0 \gg d/\lambda_\alpha, m/d$

$$\mathcal{P}_1^\infty(k) \simeq \delta P_0^2 \sum_{\alpha \geq 2} \frac{u_{\alpha,k}^2}{\lambda_\alpha^2}.$$

MT,Coletta and Jacquod, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **120**, 084101 (2018).

MT,Pagnier and Jacquod submitted (2018), arXiv:1810.09694.

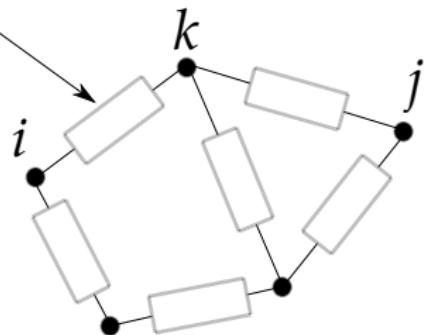
Resistance Distance

Resistance Distance

$$\Omega_{ij} = \mathbb{L}_{ii}^\dagger + \mathbb{L}_{jj}^\dagger - \mathbb{L}_{ij}^\dagger - \mathbb{L}_{ji}^\dagger = \sum_{\alpha \geq 2} \frac{(u_{\alpha,i} - u_{\alpha,j})^2}{\lambda_\alpha}. \quad (8)$$

\mathbb{L}^\dagger : pseudo inverse of \mathbb{L} (because of $\lambda_1 = 0$).

$$R_{ik} = [b_{ik} \cos(\theta_i^{(0)} - \theta_k^{(0)})]^{-1}$$



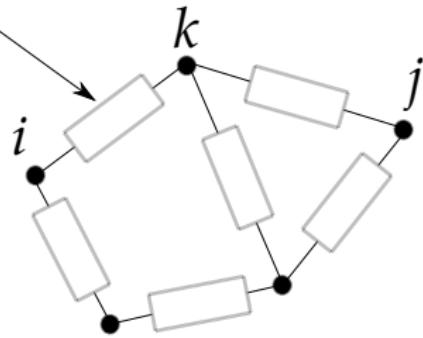
Klein and Randić, *J. Math. Chem.* **12**, 81 (1993).

Resistance Distances, Kf'_m s and C_m 's

Kirchhoff Index

$$Kf_1 = \sum_{i < j} \Omega_{ij} = n \sum_{\alpha \geq 2} \lambda_{\alpha}^{-1} . \quad (9)$$

$$R_{ik} = [b_{ik} \cos(\theta_i^{(0)} - \theta_k^{(0)})]^{-1}$$

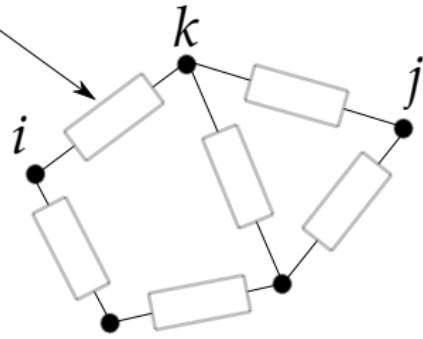


Resistance Distances, $Kf'_m s$ and C_m 's

Resistance Centrality

$$C_1(k) = \left[n^{-1} \sum_j \Omega_{kj} \right]^{-1} = \left[\sum_{\alpha \geq 2} \frac{u_{\alpha,k}^2}{\lambda_\alpha} + n^{-2} K f_1 \right]^{-1}. \quad (10)$$

$$R_{ik} = [b_{ik} \cos(\theta_i^{(0)} - \theta_k^{(0)})]^{-1}$$



Resistance Distances, Kf_m 's and C_m 's

Generalized Resistance Distances

$$\Omega_{ij}^{(m)} = \mathbb{L}'_{ii}^{\dagger} + \mathbb{L}'_{jj}^{\dagger} - \mathbb{L}'_{ij}^{\dagger} - \mathbb{L}'_{ji}^{\dagger} \quad (11)$$

$$= \sum_{\alpha \geq 2} \frac{(u_{\alpha,i} - u_{\alpha,j})^2}{\lambda_{\alpha}^m}, \quad (12)$$

$$\mathbb{L}' = \mathbb{L}^m. \quad (13)$$

Generalized Kirchhoff Indices

$$Kf_m = \sum_{i < j} \Omega_{ij}^{(m)} = n \sum_{\alpha \geq 2} \lambda_{\alpha}^{-m}. \quad (14)$$

Generalized Resistance Centralities

$$C_m(k) = \left[n^{-1} \sum_j \Omega_{kj}^{(m)} \right]^{-1} = \left[\sum_{\alpha \geq 2} \frac{u_{\alpha,k}^2}{\lambda_{\alpha}^m} + n^{-2} Kf_m \right]^{-1}. \quad (15)$$

MT,Coletta and Jacquod, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **120**, 084101 (2018)

MT,Pagnier and Jacquod submitted (2018), arXiv:1810.09694.

Global Robustness:

Averaging over an ergodic ensemble of perturbation vectors,
 $\tau_0 \ll d/\lambda_\alpha, m/d$

$$\langle \mathcal{P}_1^\infty \rangle \simeq \frac{\langle \delta P_0^2 \rangle \tau_0}{nd} Kf_1 ,$$

$\tau_0 \gg d/\lambda_\alpha, m/d$

$$\langle \mathcal{P}_1^\infty \rangle \simeq \frac{\langle \delta P_0^2 \rangle}{n} Kf_2 .$$

Local Vulnerability:

Perturbing a specific node k i.e.
 $\delta P_{0i} = \delta_{ik} \delta P_0$,
 $\tau_0 \ll d/\lambda_\alpha, m/d$

$$\mathcal{P}_1^\infty(k) \simeq \frac{\delta P_0^2 \tau_0}{d} (C_1^{-1}(k) - n^{-2} Kf_1) ,$$

$\tau_0 \gg d/\lambda_\alpha, m/d$

$$\mathcal{P}_1^\infty(k) \simeq \delta P_0^2 (C_2^{-1}(k) - n^{-2} Kf_2) .$$

MT,Coletta and Jacquod, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **120**, 084101 (2018).

MT,Pagnier and Jacquod submitted (2018), arXiv:1810.09694.

Summary

Global Robustness:

$$\tau_0 \ll d/\lambda_\alpha, m/d$$

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \mathcal{P}_1^\infty \rangle &\simeq \frac{\langle \delta P_0^2 \rangle \tau_0}{nd} K f_1, \\ \langle \mathcal{P}_2^\infty \rangle &\simeq \frac{\langle \delta P_0^2 \rangle \tau_0}{dm} \frac{(n-1)}{n}.\end{aligned}$$

$$\tau_0 \gg d/\lambda_\alpha, m/d$$

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \mathcal{P}_1^\infty \rangle &\simeq \frac{\langle \delta P_0^2 \rangle}{n} K f_2, \\ \langle \mathcal{P}_2^\infty \rangle &\simeq \frac{\langle \delta P_0^2 \rangle}{nd\tau_0} K f_1.\end{aligned}$$

Local Vulnerability:

$$\tau_0 \ll d/\lambda_\alpha, m/d$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{P}_1^\infty(k) &\simeq \frac{\delta P_0^2 \tau_0}{d} (C_1^{-1}(k) - n^{-2} K f_1), \\ \mathcal{P}_2^\infty(k) &\simeq \frac{\delta P_0^2 \tau_0}{dm} \frac{(n-1)}{n}.\end{aligned}$$

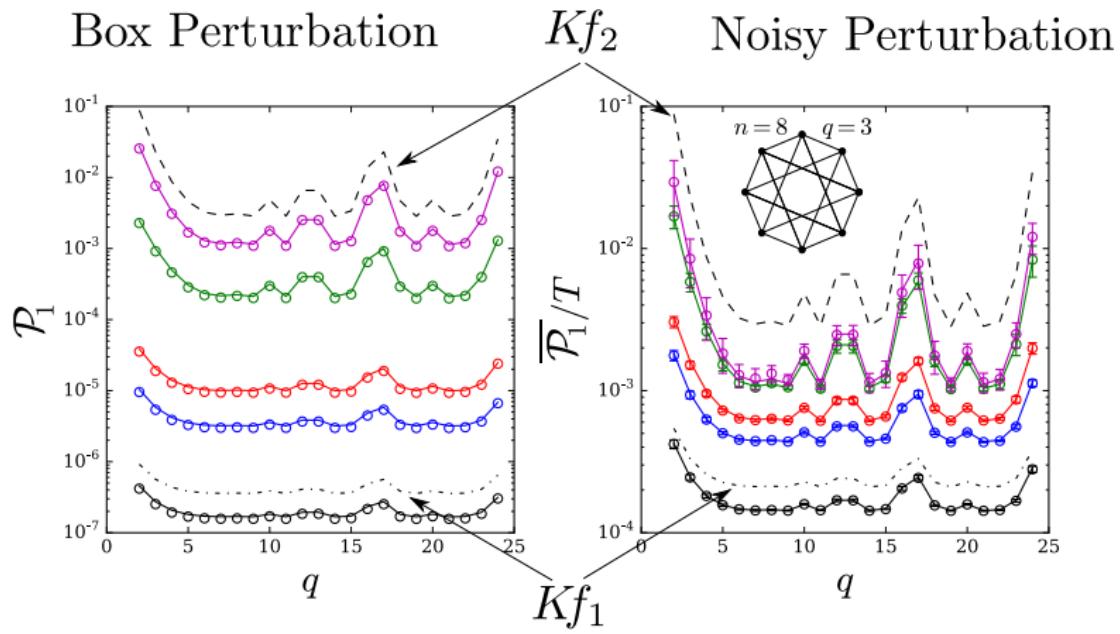
$$\tau_0 \gg d/\lambda_\alpha, m/d$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{P}_1^\infty(k) &\simeq \delta P_0^2 (C_2^{-1}(k) - n^{-2} K f_2), \\ \mathcal{P}_2^\infty(k) &\simeq \frac{\delta P_0^2}{d\tau_0} (C_1^{-1}(k) - n^{-2} K f_1).\end{aligned}$$

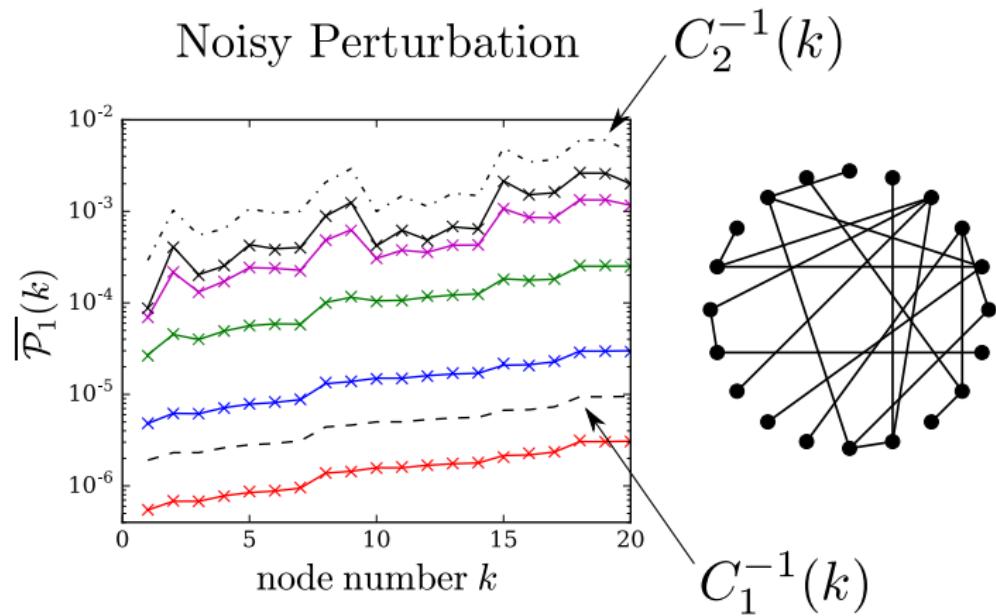
MT,Coletta and Jacquod, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **120**, 084101 (2018).

MT,Pagnier and Jacquod submitted (2018), arXiv:1810.09694.

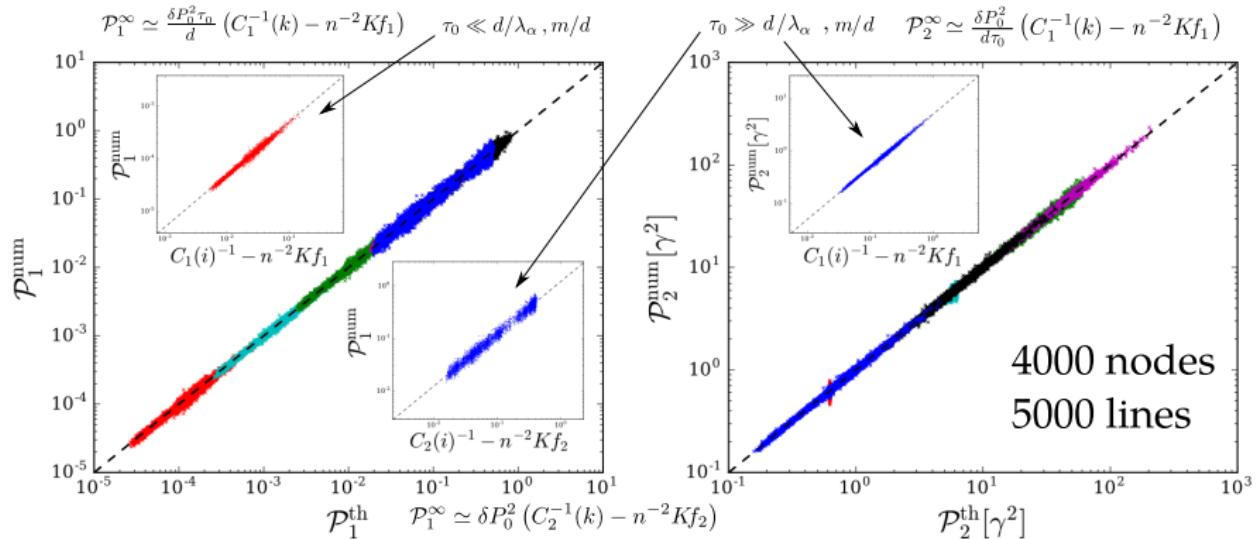
Averaged Global Robustness and Kf_m 's



Specific Local Vulnerabilities and C_m 's



Specific Local Vulnerabilities and C_m 's



Physical Realization : European Electrical Grid

$$\tau_0 \ll d/\lambda_\alpha, m/d$$

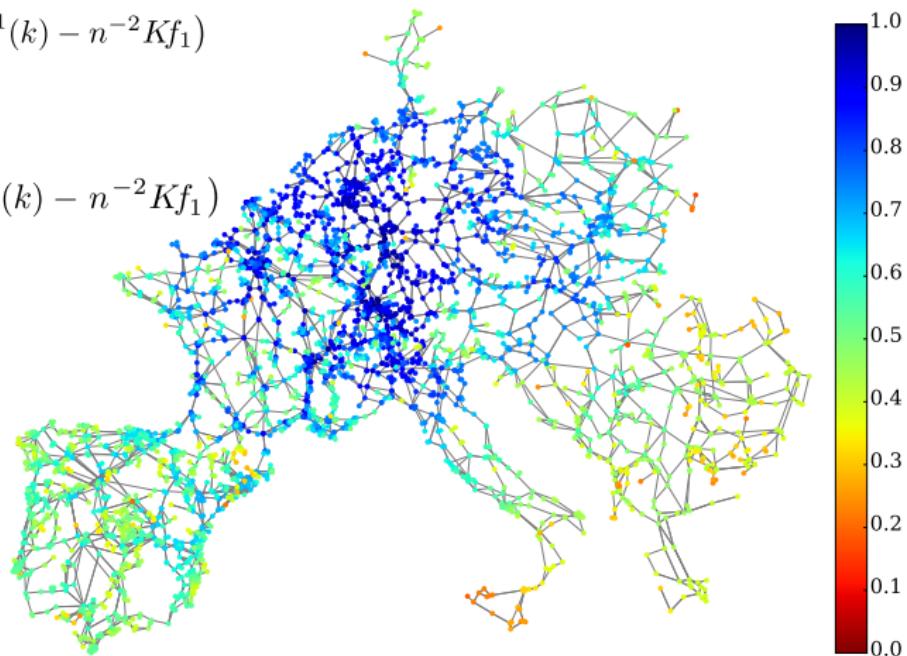
$$C_1(i)/\max[C_1(i)]$$

$$\mathcal{P}_1^\infty \simeq \frac{\delta P_0^2 \tau_0}{d} (C_1^{-1}(k) - n^{-2} K f_1)$$

$$\mathcal{P}_2^\infty \simeq \frac{\delta P_0^2 \tau_0}{dm} \frac{(n-1)}{n}$$

$$\tau_0 \gg d/\lambda_\alpha, m/d$$

$$\mathcal{P}_2^\infty \simeq \frac{\delta P_0^2}{d\tau_0} (C_1^{-1}(k) - n^{-2} K f_1)$$

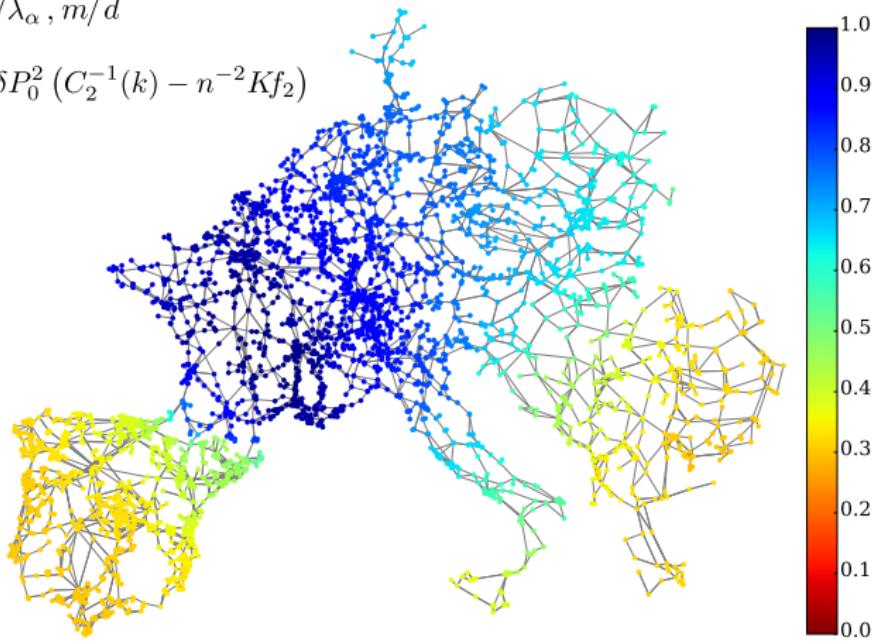


Physical Realization : European Electrical Grid

$$C_2(i)/\max[C_2(i)]$$

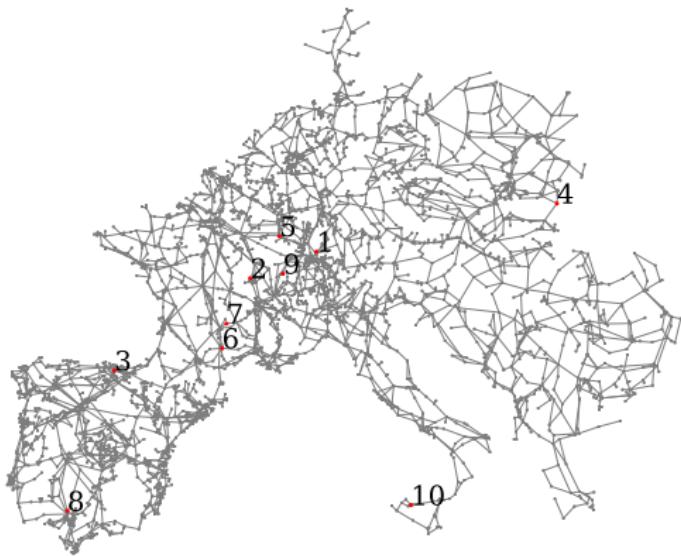
$$\tau_0 \gg d/\lambda_\alpha, m/d$$

$$\mathcal{P}_1^\infty \simeq \delta P_0^2 \left(C_2^{-1}(k) - n^{-2} K f_2 \right)$$



MT,Pagnier and Jacquod submitted (2018), arXiv:1810.09694.

Physical Realization : European Electrical Power Grid



node #	C_{geo}	Degree	PageRank	C_1	C_2	$\mathcal{P}_1^{\text{num}}$	$\mathcal{P}_2^{\text{num}} [\gamma^2]$
1	7.84	4	3024	31.86	5.18	0.047	0.035
2	6.8	1	2716	22.45	5.68	0.021	0.118
3	5.56	10	896	22.45	2.33	0.32	0.116
4	4.79	3	1597	21.74	3.79	0.126	0.127
5	7.08	1	1462	21.74	5.34	0.026	0.125
6	4.38	6	2945	21.69	5.65	0.023	0.129
7	5.11	2	16	19.4	5.89	0.016	0.164
8	4.15	6	756	19.38	1.83	0.453	0.172
9	5.06	1	1715	10.2	5.2	0.047	0.449
10	2.72	4	167	7.49	2.17	0.335	0.64

Conclusion

Global Robustness

- Generalized Kirchhoff Indices, Kf_m 's.

Local Vulnerabilities

- Generalized Resistance Centralities, C_m 's.
- Establish a ranking of the nodes.

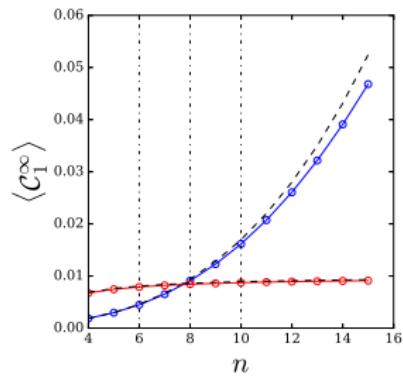
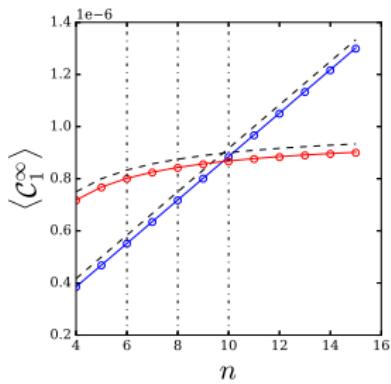
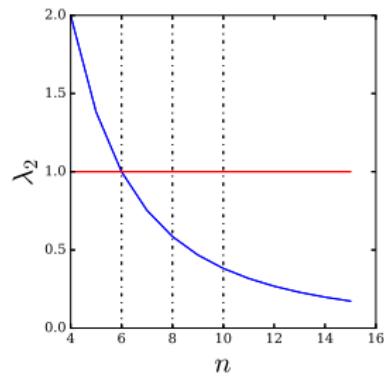
→ m depends on which performance measures you are interested in and on the correlation time of the perturbation.

MT,Coletta and Jacquod, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **120**, 084101 (2018).

MT,Pagnier and Jacquod submitted (2018), arXiv:1810.09694.



Supplemental Material



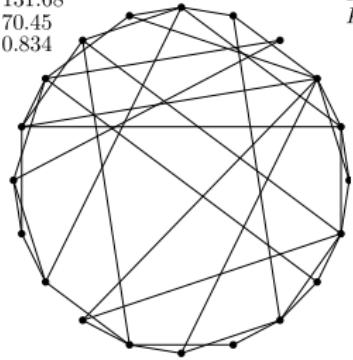
blue : cycle graph

red : star graph

Supplemental Material

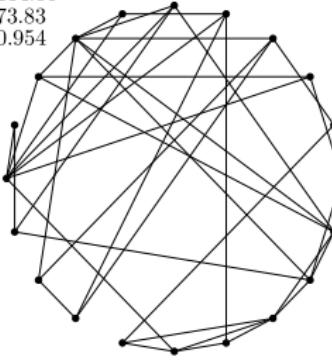
Graph 1

$$\begin{aligned}Kf_1 &: 131.68 \\Kf_2 &: 70.45 \\\lambda_2 &: 0.834\end{aligned}$$



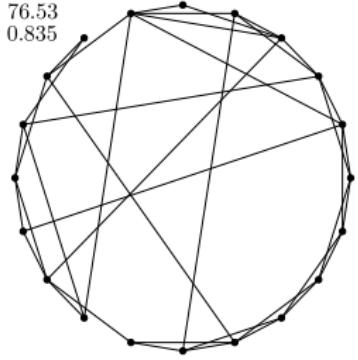
Graph 2

$$\begin{aligned}Kf_1 &: 134.86 \\Kf_2 &: 73.83 \\\lambda_2 &: 0.954\end{aligned}$$



Graph 3

$$\begin{aligned}Kf_1 &: 134.2 \\Kf_2 &: 76.53 \\\lambda_2 &: 0.835\end{aligned}$$



Supplemental Material

